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# HISTORY OF TEXAS

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## FORT WORTH

AND THE

## TEXAS NORTHWEST EDITION

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EDITED BY

CAPT. B. B. PADDOCK

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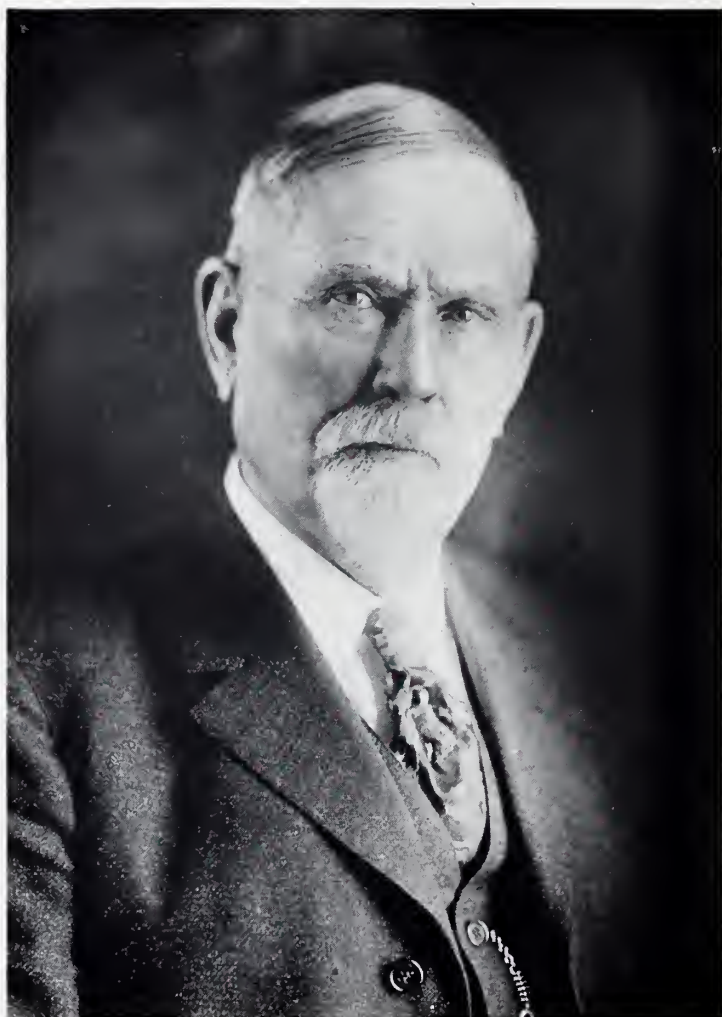
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*K. M. Van Zandt*

## Fort Worth and The Texas Northwest

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KHLEBER MILLER VAN ZANDT was born in Franklin County, Tennessee, November 7, 1836. His father was a native of that county, but in early life moved to Yallobusha County, Mississippi, thence to Harrison County, Texas, where he practiced law. In 1840-41 he was a member of the Texas Congress, and in 1842 he was appointed minister from the Republic of Texas to the United States, where he remained until Texas was admitted into the Union. He was a member of the first convention that framed a constitution for the State of Texas in 1845. He was the author of the "Homestead Provision" of that constitution. He died at Houston in 1847, at which time he was a candidate for governor. Mr. Van Zandt has one brother, Dr. Isaac L. Van Zandt, and three sisters, Louisa V., widow of Col. J. M. Clough; Fannie C., widow of Dr. E. J. Beall; and Ida V., widow of J. J. Jarvis, all of whom are still living in Fort Worth.

In 1839 the family moved to what is now Harrison County, Texas, locating near the spot where the City of Marshall was afterward founded, in 1842. Here K. M. Van Zandt spent his early boyhood and attended the common schools of that place. At the age of fifteen he was sent to Franklin College, Tennessee, where he graduated at the age of eighteen years.

After spending one year in the employ of the Vicksburg and Shreveport Railroad he returned to Marshall and began the study of law in the office of Col. J. M. Clough, who subsequently married his sister Louisa and who was killed in Fort Donelson, in 1862.

He was admitted to the bar in 1858, and began the practice of law with Colonel Clough, where he remained until the commencement of the Civil war, when he recruited and organized a company for service in the Confederate Army, and of which company he was made the captain. His company was a member of the Seventh Texas Regiment, which received its baptism of fire at Fort Donelson, where the regiment was surrendered. He was sent to Camp Chase, Ohio, and afterward was transferred to Johnson's Island, where he remained a prisoner until

September 16, 1862, when he was exchanged at Vicksburg. On the reorganization of the regiment Captain Van Zandt was made major, and from that time until the surrender he was in command of the regiment, the colonel and lieutenant-colonel being absent from the service. The writer of this sketch has always felt that great injustice was done Major Van Zandt by his superior regimental officers who, failing to serve themselves, stood in the way of his deserved promotion.

The regiment was sent to Port Hudson, Louisiana, and participated in the defense of that place until its capitulation, when it was ordered to Mississippi and there it took part in the several engagements between Vicksburg and Jackson, notably Raymond and Jackson. The latter was the most sanguinary in the experience of the regiment, more than half the command having made the supreme sacrifice of the soldier. After the surrender of Vicksburg the regiment was sent to Bragg's Army before Chattanooga. In the battle of Chickamauga the Seventh Texas, led by Major Van Zandt, made the farthest advance against the enemy of any engaged in that sanguinary struggle, as is shown by "markers" placed on the field by the national government.

During the winter, 1863-4, Major Van Zandt's health becoming impaired by exposure and arduous service in the field, the chief surgeon ordered his transfer from active service to less arduous and exacting duties, and from that time until the close of the war he was engaged in post service. No officer in the army enjoyed the confidence of his superiors and the devotion of his men more fully than Major Van Zandt.

The results of the war wrought many changes in the aspirations, ambitions and destinies of the young men engaged in the struggle, and Major Van Zandt's prospective career was no exception to this almost invariable rule. The practice of his chosen profession offering but little encouragement as a means of livelihood or as a field for his talents and energies, he sought a new location. After a careful examination he decided to locate in Fort Worth, which he did in 1866. Fort



Worth was then an unpretentious hamlet, but Major Van Zandt's vision saw that its future was bright with promise. His first business venture was merchandising. Possessing no capital, but what was more valuable, a good name, boundless energy and the confidence of the business world, his credit was unlimited, and he experienced no difficulty in obtaining a stock of merchandise adequate to the demands of the sparsely settled section which he had selected for his home.

His first landed acquisition was the block bounded by Main and Houston, Third and Fourth streets, which he made his home. He subsequently acquired a farm west of the Clear Fork, on a portion of which Camp Bowie was located and which became of great value.

His only political experience aside from being a leader in counsel and advice was in 1873, when without solicitation and against his expressed desire, without leaving his place of business for a day, he was unanimously chosen to represent Tarrant County in the Thirteenth Legislature, and this being the first Legislature after the reconstruction period there were many vexed questions of policy and procedure confronting that body. His wisdom and conservatism were early recognized by his fellow members, and his advice and counsel sought and accepted. He was importuned to serve in succeeding Legislatures, but steadfastly declined.

He discontinued merchandising in 1874 and entered the field of finance. In conjunction with John Peter Smith and J. J. Jarvis he purchased the interest of J. B. Wilson in the banking firm of Tidball and Wilson and formed the copartnership of Tidball, Van Zandt & Company, which continued for ten years, when it was merged into the Fort Worth National Bank, of which Major Van Zandt was made president, the position he holds at this time. This bank has been recognized for three decades as among the leading financial institutions of this section of the Southwest, much of which is due to the recognized conservatism and financial ability of its president.

Notwithstanding the exacting duties devolving upon him as president of the Fort Worth National Bank he always found time to devote to civic matters. For nearly twenty years he was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Fort Worth public schools, which he assisted in establishing, as is related elsewhere in these pages. He was one of the organizers and most active and devoted mem-

bers of the First Christian Church, one of the strongest churches of that denomination in the state, and much of its growth and success may be attributed to his active and persistent work.

Of his domestic life volumes might be written, and every word of praise and commendation. He has been married three times. His first wife was Minerva J. Peete, the daughter of Richard Peete, of Harrison County, to whom he was married in April, 1857. Five children were the fruits of this union: Mary L., now the wife of George B. Hendricks; Florence, the widow of Hyde Jennings; and Khleber, now a citizen of Mexico City, where at one time he was United States consul and vice president and manager of the Mercantile Banking Company and who had the fullest confidence and esteem of the Mexican authorities in all the varied and trying experiences of that afflicted country. The other two children of that marriage are dead.

In July, 1869, he married Mattie V. Peete, the sister of his first wife. By this marriage he had five children: Ida; Richard, now governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of the Twelfth District; Isaac; Annie and Elias Beall, the latter of whom died February 11, 1920, and who at the time of his death was vice president of the Fort Worth National Bank, and regarded as one of the representative younger business men of the city. The third wife of Major Van Zandt, whom he married October 8, 1885, was Miss Octavia Pendleton, and five children have blessed this union: Edmund P., Alice, Francis Cooke, Margaret and Albert Sidney. Edmund P., though exempt from service, enlisted and served his country in France as a member of the Tank Corps of the American Expeditionary Forces.

That Major Van Zandt has done his full duty in obeying the Biblical injunction to "multiply and replenish the earth" is found in the fact that at one time he had thirty-two children and grandchildren in the public schools of Fort Worth.

He has been an active member of the United Confederate Veterans' Association from its inception until this time. He was commander of the Texas Division for ten years, and after that was made commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department. At the reunion in Tulsa, Oklahoma, in 1918, he was chosen as commander in chief of the association, was reelected at the reunion at Atlanta in 1919 and again at Houston in 1920. He was never a

candidate for any of these positions, adhering to the idea that the honor should come unsought and without solicitation by himself or personal friends, which it has in every instance. In this service to the surviving members of the Confederate Army he has shown the same liberality to and interest in his comrades that has actuated and inspired him in every walk of an active life as business man and citizen. There is no man who enjoys and deserves the confidence and respect of his business associates and fellow men more than Khleber M. Van Zandt.

GEORGE THOMPSON is a prominent Fort Worth lawyer whose practice from the time he came to the city more than thirty years ago. He is head of the well known firm of Thompson, Barwise, Wharton & Hiner, the two senior partners having been associated for many years and each occupying a commanding position among the lawyers of the Southwest.

George Thompson was born near Winchester, Tennessee, November 10, 1857. He completed his literary education in Carrick Academy at Winchester, and was licensed to practice law in November, 1880. He was well equipped by training and knowledge of his profession when he came to Fort Worth in February, 1887. Not long afterward he was put in charge of the Justice Court cases involving the Texas & Pacific Company, and a few months later was made attorney for the company in all the courts of Tarrant County. He has, therefore, been associated with the legal department of this pioneer North Texas Railway for over thirty years. In 1914 he was made general attorney; July 1, 1918, was appointed general solicitor for the Federal manager of the lines, and on March 1, 1920, became general solicitor for the Texas & Pacific Railway, which position he now holds. His firm are also general attorneys for the Fort Worth & Denver City Railway, and several other North Texas railway companies. In addition to the corporation practice his firm also conducts a general practice, ranking with the leading firms of Texas.

In November, 1885, Mr. Thompson married Anna B. Baker, of Houston, Texas. They have four children, Mary Louise, George, Jr., Beverly and James McRobert. The daughter is the wife of B. N. Honea, assistant business manager of the *Star-Telegram* of Fort Worth. The oldest son, George, is associated with his father's law firm. Mr. Thompson gave all

three of his sons to the Government in the World war. Beverly, in May, 1917, enrolled in the Officers' Training Camp at San Antonio, later was transferred to the aviation branch, finished in the training school at Austin in September, 1917, and was then sent to Mineola, Long Island, where he was commissioned a first lieutenant. James, the youngest son, enlisted as an aviator in January, 1918. George volunteered in the hydroplane service of the navy. Mr. Thompson is a member of the Fort Worth Club and other civic and social organizations in his home city.

JOSEPH H. BARWISE, JR., a member of the law firm, Thompson, Barwise, Wharton & Hiner, has been a citizen of Fort Worth since 1902, having come from Wichita Falls, Texas, where he was reared. His father, J. H. Barwise, Sr., came to Dallas, Texas, from St. Charles, Missouri, in 1877, but moved to Wichita County in 1880.

Mr. Barwise was born March 19, 1869, was admitted to the bar in 1892, and has since been continuously engaged in the active practice of law. He studied law at Wichita Falls, and at the time he was admitted to the bar was elected county attorney of Wichita County, which was an unusual tribute to a young lawyer.

Mr. Barwise was married in December, 1896, at Brenham, Texas, to Lucy Mayfield. Their only child, Seth, was born on May 14, 1900.

WILLIAM MONNIG, who now holds secure vantage-ground as one of the foremost figures in the commercial field of Fort Worth, came to this city in 1889, and here became associated with his brothers, Otto E. and George B., in the founding of what is now one of the largest and most important department stores in this section of the Lone Star State. Since the death of his brothers, Mr. Monnig has continued as the executive head of this extensive and important mercantile business, which is now of both wholesale and retail order, and the broad extent of which is indicated by the statement that the annual business has reached an average aggregate of about six million dollars. The metropolitan department store is eligibly situated with an aggregate floor space of 95,000 square feet, and with every department of the highest modern standard in equipment and service. In this representative mercantile emporium of Fort Worth is retained an average force of about 250 employees. It is



needless to say that in the development and upbuilding of this great mercantile concern Mr. Monnig has brought to bear not only distinctive initiative and administrative powers, but also the fair and honorable policies that ever beget popular confidence and support.

Mr. Monnig was born at Hermann, Missouri, on the 18th of May, 1866, and is a son of Otto and Emma (Sauer) Monnig. He was reared in his native state, where his educational advantages were those of the public schools, and prior to coming to Fort Worth he had made an excellent record in connection with the general merchandise business in his native town. In 1889, as before stated, he came to Fort Worth and associated himself with his brothers Otto E. and George B. in the founding of the business of which he has continued the head since the death of his brothers, who were his able coadjutors in the development of the large and prosperous enterprise. Mr. Monnig now holds commanding position as one of the most successful and influential merchants of Fort Worth, and his activities have done much to further the commercial prestige of this city. He is a director of the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank of Fort Worth, is president of the Mutual Home Association, a director of the W. B. Fishbaum Company, is president of the Citizens Hotel Company, and is at the time of this writing, in 1920, president of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce. All of these alliances clearly mark him as one of the liberal, loyal and progressive citizens of Fort Worth, and he is always ready to lend his influence and co-operation in support of enterprises and measures projected for the general good of the community. He is a popular and appreciative member of the Fort Worth Club, the River Crest Country Club and the Glen Garden Country Club, besides which he is affiliated with the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is actively identified also with the Rotary Club.

In the year 1891 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Monnig to Miss Alma Wandry, and they have three sons—Otto, William, Jr., and Oscar W. The two elder sons are actively associated with their father's business, and as vigorous and resourceful young business men are well upholding the honors of the family name, the while they are proving effective and valued assistants to their father in the control of the extensive mercantile enterprise which has made the name of Monnig a familiar one throughout the territory normally

tributary to Fort Worth as a distributing center.

**WILLARD BURTON.** A purpose in life is as the helm of a ship, it shapes direction to the goal. It stirs ambition, arouses determination, and is the mainspring of success. To have some definite aim, some target to shoot at, no matter how modest it may be, is already to be well on the way to achievement. Destination has much to do with destiny. Purpose is something for which men endure difficulties and hardships; take blows and rebuffs; tolerate disappointments. No man can hope to reach a high position among his fellows without he lives up to the above qualifications, and when he does, and selects some line of industry peculiarly adapted to the region in which he has seen fit to locate, his ultimate prosperity is assured. Such has been the experience of Willard Burton, president of the Burton-Lingo Company of Fort Worth and one of the best-known men in this part of Texas.

Willard Burton was born in Delaware, a son of Wolsey and Hettie (Waples) Burton, who moved to Missouri when their son was a child, and there he was reared on a farm until 1873, when he came to Texas. For fourteen years he was associated with William Cameron, for half of that time as an employe and for the remaining seven years as a partner. In 1888 Mr. Burton established his present business, of which Mr. Lingo was the first president. He was succeeded by John G. Waples, and finally Mr. Burton was elected to the office. The territory covered by this concern extends from Fort Worth to El Paso on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, and they own and operate several yards along the line of the Santa Fe Railroad. Mr. Burton is also connected with the Burton Lumber Company, another important enterprise, with yards at Dallas and Houston. He is also president of the Kemp Lumber Company, and he has aided in developing many tracts and ventures, for he is a man of big ideas and knows how to make them practical. The Fort Worth Club and the River Crest Country Club hold his membership. He is also a director in the Lumberman's Association of Texas. Religiously he is a Presbyterian.

Mr. Burton has been thrice married, first in 1884, second in 1899 and third in 1918. He has no children. Mr. Burton is one of the largest lumber dealers in Texas, and his operations are carried on in a manner which has





*Willard Weston*





won for him the approval and support of the best element in the state.

**VAN ZANDT JARVIS** A native of Fort Worth, Van Zandt Jarvis, who inherited wealth and the best traditions of the old South, has devoted himself to an intensely practical career as a rancher, stock man and banker, and has thereby honored the two distinguished family names he bears, Jarvis and Van Zandt.

His father was the late Major James J. Jarvis, whose career will always be closely associated with the history of Fort Worth. Major Jarvis, who died January 20, 1914, was born in North Carolina April 30, 1831, son of Daniel and Lydia (Jones) Jarvis. When he was a child his parents moved to Tennessee and thence to Illinois, and he studied law at Urbana, Illinois, and was admitted by the Illinois Supreme Court in 1856. One of his examiners was Abraham Lincoln. He soon came south and from Shreveport, Louisiana, walked to Wood County. He settled at Quitman in Wood County for practice, and while there served two years as county judge and two years as district attorney. In 1861 he joined the Confederate army, serving in Company A of the 10th Texas Cavalry, as brigade adjutant with the rank of major. He was at first under General Beauregard but after the battle of Corinth was under General Kirby Smith. He was slightly wounded at the battle of Murfreesboro, and at the close of the war was home on a furlough and was not present at the surrender of his command.

Major Jarvis came to Fort Worth in 1872, four years before the first railroad was completed to the town. His name is linked with that group of courageous and far-sighted men who actually made a city out of a frontier town. He practiced law, acquired great tracts of land and developed ranches in several counties, and was one of the first to introduce the highest grades of cattle and horses to his section of the state. Major Jarvis achieved wealth, but was chiefly distinguished by the wisdom with which he distributed his generous share of this world's goods. The Texas Christian University at Fort Worth was particularly the beneficiary of his means and influence. He acquired the property of the famous Add-Ran University at Thorp Springs, and donated it to Texas Christian University. When the buildings at Thorp Springs were destroyed in 1904, the institution was transferred to its new home at Fort Worth. He

was a charter member of the directors of the university and one of the buildings on the campus at Fort Worth is Jarvis Hall. Mrs. Jarvis established the Domestic Science School of the university. She also founded Jarvis Institute, a negro industrial school in Wood County, Texas.

Major Jarvis was elected to the State Senate in 1886 and was always a staunch democrat. In 1866 he married Miss Ida Van Zandt, daughter of Isaac Van Zandt, who was a soldier of the Texas Revolution, was minister from the Texas Republic to the United States, and had a large share in the negotiations by which Texas was admitted to the Union. Mrs. Jarvis inspired much of the practical philanthropy of her husband, and her life was one long continuous devotion to religion and social reform. Major Jarvis had two sons, Van Zandt and Daniel Bell Jarvis, and a daughter, Lennie Flynn Burgess.

Van Zandt Jarvis was born at the home of his parents at the corner of Main and Fourth streets in Fort Worth, March 26, 1873. His birthplace is now the site of the Westbrook Hotel. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and graduated in 1895 from Texas Christian University, and on leaving college became associated with the management of the Jarvis ranches in Tarrant, Hood and Erath counties. There he continued work in which his father was much interested, the breeding of registered Shorthorn and Hereford cattle and blooded horses. He is a former president of the Texas Shorthorn Breeders Association. The Jarvis home ranch is a large tract of land about twelve miles north of Fort Worth on the upper waters of the west fork of the Trinity and near Blue Mound, east of Hicks, Texas, where Van Zandt Jarvis has a beautiful country home. Mr. Jarvis has carried on an extensive real estate business and is also a director in the Fort Worth National Bank, and a stockholder in the First National Bank of Fort Worth. He is a democrat and he and his wife are members of the Christian Church. In 1901 he married Miss Anne Dora Burgess, member of one of the old substantial families of Tarrant County, a daughter of John W. Burgess. The five children of Van Zandt and Mrs. Jarvis are Van Zandt, Jr., Priscilla Anne, Jane Innis, Mary Cook and John Lycurgus.

**WILLIAM BRYCE** has been a resident of Fort Worth thirty-seven years, has continuously been identified with the building and contract-

ing business, and the record of his work would present a satisfactory sketch of the building growth and improvement of this city during this period of nearly four decades. The Bryce Building Company, of which he is president, is one of the leading organizations of its kind in Texas.

Mr. Bryce was born in Scotland, February 14, 1861, son of John and Jean (Gray) Bryce. In 1868 the family crossed the ocean to Canada. William was then seven years of age, and he grew up in Canada and lived there until twenty, when he came to the United States and in 1883 located in the then lively cattle town of Fort Worth. During the next few years, when Fort Worth hardly boasted of a building more than two stories in height, Mr. Bryce was doing his share of business as a building contractor. He has increased his facilities apace with the growth of the city and finally, in 1907, incorporated the Bryce Building Company, the better to handle the extensive business. Many of the largest and most important business buildings in Fort Worth were erected by Mr. Bryce as an individual contractor or by his company. Some of these that might be mentioned are the building of the Texas Brewing Company, the Burris Mill and Elevator, the Hendricks Building, one of the large plants of Armour & Company, and the Exchange Building at the stockyards, the power houses of the Northern Texas Traction Company, and also the six-story Fort Worth Club Building on Main and Sixth streets.

Mr. Bryce has acquired interests in many other Fort Worth business concerns, is a director of the Fort Worth National Bank, is president of the Drumm Seed and Floral Company and is vice president of the Acme Brick Company. He is a member of the Fort Worth Club and the River Crest Country Club, is active in Masonry, being a life member of the Shrine, and a life member of the Elks, and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. In 1887 Mr. Bryce married Miss Catherine Roberts, a native of Wales. Her only son died in infancy. Mr. Bryce is an active member and trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of Fort Worth. His offices are at 909 Throckmorton Street and his home is at Arlington Heights.

JOSEPH ALEXANDER KEMP. That a city may become great in its facilities and commercial service to a large scope of country all through the vitalizing energy of one man is the

conspicuous fact in the career of Joseph A. Kemp and Wichita Falls. There is hardly one of the larger institutions and enterprises of this city upon which and with which the name and influence of Mr. Kemp has not either now or at some time been impressed and associated. That a community should be what it is largely as a result of one man's life and activities is perhaps the highest tribute possible to pay to human individuality. Mr. Kemp has had a career typical of many successful Americans. He started out in life a poor boy, but possessed peculiar qualities and abilities in a business way, and was hardly of age when he had become a factor in local business circles. He has been officially connected with a dozen or more successful enterprises, including railroads in and about Wichita Falls, and he is known all over the state of Texas for his energy and also for his modest manner. Though a man who has attained almost the summit of success, Mr. Kemp is still a loyal and every day citizen of Wichita Falls, and has no desire to leave the scene of his many successes for life in the larger metropolitan centers of the world.

Joseph Alexander Kemp was born at Clifton in Bosque County, Texas, July 31, 1861, a son of William T. and Emma F. (Stinnett) Kemp. His father, a native of Tennessee, came to Texas when a young man before the Civil war, in 1856, locating in McClennan County, afterward moving to Clifton, where for many years he was a well known and respected merchant and citizen. He also served as tax assessor of Bosque County, and died at Wichita Falls, Texas, in 1891, at the age of fifty-two. During the Civil war he enlisted his services with the Confederacy and saw a long and arduous service, including many notable battles, but went through the war without wounds or capture, and at its close returned to his regular business in Bosque County. His wife, who was a native of Missouri, where her people were pioneer settlers, came to Texas when she was a girl, and from Grayson County moved to Bosque County, where she completed her education and was married. She is still living at Wichita Falls, and is a fine old lady who easily bears the weight of her seventy-nine years. She was the mother of seven children, three sons and four daughters, of whom Joseph A. was the oldest.

He grew up in Bosque County and had the usual amount of schooling in the common schools of that day. In the meantime he had become more or less familiar with merchan-



dising through his vacation periods of work in his father's establishment, and at the age of eighteen he undertook his first independent venture as a merchant, opening a stock of goods at Clifton and conducting the business successfully until at the end of two years, he accepted an excellent offer to sell. In 1883 he came to Wichita Falls, a town which was very small at the time, the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway having only recently been completed, Wichita Falls being its terminus, and he thus became one of the pioneers in laying the foundations of the present city and has been very closely identified with all the work of rearing the superstructure of this city as a commercial center of North Texas. His first enterprise was the establishment of a small stock of general merchandise, and he was one of the early merchants of the village. His store was located on Ohio Street, and was one of the typical establishments of its kind, at least in general appearance, although there was probably no other business man in Wichita Falls at that time who possessed so much ambition as young Kemp. After several years of successful merchandising he sold out in 1887, and then spent several years in looking over the field preparatory to his next venture. In 1890 was established the J. A. Kemp Wholesale Grocery Company, an enterprise which had been established some time before by C. C. White. Under his control the wholesale grocery business prospered exceedingly, and continued to flourish and develop under the presidency of Mr. Kemp until it was doing a business of more than a million dollars each year. At the same time branches were established in different parts of the western part of the state, and the success of this establishment has been one of the corner stones of Wichita Falls' importance in trade circles of North Texas. In the latter part of 1903 Mr. Kemp sold his controlling interest in the grocery company to Messrs. Coleman, Lysaght & Blair (now the Blair & Hughes Company), but still has stock in the business and is its vice president. The grocery house has continued to prosper under its present management, and now has branches in all the leading trade centers of the Southwest, including a branch house in Dallas, Texas.

Probably at the present time and in years to come the work of Mr. Kemp of greatest importance to Wichita Falls and surrounding territory will be his activity as a builder and promoter of railroads. He had become interested in railroad construction before leaving

the wholesale grocery business, and since then has devoted much of his time and ability along this line. Mr. Kemp's first venture was when he promoted and builded a railroad from Henrietta to Wichita Falls, this being the second railroad built into Wichita Falls. He served as president of the road for many years. Under the management of Mr. Kemp and Mr. Kell, his associate, it was extended 430 miles, and was an enterprise of which every citizen of Wichita Falls was very proud. These lines embrace what is known as the Wichita Falls & Northwestern Railroad, extending from Wichita Falls to Forgan, Oklahoma, a distance of 303 miles, and the Wichita Falls & Wellington Railroad, from Altus, Oklahoma, to Wellington, Texas, and also a line known as the Wichita Falls & Southern, extending from Wichita Falls to Newcastle in Young County, known as the Young County Coal Fields. Mr. Kemp was president during the promotion and construction of all these lines, and remained president until 1911, at which time these properties were acquired by the M. K. & T. Railroad Company, Mr. Kemp, however, remaining as vice president of all these lines.

During the year 1920 Mr. Kemp, together with Mr. Kell and other associates, repurchased the Wichita Falls & Southern Railway Company, of which road Mr. Kemp is now the president. This line is being extended from Newcastle, its present terminus, to the town of Breckenridge, a distance of forty-six miles.

In 1890 the City National Bank of Wichita Falls was organized, and in 1891 Mr. Kemp was elected president, a position which he has filled to the present time. In 1920 this bank was consolidated with the National Bank of Commerce, under the name of the City National Bank of Commerce, Mr. Kemp being elected as president of the new institution, which has capital, surplus and undivided profits of one and one-half million dollars, and is doubtless the strongest financial institution in North Texas. It is a model banking institution, and has quarters in its own magnificent fourteen-story building.

Mr. Kemp is vice president of the Blair-Hughes Wholesale Grocery Company, of which he was the founder and for so many years active as its president. It was his success in the wholesale grocery business which gave him his first great start.

The Wichita Falls Traction Company owes its inception and construction to Mr. Kemp and Mr. Kell, who own the line, and is a first-



class electric line affording good urban transportation facilities and regarded as one of the best equipped properties of its kind in the state. This road was built and opened in 1910, and Mr. Kemp has been its president since it started. The main line of the system operates between Wichita Falls and the beautiful Lake Wichita. Along the route of this electric line is located the plant of the Wichita Falls Window Glass Factory, the Wichita Motors Company and Ball Brothers Glass Manufacturing Company, the first two having been organized and brought to successful issue largely through the efforts of Mr. Kemp. The plants manufacture high grade of wares, employ a number of expert workmen and represent a large investment of capital.

Through his instrumentality has also been brought to Wichita Falls an industry which has already given this city a reputation throughout the West and in various parts of the entire country. This is the Wichita Motor Truck Company, an entirely new enterprise for Texas. The company confines its output entirely to trucks, and the Wichita Trucks have already established themselves in the favor of users all over the United States and ninety foreign countries. Mr. Kemp is chairman of the board of the company. Since the organization of this company its growth has been nothing short of remarkable, and it is now one of the leading manufacturing plants in Texas.

Mr. Kemp was president of the Wichita Falls Water Company until its purchase by the city of Wichita Falls, and is now president of the Lake Wichita Irrigation & Water Company, which was organized by him in 1901, and is one of the largest irrigation undertakings in this part of the state. Through his success in carrying out this irrigation enterprise, he first became prominent as a pioneer in industrial affairs and larger constructive enterprises. With regard to the project, which involved the impounding of the waters of Holliday Creek and the making of an immense artificial lake, three thousand acres in extent, Mr. Kemp had complete confidence in the matter, but had to endure a great deal of suspicion and apathy before he could get the undertaking well under way. It was regarded as one of those visionary schemes in which a great deal of capital might be sunk and from which the material benefits would never be great. However, Mr. Kemp finally succeeded in enlisting the aid of outside capital, did much of the preliminary work himself, and finally produced a body of water which in itself is an

attractive feature of this vicinity, and affords water privileges valued at many thousands of dollars every year to the farmers in this locality. Through his success in this enterprise Mr. Kemp may properly be regarded as one of the pioneers in irrigation in North Texas, and the Lake Wichita project has without doubt influenced many similar enterprises undertaken in different sections of the semi-arid regions of the western plains region.

For more than twenty-five years Mr. Kemp has advocated and worked for a large irrigation project, and his work is now about to be crowned with success, as the irrigation district has been created and four and one-half millions of bonds have been voted, the proceeds of which will be used to impound the flood waters of the Wichita River, which water will be made use of in the irrigation of approximately one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, as well as making available to the city of Wichita Falls an inexhaustible supply of water. When this irrigation system is completed it will mean more to the city of Wichita Falls and Wichita County than anything which has been heretofore accomplished. It is practically entirely due to Mr. Kemp's persistence and untiring efforts that this vast irrigation project will become a reality.

Mr. Kemp was president of the Wichita Southern Life Insurance Company until the time of its consolidation with the Great Southern Life Insurance Company, in which company he is now a stockholder, and which is one of the largest insurance companies in the state, if not in the entire Southwest. He is a large stockholder in and vice president of the Texhoma Oil & Refining Company, a six million dollar corporation. This company has had a wonderful growth since its organization a few years ago, and is now one of the leading refineries of the state. During the years 1919 and 1920 Mr. Kemp and associates builded the Kemp Hotel, a million dollar structure, which is one of the finest hotels in the entire Southwest.

Governor Hobby appointed Mr. Kemp as a member of the Board of Regents of the State University, which office he now fills.

There stands as a monument to Mr. Kemp's public-spiritedness and his love for Wichita Falls, a beautiful library building, donated by him to the city, and which bears his name.

These are the more important undertakings in which Mr. Kemp has engaged in line with his purpose to make Wichita Falls one of the leading commercial and business centers of





*Est. Oliver*



Texas. It is a distinctly worthy ambition, and the more so because in his success he is working not less for the city than for himself. As will readily be understood from this brief review of his active business career, Mr. Kemp has had little time for public affairs, and has never been in any sense a politician. However, when he was twenty-two years old he was appointed to the office of county treasurer of Wichita County, and at the expiration of his appointed term was elected for two successive terms to the same office. Since then he has been too busy to accept any preferment from his party, although he is, and always has been, a loyal democrat. Fraternally his associations are with the Masonic bodies, in which he has attained to the K. C. C. H. degree, and the Shrine, and with the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is one of the directors in the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce. His church is the old-school Presbyterian.

On October 18, 1882, at Clifton, Mr. Kemp married Miss Flora Anderson, a native of Texas and a daughter of Captain and Mrs. Mary Robinson (McLennan) Anderson. Capt. Allen Anderson was a well known pioneer and Indian fighter, and did much service on the frontier during the early days in protecting life and property of the settlers. He was accidentally killed by a member of his own company while engaged in a fight with Indians on the western border. Mrs. Kemp's mother was a daughter of the McLennan for whom McLennan County was named, and was one of the very prominent pioneers in central Texas.

The five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Kemp were Emma Sibyl, Mary Jewel, Flora Charlotte, Bertha Mae and Joseph Anderson. The first, born in 1885, at Wichita Falls, is a graduate of St. Mary's College at Dallas, and also a graduate in the languages and music from the University of Cincinnati, Ohio, and is now the wife of Mr. Newton Maer, of Wichita Falls. Mary Jewel was born in 1888, at Wichita Falls, and is a graduate of St. Mary's College at Dallas. She is now the wife of W. S. Langford, of Wichita Falls. Flora Charlotte, born in 1890, at Wichita Falls, died at Detroit, Michigan, in 1911, after a long illness of typhoid fever. Bertha Mae was born at Wichita Falls in 1895, and is a graduate of St. Mary's College at Dallas and also of a private school in St. Louis. She is now the wife of A. B. Booth, of Wichita Falls. Joseph Anderson Kemp, born at Wichita Falls

in 1904, is now attending the Hill School at Pottstown, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Kemp and his family reside in one of the most palatial homes in Wichita Falls, which is situated in the Hill District, the most exclusive residence portion of the city.

GEORGE H. COLVIN. Not long after the first great railway line opened up the range country of Western Texas to civilization George H. Colvin explored that district and found opportunity as a ranch hand, gradually accommodating himself to the circumstances and raising his business status. It was in the typical stockman's paradise of West Texas that he learned banking, and graduated from a bank there to come to Fort Worth about twenty years ago. As a banker Mr. Colvin is known all over the Southwest and has the distinction of being vice president and chairman of the board of the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank, one of the largest and strongest banks in Texas, and housed in a beautiful home in the tallest building in the state.

Mr. Colvin was born in Howard County, Central Missouri, March 22, 1860. His father, Christopher Colvin, was a Kentuckian and spent his comparatively brief life as a farmer. He died at the age of forty-four. Mr. Colvin's mother was Ann Elizabeth Amick, a native of Howard County, Missouri, and daughter of Leander Amick, of the same section of that state. George H. Colvin was the third in a family of nine children. His boyhood was passed in a rural environment in Central Missouri until he was nearly twenty years of age. He attended a cross roads school and at the age of eighteen, with such education as he had been able to acquire and with the viewpoint only of a farm boy, he became a clerk in a grocery store at Glasgow, Missouri. The spirit of enterprise and adventure caused him to leave his work at Glasgow and in 1879 go out to Leadville, Colorado, where he worked in the mines and also did prospecting there and at Denver for three years. Returning with a very modest capital, he engaged in the grocery business at Glasgow, Missouri.

Mr. Colvin identified himself with Texas in May, 1883, and for nearly forty years he has acknowledged the Lone Star commonwealth as his home state. He did his work as a ranch hand on one of the large ranches near Colorado City. He also clerked in a store there for about a year and for eight

years was in the livery business. In 1892 Mr. Colvin became cashier of the Colorado National Bank, and while there he also assumed many responsibilities of a public nature, serving both as alderman and mayor.

In 1898 he came to the financial metropolis of Northwest Texas, Fort Worth, and assumed his post as cashier of the American National Bank. Since then his associations have brought him steadily increasing prestige with the men of wealth in this section of Texas. In 1915 he was elected president of the American National Bank. Then, in January, 1919, was effected the consolidation of the American National and the Farmers and Mechanics Bank under the new title of the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank, which is now quartered in its home in the twenty-four story F. & M. Building. At the consolidation Mr. Colvin became vice president and chairman of the board of directors.

The general welfare of Fort Worth is one of Mr. Colvin's primary considerations. When the city went under the commission plan of government in 1908 he was chosen one of the first board of commissioners. He has been honored with a number of other posts of trust and responsibility. Mr. Colvin is a democrat by inheritance and by practice, a member of the Fort Worth Club, the River Crest Country Club and is a Knight of Pythias and Elk. In 1887 he married Miss B. Pearson, daughter of Dr. J. W. Pearson. They have two children: M. Pearson Colvin, now paying teller in the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank, and Georgia Elizabeth, a student in the University of Texas.

FRANK McKNIGHT, president of the First State Bank of Arlington, is a Tarrant County pioneer, having lived here for half a century. He knew some of the earliest settlers of Fort Worth and had a share in developing the country around Arlington, where he was one of the first merchants and now for a number of years past has been active in banking.

Mr. McKnight was born in East Texas at the historic town of Nacogdoches, November 5, 1850, son of W. D. and Susan E. (Wynne) McKnight. His parents were natives of Tennessee and settled in Texas in 1837, the year after the winning of independence. His father took an active part in Americanizing Texas, and when the United States went to war with Mexico he joined the fighting forces and was in service from 1846 until 1848. Then when the war between the states came on he joined the

Confederate army as captain of a company, but was accidentally killed November 11, 1861, a few months after the war started. His widow survived him until December 24, 1878. They had five sons and one daughter, and the sons are still living, Frank being the oldest.

His early youth was spent on a Texas farm and he was only eleven years of age when his father died. It was on January 1, 1870, that Mr. McKnight came to Tarrant County. There was not a single railroad in the county at the time, and the principal industry of the inhabitants outside of Fort Worth was farming and ranching. In 1887 Mr. McKnight removed to the present city of Arlington, and for a number of years conducted mercantile establishments that was a popular center for the trade of a large surrounding district. Later he took up banking, and for four years was active vice president of the Arlington National Bank. On November 26, 1915, he and others associated with him organized the State Bank of Arlington, and he has been president of that institution ever since.

Mr. McKnight is a member of the Masonic Order, being past master of Arlington Lodge No. 148. He married Miss Mattie Middleton on September 19, 1894. They have two sons, Alfred and Frank, Jr.

J. E. M. YATES. Few men can claim a longer continuous experience in business than Mr. Yates of Grapevine, who has been a dry goods merchant in that Tarrant County community forty-four years and is also president of the Farmers National Bank of Grapevine.

Mr. Yates who came to Tarrant County before the first railroad was built in this part of North Texas was born in Randolph County, Missouri, December 12, 1850. His father, John M. Yates, was born in Virginia, his birthplace being two and a half miles from the spot where General Stonewall Jackson died. The father was also a native of Virginia where the family lived for several years. John M. Yates was a double cousin of Richard Yates, the famous war governor of Illinois. His life was spent as a farmer and planter in Missouri, where he died. He married Elizabeth Terrill, a native of Kentucky, whose father was a Virginian. John M. Yates and his wife were twice married, and there were three sets of children, twenty-two in all, two by the mother's first marriage, ten by the father's first wife, and ten by the marriage of John M. Yates and Elizabeth Terrill, fifth among whom is J. E. M. Yates.



The latter spent his boyhood days in Northeastern Missouri, and finished his education at Mount Pleasant College at Huntsville, that state. At the age of twenty-two he started out to make his own way in the world, and in 1873 reached Texas. He joined the little community of Grapevine in Tarrant County and four years later married the daughter of the pioneer merchant of that community, E. M. Jenkins. He soon became identified with the mercantile business, was for a number of years associated in the firm of Jenkins & Yates, his partner being Zeb Jenkins. He bought the business in 1896 and without a break has been selling dry goods at Grapevine for forty-four years. He developed one of the largest dry goods enterprises in any country town in Texas.

In 1906 he helped organize the Farmers National Bank of Grapevine with a capital stock of \$100,000. He was vice president until 1910, and since that year has been president of the institution. Mr. Yates is one of the large property owners of Tarrant County, owning several valuable farms and other interests.

February 21, 1877, he married Miss Kate Jenkins, daughter of E. M. Jenkins who established the first store at Grapevine in 1859. She was born and reared in Grapevine. Mr. and Mrs. Yates have four sons and one daughter: Earl, associated with his father as a merchant; Carl, a traveling man living at Fort Worth; Junius E. with the Reynolds Insurance Company of Fort Worth; John M., a traveling man; and Weechie, wife of Frank T. Estil, a farmer. Mr. Yates has always been a staunch democrat. He is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner and member of the Baptist Church.

**BURR WILSON COUCH.** A former president of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Burr Wilson Couch is widely known over the Southwest as an expert and authority on all branches of cotton seed products manufacture, and for the past ten years has been one of the leading business men of Fort Worth, primarily interested in cotton oil mill promotion, but also bearing a share of responsibility in the general forward movement that has kept the city in stride with the foremost centers of commerce in the Southwest.

Mr. Couch was born near Italy, Texas, July 14, 1869, son of James C. and Laura (Morris) Couch. He had a good practical education in public and private schools, and

graduated in 1889 from Hope Institute, a boarding school of Italy. From that time to the present, over thirty years, he has been engaged in a versatile role of business. In 1890 he was in the drug business. In 1891 he became interested in a grocery establishment, with which he continued until 1893. In that year of general industrial depression he began his association with the cotton business. He was a cotton broker until 1899, in which year he acquired some holdings in the Italy Cotton Oil Company, becoming principal owner and general manager of the plant. He confined his enterprise largely to his home town in this business until 1910, when he sold out and moved to Fort Worth as a larger city from which to direct his increasing interests. At Fort Worth he became associated with the prominent capitalist Winfield Scott in the ownership of the Mutual Cotton Oil Company, being vice president and after the death of Mr. Scott acquired the Scott estate's holdings and served as president and general manager of the company until November 1, 1917. At that time he sold a controlling interest and retired from the active management, though he is still on the board as a director and stockholder. One of Fort Worth's leading enterprises today is the Traders Oil Mill Company, which Mr. Couch organized March 15, 1918, with a capital of \$150,000. He is interested as a stockholder and otherwise in a number of cotton oil mills over Texas. He was at one time president and principal owner of the Grandview Cotton Oil Company at Grandview and also the Traders Cotton Oil Company of Sulphur Springs. He owns the Citizens Cotton Oil Company of Taylor, Texas, and this is operated under his direction. It was his prominence as an owner and manager of such industries that led to his appropriate selection as president of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association. The Traders Oil Mill Company, which Mr. Couch organized in 1918, has its large plant at the South end of Hemphill Street in Fort Worth, this plant having been constructed at a cost of more than three hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Couch was elected mayor of his home town of Italy in 1909, but resigned the office on his removal to Fort Worth the following year. He is an active member of the Masonic Order, the Elks and Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is also identified by membership with the Fort Worth Club and River

Crest Country Club. He married Myrtle Adkisson, and they have one daughter, Vivienne.

JUDGE I. H. BURNEY. Soon after the building of the Texas and Pacific Railroad through Western Texas to El Paso, a young lawyer, a native Texan, established his office at Colorado City in the midst of the great range country, and gained his early clientage chiefly among the stockmen of Northwestern Texas. Judge Burney has always been a prominent lawyer among Texas cattlemen, served for many years as attorney of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association and for the past quarter of a century has lived at Fort Worth.

Judge Burney was born at Kerrville, Texas, April 16, 1859, son of H. M. and Mary (Tatum) Burney. The interesting record of his father is given in the following sketch. I. H. Burney spent his boyhood in Southwestern Texas, attended common schools there, was graduated Bachelor of Arts from Southwestern College at Georgetown, Texas, in 1880, and received his degree in law from Vanderbilt University in 1882. The following year he located at Colorado City and was in general practice there for twelve years, handling many of the important legal matters in the district and country west of Fort Worth. While there he held two appointments from the governor of Texas, one as special district judge and the other as a commissioner to the International Exposition at Paris, France, in 1889. The first public office he ever held was as city attorney of Colorado. His partner in law at Colorado City was R. L. Ball. In 1894 they removed to San Antonio, where Judge Burney practiced two years, and then determined to resume his place and his association with his former clients in West Texas and in 1896 came to Fort Worth. Judge Burney, while practically retired, is still nominally a partner in law practice with S. H. Cowan. In later years Judge Burney has given much of his time to his investments and other personal affairs. He was one of the directors of the American National Bank, and when it was consolidated with the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank he remained on the board of the larger institution. He is a director in several other corporations at Fort Worth and elsewhere and owner of considerable real estate.

Judge Burney is a member of the Fort Worth and River Crest Country Clubs and is a Knight Templar Mason and Knight of

Pythias. Judge Burney married in 1896 Belle Largent Stonemets.

Judge Burney is one of the most widely traveled men of Texas. He acquired a taste for travel through his visit to the Paris Exposition in 1889, and the possession of ample means has enabled him to gratify that taste. He has crossed the Atlantic more than half a dozen times, and has been a student as well as a traveler in nearly all parts of the civilized world. His travels have given him a wide knowledge of all the Americas and he has been in every capital in Europe and the Orient, and has an interesting acquaintance with the complex racial and political problems involved in the eastern countries, including the Balkans. He has recently returned from a tour of South America.

Judge Burney has served as city park commissioner of Fort Worth and has been a trustee of the Texas Woman's College since its organization. During the World war he devoted much of his time to auxiliary war work, being chairman of the Tarrant County Red Cross, while Mrs. Burney was chairman of the Canteen Committee in association with a hundred other faithful women. Judge Burney was one of the founders and the first president of the first golf club in Fort Worth, now the River Crest Country Club. Mrs. Burney organized the Woman's State Golf Association and was its first president. She is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Fort Worth Library. Their home at Fort Worth is considered the most beautiful private residence in the city, located on Sunset Terrace.

HANCE MCCAIN BURNEY, father of the prominent Fort Worth lawyer Judge I. H. Burney, was a pioneer of Texas and a man whose record may be studied with profit by all who admire the sturdiness and enterprise of those men who "made Texas."

He was born near the famous Revolutionary war battleground, Guilford Courthouse, North Carolina, May 12, 1826. He lived to be nearly eighty-nine years of age, passing away at his home in Kerr County April 23, 1915. The vitality and vigor of his life are reflected in the seven sons who survive him. He spent his early life in McNary County, Tennessee, and first came to Texas in 1853, locating in Washington County. In Washington County on December 28, 1853, he married Miss Mary A. Tatum, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Tatum, who in 1852 came from





*J. H. Durney*









RESIDENCE OF I. H. BURNEY

McNary County, Tennessee, and settled at Labaradee Prairie, two miles from the old town of Burton in Washington County, Texas. On December 28, 1913, Mr. and Mrs. Burney celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding, six of their sons being present. Mrs. Burney, the aged wife and mother, is still living in Kerr County, and her home has been in one house for over sixty years. She was born in Tennessee June 13, 1839. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Burney returned to Tennessee for several years, then came back to Texas in 1856, and after about a year in Washington County moved to Kerrville, where they were associated with the first settlers, and at the time of his death Mr. H. M. Burney was one of the last survivors of the original group of pioneers in that community. Their first home was at the corner of what is now Main and Baker streets. A Postoffice was established at Kerrville in 1857, with Judge Burney as the first postmaster. He was also one of the first merchants, his store being next door to the courthouse. He served as postmaster seven years, and in 1862 he established a ranch on Turtle Creek at the headwaters of the Guadalupe River, where he lived the rest of his life. He was a man of exceptional enterprise and public spirit. The opportunities for accumulating wealth were not abundant in that sparsely settled section of Southwest Texas, but by the production of the means to wealth and his public spirit H. M. Burney deserved all the prosperity that comes to the most successful men. Besides his ranching industry he recognized some of the natural resources of his community and proceeded in characteristic manner to develop them not only for his own profit but for the benefit of the entire district. The banks of the Guadalupe River contained a large amount of cypress timber. To convert it into lumber he imported into the country a steam sawmill, freighted from San Antonio laboriously by ox teams. He constructed the mill in 1871, and sawed up large quantities of cypress timber, much of which was sent to San Antonio. The home in which he lived the best years of his life and in which his widow still resides was built from cypress, every piece of timber from sills to shingles being of the "wood everlasting." While he was a successful cattle rancher, he was also interested in agriculture and early understood the availability of the valley lands of the Guadalupe for wheat growing. He was one of the first to produce wheat in that section, and in order

to find an outlet for his crop and encourage his neighbor farmers and ranchers to sow wheat he established a flour mill, using the water power from the Guadalupe River. This flour mill was erected in the early '70s. Thus he had a prominent share in establishing local industries that went a long way toward making the community self supporting in the many years when Kerrville had no railroad facilities.

In the early '60s he was appointed probate judge of Kerr County and in 1878 was elected to the office then known as chief justice or county judge, filling that post four years. He also served as deputy county and district clerk. Judge Burney both for the benefit of his own children and for the community in general was deeply interested in education, and from his own slender resources he provided generously for the needs of his sons and gave them the advantages of college. The records of these sons show that they well repaid the affection and interest of their parents. The nine sons, seven of whom survive their father, were Judge R. H. Burney, Judge I. H. Burney, W. D. Burney, J. G. Burney, William Burney, Lee Burney, John W. Burney, Mack Burney (deceased) and Percy Clitus Burney (deceased). The survivors all live in Kerr County except I. H. Burney of Fort Worth and J. G. Burney of Austin. Robert Henry Burney has been a prominent Texas lawyer for many years, a former member and for a time president pro tem of the State Senate, and for the past sixteen years has been judge of the Thirty-eighth Judicial District, with home at Kerrville. W. D. Burney, a resident of Center Point in Kerr County, is cashier of the Guadalupe Valley Bank. J. G. Burney is a farmer, merchant and former member of the Legislature, living at Austin. William is a stock farmer at Center Point. Lee is also a farmer and stock raiser, and John W. is a merchant at Kerrville.

GILES H. CONNELL. The story of the growth and development of Texas is rich in the lore of the boundless prairie, the range and the trail, and closely interwoven in the legend are the names of certain men and families who have played an active part in transforming the wilderness into a modern commonwealth with all of its twentieth-century advantages and opportunities, and it is the purpose of this brief review to record a few salient facts in the life of one who has won for himself deserved recognition in the



field of commerce, banking and industrial development of the state, as well as in ranching and the cattle industry.

Mr. Connell is a native Texan, born in Bell County, where the Town of Holland now stands, May 25, 1856. His father, William Connell, was a native of South Carolina. He came from Tennessee to Texas in 1834, his first location being made in Washington County. He served as a soldier in Gen. Sam Houston's army in the war for Texas independence. He became a prominent cattleman, rancher and freighter when the only means of conveyance was by ox teams, "trekking" across the plains. In 1843 he married Lounisa Wills, a native of Missouri, who had come with her parents to Texas and who, like her husband, was a member of one of those sturdy families who had cheerfully faced the dangers of a new country and whose prairie homes stood as the outposts of civilization upon the Western frontier. Of a family of eight sons and three daughters born to this union three sons and two daughters still survive. The parents spent the latter years of their lives in Brownwood, Texas, where William Connell died in 1882, at the age of sixty-six years. His widow survived him until 1899, when she passed to her eternal rest at the age of seventy-seven years.

Giles H. Connell went with his parents to Brown County when but five years of age, and there he spent his boyhood amidst such surroundings and with the limited advantages common to the youth of that locality and period. In 1878 he went to Buffalo Gap, where he engaged in merchandising, opening one of the first stores in the town. With mule teams he hauled from Fort Worth the lumber used in the construction of his buildings, and later employed the same means in transporting the merchandise necessary to the operation of the business. When the railroad was extended to Sweetwater he located there and built the first residence erected in the town. His brother, Wilson E., joined with him and a general merchandising business was established under the firm name of Connell Brothers, and continued many years. Sweetwater in the early days of its existence was no place for the tenderfoot or the faint hearted. It was the gathering point for the cowboys and ranchers for miles around, and also one of the principal stopping points on the Overland trail. Many rough characters were also attracted to the place, as was common with all frontier towns in the early days, and many worthy

travelers who sought safe lodgings were accommodated by the hospitality of Connell Brothers, who furnished them blankets upon which to sleep in the back of the store, sacks of flour being utilized as a barricade against stray bullets as possible disturbers of their slumber.

In 1888 Connell Brothers opened a store in Midland, and also established a private banking business there, which bank is now the First National Bank of Midland. This humble beginning also marked the beginning of a career in banking that has brought honor and success to both of the brothers. A sketch published elsewhere in this work outlines the career of Wilson E. Connell, president of the First National Bank of Fort Worth, in which institution G. H. Connell is a director. In addition to his banking interests in Fort Worth G. H. Connell owned and conducted a bank in Duncan, Oklahoma, for fourteen years, and has also conducted banks at Eastland and Spur.

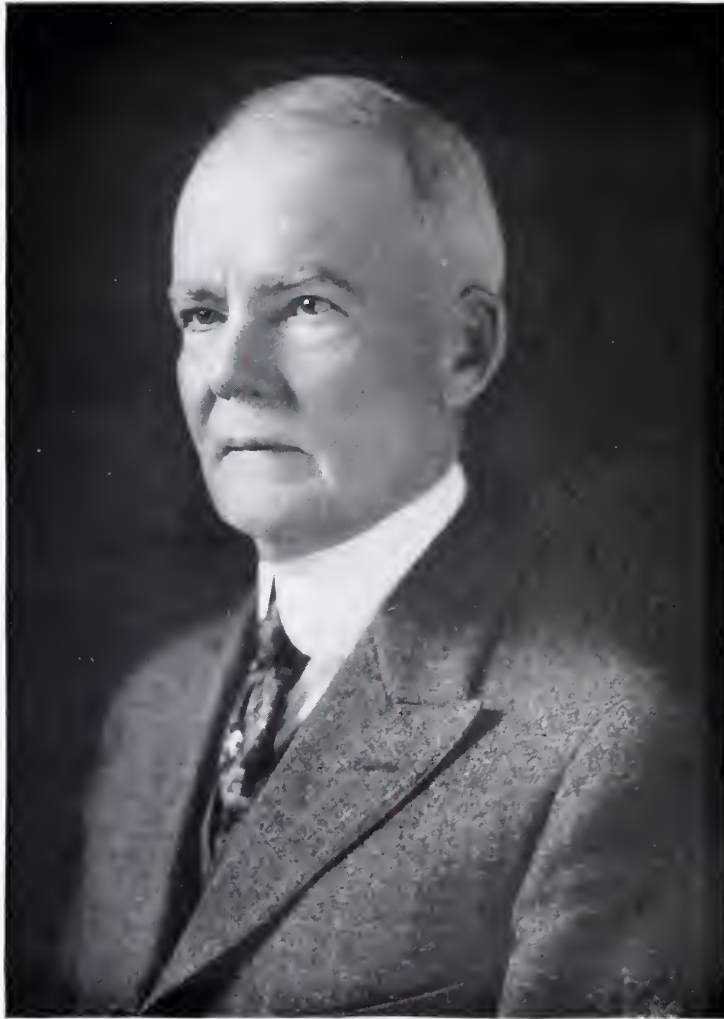
Mr. Connell came to Fort Worth, to reside, in 1890. Two years later, in association with Winfield Scott and A. A. Hartgrove, he organized the Dublin Cotton Oil Company and was chosen president and general manager of the business which he conducted with signal success. He also built the cotton oil mill at Brownwood, and operated the same for several years. He has been heavily interested in the lumber manufacturing business in East Texas, and in this field of enterprise has contributed largely to the industrial development of his state.

February 16, 1879, Mr. Connell married Josephine McHan, a native of Alabama who had come to Texas in 1877, and a descendant of an old and prominent family in Alabama. Of the ten children born to Mr. and Mrs. Connell two died in infancy, two died in early childhood, and those surviving are: Elma, now the wife of J. H. Reese, a prominent lumberman of Beaumont, Texas; Edna married E. C. Edmonds, president of the bank at Spur, Texas; Esther married C. R. Miller, president of the Miller Manufacturing Company, of Dallas; Phoebe married T. S. Corriher, secretary and treasurer of the Waco Twine Mills, Waco, Texas; Walter, the only living son, is a well known resident of Arlington Heights; and Ruth, who is now Mrs. B. B. Snyder, resides in Fort Worth.

Mr. Connell in religious faith is a member of the College Avenue Baptist Church, where he has served as deacon. He is a staunch supporter of good government, and has ever been liberal in his support of those movements







John King

tending toward the betterment of his state and community. A man of keen discrimination and sound judgement, he has been able to see opportunities and has profited thereby, and in the different spheres of activity which have claimed his attention he has achieved honorable and accredited success.

EUGENE S. ALLEN is one of the younger members of the Fort Worth bar, where his work and services have gained him the appreciation of his fellow lawyers and other substantial recognition of his personal ability.

Mr. Allen was born in Tarrant County, Texas, March 6, 1882, son of W. V. S. and Mary (Mosaly) Allen. His father, a native of Tennessee, came to Tarrant County in 1878 and spent his active life as a farmer. The mother, who was born in North Carolina, is still living on the old farm. All her seven children are still living in Tarrant County.

The fourth child and third son, Eugene S. Allen, had a farm environment and a farm training, attended the public schools, and through his own earnings achieved his higher and professional education. He attended the North Texas State Normal School, but studied law at a night school at Fort Worth and also by correspondence courses. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1917, and began regular practice in August, 1918. Mr. Allen has acquired other business interests in Fort Worth and vicinity, and to some degree has interested himself in politics.

He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. In 1908 he married Una Morgan, and they have one daughter, Mary Allen.

LEON GROSS. The largest exclusive clothing establishment in North Texas is Washer Brothers of Fort Worth, a business that has enjoyed a steady growth and increasing prestige for over twenty years and would easily rank among the first ten or twelve large stores in the South.

The president of this business is Leon Gross, who came to Fort Worth when he was twenty-one years of age, and has enjoyed a remarkable rise in commercial affairs. He was born in Memphis, Tennessee, August 26, 1866, son of Henry and Jeannette (Levy) Gross. He spent most of his boyhood at Columbia, Tennessee, was well educated and given a thorough commercial training. On coming to Fort Worth in 1887 he entered the clothing business, and for many years has been associated with the Washer Brothers Com-

pany, and has been president of that company since 1907. The company employs eighty-five people, and the store, one of the most picturesque business landmarks in the city, is at the corner of Eighth and Main streets, in a building 100 by 100 feet.

Mr. Gross married in 1899 Edith Mayer, of Fort Worth. He is a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, an Elk, Knight of Pythias, a member of the U. B. A., the Woodmen of the World, and is popular in many of the civic and social organizations, including the Fort Worth Club and the Fort Worth Country Club.

JOHN P. KING. Possessing strength of will and indomitable ambition, combined with the necessary caliber of brain, John P. King has steadily advanced until he is today numbered among the leading business men of Fort Worth, and is a recognized authority upon civic matters. He has had no outside assistance of either undue influence of powerful friends or large capital, but has worked his way upward through his own abilities and is fully entitled to the position he now occupies in the confidence of his associates.

John P. King was born at Brenham, Washington County, Texas, December 5, 1861, a son of Porter and Eudora (Bush) King, both of whom were natives of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, who came to Texas in 1842, and were among the pioneers of Washington County. Porter King was a farmer by occupation, and lived to be eighty-three years of age, but his wife passed away when she was fifty-eight years old. They had nine children to reach maturity, six of whom are still living, and of them all John P. King was the second in order of birth. When he was about eight years old his parents moved to Fort Worth, and lived in this city for four years, and then moved to a farm near Hundley, in Tarrant County. There John P. King continued to live for five years, and then returned to Fort Worth. Subsequently he attended Adran College, and upon his return began clerking in a dry goods store of Fort Worth, and was thus occupied for seven years. While thus employed he naturally served many persons and acquired a wide acquaintance, and when he was placed on the ticket of his party for the office of county clerk he made an excellent campaign and was elected to it by a gratifying majority, and was re-elected several times, serving until 1898.



In the latter year Mr. King organized the Southern Ice & Cold Storage Company, now the King Ice Company, and has made of it one of the leading concerns of its kind in the city, and is still serving it as president. In 1906 he organized the King Candy Company upon a small scale, his first plant only employing about twenty-four persons. His present plant gives employment to 450 people, and his trade is a wholesome one, his representatives traveling as far west as Arizona, and covering all of the southern states. Mr. King is also a director of the Fort Worth National Bank, and the Fort Worth Power & Light Company, and he is a stockholder in other local concerns, for he has great faith in Fort Worth and has ever been willing to give a practical demonstration of this by investing his money in the undertakings of its business men of good repute.

Mr. King was united in marriage in 1897 with Lorena Blain, and they have three sons, namely: John P., Jr., Clinton B. and Robert Lee. He belongs to the Fort Worth Club, the River Cress Country Club and to the Masons and Elks. Possessing a strong personality and extraordinary ability for organizing, Mr. King has captured the confidence of his business associates, and has become the moving spirit of his two companies, as well as their executive head. His strong and well-balanced mind enables him to handle successfully and promptly the various and intricate problems which come before him for solution. He is one of the men of Fort Worth who possesses that new courage and bigger vision which are resulting in the remarkable growth of this region, and his community owes him a heavy debt for what he has done for it as an honorable and public-spirited citizen.

JOHN HOWARD WRIGHT, merchant and banker of Mansfield, is said to be the oldest merchant with a continuous record of activity in Tarrant County. He has lived in that one locality of Northwest Texas forty-five years, during which time he has achieved a splendid reputation both as a business man and as a public-spirited citizen.

Mr. Wright was born in Jackson County, Missouri, May 28, 1857. Kansas City is in Jackson County, though at the time of Mr. Wright's birth the two towns of any consequence there were Westport and Independence. His grandfather, William Wright, was a Virginian and settled at Fayette, Missouri, in pioneer times, later removing to Palmyra

in Northern Missouri and finally to Yazoo, Mississippi, where he died of yellow fever. Dr. William Sebree Wright, father of the Mansfield banker, was born at Fayette, Missouri, and during the Civil war was a surgeon in Price's army. He was once captured and sentenced to be shot as a spy, and he was a prisoner of war for two years, four months, eleven days at St. Louis and Alton. In 1870 he moved to Texas, locating at Nacogdoches for five years and in 1875 moved to Mansfield, but five years later went to Montana and died at Butte City in 1882. Dr. William S. Wright married S. I. Hinch, whose father, Henry Hinch, was in his day a prominent man in the state of Louisiana, but spent his last days and died at Mansfield, Texas. J. H. Wright was the oldest of five children. Three others are still living: W. H. and H. L., both in Montana; Alice, wife of R. H. Evans of South Texas. J. H. Wright spent his boyhood days in New Orleans, Shreveport and Nacogdoches, acquiring his education in Louisiana and was eighteen years of age when the family located at Mansfield. The first year here he farmed, and he then took the contract for handling the first daily mail between Mansfield and Fort Worth. Mr. Wright in 1884 opened a stock of general merchandise at Mansfield, and his experience as a merchant has continued uninterrupted for thirty-seven years. In 1897 he formed a partnership with Mike Hurly, J. M. Logan, J. T. Stephens and W. B. McKnight as a private banking firm, but a year later bought the interests of Hurly and Logan. He was president of this private bank, but since 1906 this has been the State Bank of Mansfield with Mr. Wright as president and T. G. Davis, cashier. It is one of the prosperous country banks of North Texas, with a capital stock of \$35,000, surplus and undivided profits of \$20,000, and total resources of over \$210,000. In addition to his banking and merchandising interests Mr. Wright is also interested in the promotion of the agricultural development of this section of Texas, having some 1,300 acres of land under cultivation in Tarrant and Johnson counties.

In 1880 he married Lu Smith Halsell. They are the parents of five children: Alice, wife of H. C. Walker of Fort Worth; Frances E., wife of E. B. Spiller of Fort Worth; Harriet S., wife of Joe M. Callens of Fort Worth; Lucien H., who was in the Headquarters Company of the One Hundred and Eleventh



*John Wright*





Aviation Train and saw service in France; and William Sebree, who attended the Students Army Training Camp and was in training at Camp Taylor, Louisville, when the armistice was signed. This son is now a student of law at the University of Texas.

JOHN E. QUARLES has been in the lumber business almost since he came to Texas, and in former years was closely associated with a group of pioneer business men whom Fort Worth has long honored. Mr. Quarles is a well known man of affairs, though his chief interests are in the Quarles Lumber Company.

He was born in Obion County, Tennessee, March 13, 1875, son of John R. and Elizabeth (Emmerson) Quarles, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Tennessee. His mother died at the age of fifty years and his father is still living at the advanced age of eighty-six. All their eight children lived to mature years, John E. being the fifth child and third son.

His boyhood days were passed quietly and uneventfully in Tennessee, and he made the best possible use of the schools of the district in which he grew up. He was only a boy when he came to Texas, and for several years lived at Decatur, in Wise County, and in other sections of North Texas. In 1894 he became identified as manager of the Conway and Leeper Lumber Company at Midlothian, Texas, and in 1899 at Cleburne, in Johnson County, but since 1901 his home has been at Fort Worth. Here he became associated with Paul Waples, N. Harding and W. Scott Wilson, all now deceased. He organized with them a lumber business known as the John E. Quarles Company, and of this corporation Mr. Quarles is president. It is one of the leading lumber companies in North Texas, and operates a chain of seven outside yards.

Mr. Quarles is a member of the Fort Worth Club. On March 14, 1919, he married Mae Wilson, a daughter of the late W. Scott Wilson.

ELBERT L. LAVENDER. Through that concentration of effort which is the keystone of success Elbert L. Lavender has made his way to a prominent position in Fort Worth business affairs as secretary and manager of the Crouch Hardware Company.

Mr. Lavender belongs to the very earliest families who were in the original settlement of the Upper Trinity Valley of Texas. His grandfather, A. M. Lavender, on coming to

Texas in 1846, about the time the old Peters Colony was established as the nucleus of Dallas, located in what is now Lancaster in Dallas County. The maternal grandfather of the Fort Worth business man was James H. Holloway, who came from Illinois in 1849 and established a home in the same community. These men were splendid types of the pioneers in North Texas. Grandfather Lavender had nine children and grandfather Holloway had eight, all born in Texas. Elbert L. Lavender was born at Lancaster January 8, 1874, being the only son of C. E. and M. F. (Holloway) Lavender, both of whom were born in Dallas County. They had two daughters.

Elbert Lavender was reared in his home community and lived there until March, 1904, when he came to Fort Worth and began his connection with the Crouch Hardware Company as bookkeeper. Since 1915 he has enjoyed the responsibilities of manager of that widely known establishment.

In 1903 Mr. Lavender married Minnie Willi of Mineral Wells, Texas. They have three children: Elbert, Jr., born in 1909; Thelma born in 1911, and Marvin, born in 1915. Mr. Lavender is associated with the progressive young business and civic element at Fort Worth, is a member of the Lions Club, the Kiwanis Club, the Knights of Pythias, and is an active member and deacon of the First Christian Church.

WILLIAM JOSEPH HEFLEY has been an active factor in Fort Worth commercial enterprise for the past fifteen years, and is president of the W. J. Hefley Coal Company and president of the Artesian Bottling & Ice Cream Company.

He was born in Anderson County, Texas, December 13, 1864, son of George W. and Elizabeth (Bradberry) Hefley. His father was a native of South Carolina and his mother of Jackson, Tennessee. The family came to Texas in 1864, locating in the Town of Tennessee in Anderson County. When W. J. Hefley was about a year old his parents moved to Belton, Texas, where he was reared and educated, finishing his education in the high school. At Belton he learned the drug business, and subsequently for about five years lived in New York City, where he was connected with the New York Cotton Exchange. On returning to Texas he located in Waco, where he was a manufacturer. About 1905 he came to Fort Worth and became interested in the cotton seed oil industry and the coal

business. His chief attention at present is given to the Artesian Bottling Works & Ice Cream Factory, a business that has rapidly grown and requires most of his time and management. He is one of the city's successful business men and has a number of interests in the locality.

In 1897 he married Mary Dalzell, of Brownsville, Texas. They have three children: Mary E., wife of David S. Googans, of Fort Worth; Robert D., and William, who was born in 1915. Mr. Hefley is a member of the Fort Worth Club, the River Crest Country Club and of other civic and social organizations. He is a Mason and Shriner.

MAX BERGMAN, president of the Bergman Produce Company of Fort Worth, has been an interesting and progressive figure in the commercial affairs of that city from a time when its population was such that he practically knew everyone claiming Fort Worth as a home.

Mr. Bergman has spent all his life since early boyhood in Fort Worth. He attended the public schools, and may be said to have started his business career as a newsboy employe of the old Fort Worth Gazette, when that journal was edited and published by Capt. B. B. Paddock. Subsequently he became clerk in a retail grocery store, learned the business, and for seventeen years was a grocery merchant.

On February 1, 1909, Mr. Bergman entered the wholesale produce and grocer's sundries business, organizing the Bergman Produce Company that year. He has since been its president, and has made this one of the leading firms of the kind in Northern Texas. His business associates are J. W. Bondurant, vice president, W. S. Hooper, secretary and treasurer, while his brother, G. A. Bergman, is also financially interested in the firm. Besides the headquarters at Fort Worth a branch establishment is maintained at Quanah, Texas. The business has grown to one of large volume, and employs about forty persons, including eleven traveling salesmen. Mr. Bergman is also interested as a stockholder in various other enterprises at Fort Worth.

In 1894 he married Miss Daisy Watson, of Tamaroa, Illinois. They have two children, Lloyd H. and Mary Louise. Mr. Bergman is a member of the Glen Garden Club, is a thirty-second degree and Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, and a member of the Elks Lodge. He has ever been an advocate

and a willing supporter of all movements tending toward civic betterment, and contributes liberally of his time and effort in their support. He is a member of the executive committee of the Boy Scout movement; a member of the junior board of the Chamber of Commerce; a member of the executive board of the Fort Worth Relief Association; an active member of the Kiwanis Club; and a steward in the First Methodist Church of Fort Worth.

JUDGE SAM J. HUNTER. More than half a century has passed since Judge Hunter of Fort Worth prepared his first brief as a lawyer. He came to Texas about the close of the period of reconstruction, from Louisville, Kentucky, and is one of the comparatively few men still living who personally participated in the work which restored democratic rule in the state. He has been honored with some of the highest judicial offices, and is one of the oldest members of the Fort Worth bar.

He was born in Cumberland County, Kentucky, October 31, 1845. His father was a first cousin of R. M. T. Hunter, who served as secretary of state in the Confederate Government. His father, Dr. Andrew Jackson Hunter, was born in Virginia in 1816, but was reared in Kentucky and educated as a physician in that state. He was a man of adventurous impulse, and while he made a great deal of money he was never satisfied with a long residence in one locality until he reached the frontier country of the Northwest. For a time he was a railroad physician in Illinois, also practiced in Missouri, but in 1864 started for Montana territory and was one of the first settlers in the Yellowstone Valley. While in this valley he discovered the famous Hot Springs, still a prominent resort and known as Hunter's Hot Springs. However, he could not occupy that location on account of Indian hostilities for a number of years. He engaged in mining, in the practice of medicine, was a Government physician at forts and Indian reservations, also served as probate judge, and spent his last years at Bozeman, Montana, where he died April 19, 1894. His career is claimed as conspicuously belonging to the history of Montana.

Judge Hunter was the oldest of his father's children by his marriage to Lucy Ann Philpott, a native of Kentucky. Her mother, Sidney B. Monroe, was a niece of President Monroe.





*Sam J. Hunter.*





Judge Hunter, only survivor of his brothers and sisters, acquired a common school education in Kentucky. After his father went West he remained at home working on the farm, and from the age of ten years was practically dependent on his own resources and energies. He worked out as a farm hand at ten dollars a month and, nevertheless, managed to educate himself through books borrowed. At the age of eighteen he taught school. During the Civil war he became a drummer boy in a regiment of Home Guards, and served with a Union command until he was captured at Stone River, Tennessee, just before the great battle. He was paroled and sent home. At the age of twenty-one he was clerking in a dry goods store at Glasgow, Kentucky, where he cast his first vote, supporting the democratic ticket. While in the store at Glasgow he kept many books in a back room and employed all his leisure time and many of his night hours in studying literature, mathematics and such sciences as geology, astronomy and chemistry. At Tompkinsville, Kentucky, he also studied law with John R. Leslie, a brother of Preston H. Leslie, who served two terms as governor of Kentucky. While at Tompkinsville he married Miss Mary E. Ray, daughter of John Ray, a wealthy resident of that section.

Judge Hunter was licensed to practice law in Kentucky April 8, 1868, and remained at Tompkinsville four years. His wife's father had moved to Louisville in 1870 and Judge Hunter went to that city in 1872 and pursued the regular course of the Law School of the University of Louisville, graduating with the legal degree of L.L. B. February 26, 1873. On the first of May of that year he arrived in Texas and located in Sulphur Springs, where he became associated in the law firm of Gen. Sam Bell Maxey and W. H. Lightfoot, until General Maxey was elected to the United States Senate in 1876. In November, 1873, Senator Coke was elected governor of Texas, but Mr. Hunter was unable to vote in this election since he had not been in the state as a resident a year. However, he used his influence in the campaign to support the champion of Democracy. When Governor-elect Coke went to Austin to take his seat early the following year, the military governor, E. J. Davis, refused to vacate, and in the historic proceedings that followed Judge Hunter participated to the extent of purchasing a Winchester rifle and two hundred rounds of cartridges and

accompanied a body of determined men who started for Austin for the purpose of seeing that the will of the people as expressed in the election was carried out. However, when President Grant refused the aid of the Regular Army to support Governor Davis' contentions the controversy abruptly ended without bloodshed. Judge Hunter practiced law at Sulphur Springs until the election of O. M. Roberts as governor. At that time a new judicial district was created from half a dozen counties in northeastern Texas, and the governor appointed Mr. Hunter district attorney, but he refused to accept the appointment until a meeting of the bar was held, represented by the lawyers of the district, and formal resolutions passed urging Mr. Hunter to accept the office. He gave a vigorous administration in that office for fifteen months, and in that time secured the conviction of thirty-five men to penitentiary sentences and the hanging of two criminals.

June 8, 1884, Judge Hunter removed to Fort Worth and opened his office in this then bustling small city and the metropolis of the great west Texas cattle country. The first friends Judge Hunter made in Fort Worth were B. B. Paddock and J. Peter Smith. Judge Hunter was soon handling a large private practice and continued to devote his energies to the law until 1894, when the legislature created the three courts of Civil Appeals. He was then appointed by the Fort Worth bar to represent the interests and claims of Fort Worth as the location for Court No. 2, and proceeded with characteristic energy and enthusiasm and after a notable campaign brought about the favorable decision by which Fort Worth became the seat of the Court of Appeals. The first three judges of the Court were B. D. Tarlton, chief justice, H. O. Head and I. W. Stephens. With the resignation of Judge Head in the fall of 1895 Governor C. A. Culberson appointed Judge Hunter to fill the vacancy, and his appointment was subsequently confirmed by election for a full term of six years. He was succeeded by Judge Eric Speer. Upon the election of Judge Speer Judge Hunter retired from the bench and resumed his law practice in partnership with W. W. Flood. Three years later, upon the death of Mr. Flood, Judge Hunter took in as his partner his son Ray. Ray Hunter was a young man of brilliant attainments in the law, and his death, September 26, 1916, was greatly lamented. Since then

Judge Hunter has continued in practice and is head of the firm of Hunter & Hunter, composed of six members of the Fort Worth bar, retaining his son's name as a matter of sentiment.

Judge Hunter served as a member of the Legislature in 1913-14. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and both as a lawyer and citizen is one of Fort Worth's grand old men. Judge Hunter was three times married. His second wife was Kate Rice Burnett, widow of Bruce Burnett. His third wife was Miss Anna E. Schober. He has one living son, Horace, a merchant at Oklahoma City.

Judge Hunter's dissenting opinion in the famous case of *Chicago, R. I. & T. Ry. Co. vs. Rosa Langston*, 47 S. W. Rep. on page 1030 et seq., bespeaks the character of the man and of the judge more certainly and graphically than would a whole volume of biography. And we, for that reason, copy it in full, and for the further useful purpose that he there declares the law of the personal security of an American citizen more clearly and emphatically than was ever declared by a Texas Court before, and cites both State and National authorities to support his opinion.

The case went to the Supreme Court of Texas on the dissent, and that Court sustained the majority opinion of the Court of Civil Appeals, overruling Judge Hunter's dissenting opinion and the judgment was reversed and remanded for a new trial. See Opinion of Justice Stephens, 47 S. W. Rep. 1027.

The case was never retried but the railway company succeeded in compromising the claim for \$12,500.00—just half the sum the jury had awarded her.

Just five years later the precise question came before the same court again when Justice Brown who had participated in the decision overruling Judge Hunter's dissenting opinion above quoted, rendered the opinion of the Court in the case of *Austin & N. W. R. Co. vs. Cluck*, 77 S. W. Rep. 403, 97 Tex. 172, holding just the reverse of their decision in the Langston case when they overruled Judge Hunter's opinion, and settled the law of personal security in Texas as Judge Hunter had declared it in his dissenting opinion.

#### Dissenting Opinion of Judge Hunter (Nov. 29, 1898.)

Hunter, J. (dissenting). I regret that I cannot agree with my brothers on the opinion they present in this case. I think that the

ruling of the learned district judge in refusing to require the plaintiff to unwrap and expose her wounded limbs to the company's doctors was exactly correct. It appears from the bill of exceptions that they were "surgeons of defendant and in defendant's regular employment"; that the plaintiff's counsel had previously refused to allow them to examine her upon this ground, offering, however, at the same time, "to have plaintiff examined by any number of physicians the court might see proper to appoint, on defendant's application, who were not in any way connected with plaintiff or defendant." Defendant then made application to the court, and upon this application the court appointed Doctor Stinson to make the examination, refusing to appoint the company's doctors, or either of them, stating that Stinson could act or not, as the parties themselves desired. At this juncture, it seems, defendant's counsel placed two of the company's doctors on the stand and requested them then and there "to examine the plaintiff and her injuries," and I infer that the aforesaid doctors were then and there about to seize the plaintiff's limbs, and examine them, nolens volens, when her counsel came to her rescue, again objecting to the assault upon her by these corporation doctors, placing their objections upon the grounds (1) that they were in the employment of defendant, and were partisan, and not impartial; (2) that they had not been appointed by the court to make such examination; and (3) that defendant had no right to have such examination without the plaintiff's consent, agreeing at the same time to submit herself to such examination at the hands of any other doctors considered by the court to be impartial and competent, and not in the employment of defendant.

In order to have a clear understanding of the question as it stood for decision in the district court, at least upon the motion for a new trial, and as it stands in this court, I think it is proper to state here that the record shows that defendant accepted the order appointing Dr. Stinson to make the examination, and acted upon it; because the undisputed evidence is that, after he was appointed, defendant's counsel took him to Mrs. Langston and caused him to examine her, and then failed to put him on the witness stand, when the plaintiff herself called him as a witness, and he testified fully as to the condition of her injuries, and whether she would be able



to wear artificial limbs or not, his evidence agreeing in the main with that of Doctor Poindexter. It is important to note, furthermore, that this effort to force an examination was not made until after the plaintiff had been twice upon the witness stand, and had testified fully, and exhibited her limbs to the court and jury, and her cross-examinations, partly referring to the condition of her limbs and ability to wear artificial limbs, cover 10 pages of typewritten matter in the record; that it nowhere appears in the record that the company's doctors were not present during her entire examination as a witness, and had every opportunity to view and examine the injured limbs and question her fully concerning the same; that it occurred after she had closed her evidence in chief. It also appears that Doctor Poindexter had examined her limbs on the day the trial began, and it nowhere appears, nor does defendant's counsel contend, that Doctor Poindexter and Doctor Stinson were incompetent, or had not made a thorough examination, or were interested in behalf of the plaintiff, or in any manner partial to her, or prejudiced against the company, but they stand here as graduated, competent, and experienced physicians and surgeons, with long years of practice, without a breath of complaint against them of any character, and it does not appear that the company's doctors did not hear them testify, fully describing the injuries and their condition and appearance. I think that, under this view of the case, the court did not err in refusing to appoint the company's doctors to examine her limbs out of court. Her counsel had refused to consent to the appointment, and the court, in the absence of a statute, had no power to enforce such an order against her will. We held this, in effect, in the Pendery case, cited by the majority, and the Supreme Court refused a writ of error therein. 36 S. W. Rep. 793.

Nor did the court err in refusing to compel her to submit to an examination of the company's doctors in open court on the trial. Our Supreme Court has intimated this view on several occasions, and I think has, in effect, so decided. *Ry. Co. v. Norfleet*, 78 Tex. 323, 14 S. W. 703; *Railway Co. v. Johnson*, 72 Tex. 101, 10 S. W. 325; *Railway Co. v. Underwood*, 64 Tex. 466.

In the *Norfleet* case, *supra*, Chief Justice Stayton said for the court: "Such an order should never be made, unless in a case in

which the ends of justice imperatively demand it, and in no case should such an order be made when the party is willing to be examined by competent and disinterested men without such order. If, however, a court should refuse to make such an order under a state of facts that would justify it, this would not be ground for reversal, if it appeared that during the trial opportunity for such examination was given. On the trial of this case plaintiff submitted his injured limb for examination, it was examined, and there is no reason to believe that any physician or surgeon brought by appellant would have been refused an opportunity to make a full examination."

Our present Chief Justice Gaines, in the *Johnson* case, *supra*, speaking for the court, said: "If this power should be exercised at all it should be by the appointment by the court of one or more disinterested experts, either of its own selection or such as may be agreed upon by both parties." Our brothers of the Fifth district, it seems, take the same view of the question (*Railway Co. v. Nelson*, 5 Tex. Civ. App. 387, 24 S. W. 589); and so it has been ruled in the first (*Railway Co. v. Berling*, 14 Tex. Civ. App. 544, 37 S. W. 1083); and our Supreme Court refused a writ of error in the latter case.

The court of appeals of Kentucky hold "that such examination may be required in the exercise of a sound discretion on the part of the trial court, and when it fairly appears that the ends of justice require it, and that knowledge of necessary and material facts can only be brought to light by such examination"; and that court affirmed a judgment, where the lower court had refused to make such an order, because "eighteen months had elapsed from the time of the accident to the date of the trial, and it was apparent to all that the appellee was a cripple. It was an undisputed fact that he had suffered extreme and excruciating pain. His right thigh mashed, and his body otherwise bruised and injured. An examination by the company's expert physicians, or by a commission of learned doctors, might have informed the jury of the exact nature of the trouble under which the appellee labored, and have clothed their information in the usual technical nomenclature of the profession, but the patent fact that the man had thus suffered and was a cripple could not have been explained away. In the courts where the power to compel a submission to such an examination is upheld

—and it is denied in many—it is not held that a defendant has an absolute right to demand such an order, but, as we have said, the motion therefor is addressed to the sound discretion of the court.” *Distilling Co. v. Riggs* (Ky.) 45 S. W. 99.

In *Railway Co. v. Rice*, 144 Ill. 227, 33 N. E. 953, the Supreme Court of Illinois say: “The extent to which courts have gone, sustaining the power to compel such examinations, is that such orders may be made in the sound legal discretion of the trial court when it appears that such an examination is reasonably necessary to the attainment of justice. \* \* \* But the ruling in this case was placed upon the broad ground that the court had no power to grant the motion, and this court is committed to that doctrine.” *Parker v. Enslow*, 102 Ill. 272; *Loyd v. Railway Co.*, 53 Mo. 515.

In *Railway Co. v. Michaels*, 57 Kan. 474, 46 Pac. 938, the Supreme Court of Kansas, while asserting the power of the trial court to compel a physical examination, denied it to the railway company in that case, because the application was not made until after plaintiff had closed his evidence, and, furthermore, because no necessity was shown to exist requiring such an order.

In *Stuart v. Havens*, 17 Neb. 211, 22 N. W. 421, the same question arose, and in almost identically the same manner as here. In delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court of that state, Justice Maxwell said: “The plaintiff below, on his direct examination, was asked to show his arm, which he claimed was injured by falling into the excavation, to the jury. This he did without objection, and afterwards three physicians who had treated the arm professionally testified as to its condition, without objection. Afterwards the defendant below asked the court below to make an order requiring Havens to exhibit his arm to four physicians called by him (the defendant). This the court refused to do;” and error was assigned on this refusal. Discussing this assignment, the court further said: “Where, in a case like this, experts are called by a party, and permitted to make a personal examination of the person injured, and to testify therefrom, there is danger that they will feel under obligations to the party calling them, and, however honest they may be, color their testimony somewhat in his interest; while in many, if not most, cases their general views upon the question will be

known to the party producing them before they are called. In any event, the evidence partakes somewhat of a partisan character. To avoid this, they should be agreed upon by the parties, or appointed by the court, and an examination, if desired, should be made before the trial begins, although the court may permit it to be made during the progress of the trial.”

The reasoning of the above case is of peculiar force here, because the bill of exceptions here shows that the company’s counsel knew and were able to state to the court in advance what these company doctors would swear, for they insert in the bill these words: “Defendant could have proved by said witnesses that plaintiff could at that time wear artificial limbs without pain, and get about on them in such manner that her injuries could not be detected in her locomotion.” The majority, it seems, rely upon this statement for a predicate that the evidence of these doctors would have been so favorable to defendant as to have influenced the jury in determining the amount of the verdict, and therefore, in their judgment, the excluded evidence was material.

I have no right to doubt that counsel’s statement was true, and, being true, it was almost sufficient in itself, in my judgment, to exclude the witnesses from testifying as experts, because an expert should come onto the witness stand without himself knowing what his evidence will be, where he is ignorant of the facts upon which his opinion is desired, as must have been the case here, to show any necessity for the examination, and to entitle appellant to raise this question at all. See, also, *Turnpike Co. v. Baily*, 37 Ohio St. 104; *Railroad Co. v. Finlayson*, 16 Neb. 578, 20 N. W. 860; *Railroad Co. v. Hill*, 90 Ala. 74, 8 South, 90; *Shepherd v. Railroad Co.* 85 Mo. 632.

I conclude, then, from the trend of the cases cited, holding that the trial court would have the power to order the examination, that this power should be exercised only in cases where the facts cannot be obtained otherwise, and the ends of justice imperatively demand it, and not where, as in this case, the nature and extent of the injury was patent, and the limbs had been exhibited to the court and jury, and it is not shown that defendant’s physicians were not present at the time. While this specific objection was not made by defendant’s counsel, yet, if the evidence was



properly excluded for any legal reason, this court should not reverse the judgment.

But I justify the action of the court upon the further ground that the courts of this country, in the absence of a statute, have no such powers. It may be that the state, by an act of the Legislature, might require ladies in such cases to submit to such examinations in response to the imperative demands of justice, under the penalty of being denied relief in her courts; but under our constitution such a statute would raise a serious question, and it would not be in accord with the genius of the American republic, nor with the sentiment of the people of Texas.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of *Railway Co. v. Botsford*, 141 U. S. 250, 11 Sup. Ct. 1000, denied the existence of such a power in any court. Justice Gray says: "The inviolability of the person is as much invaded by a compulsory stripping and exposure as by a blow. To compel any one, and especially a woman, to lay bare the body, or to submit it to the touch of a stranger, without lawful authority, is an indignity, an assault, and a trespass; and no order or process, commanding such an exposure or submission, was ever known to the common law in the administration of justice between individuals, except in a very small number of cases, based upon special reasons and upon ancient practice, coming down from ruder ages, now mostly obsolete in England, and never, so far as we are aware, introduced into this country."

In *Railway Co. v. Griffin*, 25 C. C. A. 417, 80 Fed. 282, where the physical examination of the plaintiff was asked for during the trial, Judge Woods, in delivering the opinion of the Circuit Court of Appeals, after citing *Railway Co. v. Botsford*, supra, says: "The reasoning of that case forbids a compulsory examination during the trial equally with one in advance of the trial."

In *Lyon v. Railway Co.*, 142 N. Y. 298, 37 N. E. 113, the Court of Appeals of New York, speaking through Mr. Justice O'Brien, shows that the power to compel a party to submit to personal examination by physicians exists only by virtue of an amendment to an article of their statute authorizing plaintiff's deposition to be taken, and, after citing with approval the above language of Mr. Justice Gray, he adds: "This amendment has changed the law, but it is not so certain that it will ever change the general sentiment of

mankind which was expressed in Judge Gray's remarks." See, also, *McQuigan v. Railway Co.* (N. Y. App.) 29 N. E. 235; *Roberts v. Railroad Co.*, 29 Hun, 154; *Pennsylvania Co. v. Newmeyer*, 129 Ind. 401, 28 N. E. 860.

In the *Newmeyer* case, supra, the Supreme Court of Indiana said: "To say that the power rests in the sound discretion of the court does not meet the case, for the real question is as to whether the power exists at all. So far as we know, the courts of this state have never attempted to exercise such a power, and we are of the opinion that no such power is inherent in the courts. We think the better reason is against the existence of such a right, and, in the absence of some statute upon the subject, we do not think the courts should attempt to compel litigants, against their will, to submit their persons to the examination of strangers for the purpose of furnishing evidence to be used on the trial of a cause. Should a litigant willingly submit, there could be no legal objection to such an examination, and should he refuse to submit to a reasonable examination his conduct might possibly be proper matter for comment; but this is quite a different matter from compelling him, against his will, to submit his person to the examination of strangers."

In *Mills v. Railway Co.* (Del. Super 1894) 2 Hardesty, 31, 40 Atl. 1114, it was held that, although the plaintiff had exhibited his leg on the trial to the jury, and at noon recess to the company's physicians, he could not be compelled to expose it again to the jury, for the purpose of explanation by one of said physicians.

True, the language of Judge Gray was used in a case where the examination was sought out of court; but from the reasoning above I am led to believe, with the Circuit Court of Appeals in the *Griffin* case, supra, that, if her body was secure from the "touch of a stranger" out of court, this right of personal security would follow her even on the witness stand. And, though she may have voluntarily exhibited her limbs to the jury on one occasion during the trial, there is not power enough in the American Government, State or Federal, in a controversy between herself and a private person or corporation, to lift the hem of her tattered skirt, and expose her mangled limbs to public gaze, or require her to do so against her will. The right of personal security, wherever the common law of



England obtains, is one of the absolute rights of individuals and the pride of the Anglo-Saxon race, and in our Declaration of Independence we have declared it to be inalienable. She cannot deprive herself of it. She cannot contract it away. Nor can she by any act of hers estop herself from the right to assert it. It is the shield of her person, except against the state's right to punish her for crime whereof she is duly convicted according to the laws of the land.

I would gladly close this dissent here, but if there is any assignment in the record upon which I could agree to a reversal of the judgment it would be my duty to do so. Hence I feel compelled to discuss other assignments, in order that my reasons for not agreeing may be known.

It was proved by several of plaintiff's witnesses that none of the trainmen or other servants of defendant assisted or offered to assist the plaintiff in boarding the train. Defendant moved to exclude this evidence from the jury because it was not the duty of defendant to furnish passengers with servants to assist them in boarding or alighting from its trains, except where they are old or infirm, or incumbered with baggage or bundles, etc., and that such evidence was calculated to mislead the jury. The court refused to exclude it, and, under the circumstances of the case, I think properly. It seems that, where the passenger is not afflicted or incumbered in some way, it is not the duty of the railway company to assist her in boarding the train or alighting therefrom. In such cases, it is only necessary for the company to stop its trains at the stations for a length of time reasonably sufficient for passengers to get off and on, of course furnishing them proper and safe facilities for doing so. When this is done, the passenger must do the rest. But plaintiff's theory was that as it was night, and the platform was not lighted, and as the train was behind time, and only stopped from three to ten seconds—not long enough to discharge and take on the passengers in safety, without assisting them—it was a question for the jury to determine whether, under these circumstances, it was negligence in the company to fail to assist the passengers in boarding the train on that occasion; and, in that view and theory of the case, I think the evidence was competent. *Railway Co. v. Miller*, 79 Tex. 78, 15 S. W. 264; *Railway Co. v.*

*Finley*, 79 Tex. 85, 15 S. W. 266; 4 Elliot, R. R. Sec. 1628, and cases cited.

The twelfth assignment of error complains of the opening speech of the plaintiff's counsel, and the points raised are shown by the following statement from appellant's brief: "Judge Wilkins, one of plaintiff's counsel, in his opening argument, used the following language: 'Gentlemen of the jury, this is an unequal contest—this poor woman on one side, and this powerful corporation on the other. I say that the evidence shows that it is an unequal contest. Look at the array of witnesses on one side that came here for the railway company and the number that came for Mrs. Langston. We allege in our petition that the train crew was drunk. There was enough testimony in this case to raise the issue. It don't seem to me that the men could have been sober and gave no attention to the passenger cars and passengers in the cars. It was a grave charge made upon the conductor and his underlings. They knew the charge had been made, and the attorneys of the railway company knew the charge had been made, and they didn't open their mouths about it. The man who run that engine was charged with being drunk, and didn't deny it. There were some depositions taken in this case by the notary who had testified in this case—questions propounded by the defendant and crossed by the plaintiff, and the answers written down, sworn to by the witnesses and certified to by Mr. Collier—that never found their way into this court house. Who is responsible for that I do not know. I hope no lawyer in this case. It was not the proper thing to do. Gentlemen of the jury, when these depositions were taken, if it was found by anybody who had any authority in the matter that they were against the defendant, it was their duty to let them be returned to the court, filed here as testimony in this case, to be used by the plaintiff if she saw proper to use them, even if the defendant did, on those depositions, lose the case. But they disappeared. Where they went I do not know. I don't know who was responsible for them, whether it was the agents of the railway company or the notary public, and I don't believe it was the lawyers. But they are gone. Those depositions were against the defendant; otherwise they would be on file here today, to be read to you. We were entitled to them but we did not get them. That poor woman who sits there with her limbs cut off, helpless as she

is, was entitled to those depositions, to be used for whatever they were worth. But you can't get them. They are gone. Collier testified that he took them, but no explanation is made of their absence. They are unaccounted for. Nothing more is said about them by the defendant. When he testified that they hadn't been returned to the court, they didn't attempt to explain it away. Nothing more was said about it. They ought not to have done this poor woman that way; they ought to have given her a fair chance. This is almost a death struggle for her. If there is anything in her favor, let her have the benefit of it. Don't rob the grave. Give her a fair show—which language and argument the defendant then and there excepted to in open court as calculated to leave a false impression on the minds of the jury as to the duty and liability of the defendant, to arouse their prejudice against defendant, and elicit their sympathy in behalf of the plaintiff; which objection the court overruled, to which ruling defendant then and there excepted, and tendered its bill of exceptions No. 17." The court, before signing, added the following explanation to this bill: "The above bill is signed, with the following modification and explanation:—The remarks of Mr. Wilkins contained in the first paragraph of the above bill of exceptions were objected to, at the time made, by Mr. Lassiter, of counsel for defendant. Mr. Wilkins objected to being interrupted. Mr. Lassiter said that he would not interrupt the speaker any more. Mr. Wilkins replied that he did not wish to be interrupted unless there was good grounds for it, but that he would thank Mr. Lassiter to call his attention to the fact that he was out of the record, if that should occur, and that he (Wilkins) would correct it. Mr. Lassiter, who followed Mr. Wilkins in the argument, discussed before the jury the remarks made by Mr. Wilkins, as set forth in said bill of exceptions." It seems, from the district judge's explanation of this bill, that he did not understand that any part of the speech was objected to except the first paragraph, which relates only to the case presenting an unequal contest, with "this poor woman on one side and this powerful corporation on the other," and to the remarks about the train crew being drunk. In support of the first statement, he said to the jury: "Look at the array of witnesses on one side that came here for the railway company, and the number that

came for Mrs. Langston." The record indicates that there were about ten witnesses who testified for the plaintiff, and about twenty-six for the defendant. The remarks about the train crew being drunk were explained by him to be based upon the fact "that the petition charged it, and that the defendant's counsel knew it, and did not open their mouths about it." His remarks show that he only inferred they were drunk, because "when on the stand they did not deny it, and because it did not seem to him that they could be sober and give no attention to the passenger cars and passengers in the cars." I am unable to see that any harm could have resulted from this part of the opening speech, and, if so, it was easily answered and easily turned against the side using such assertions and inferences for argument. An advocate worthy of the name understands very well how to turn such unsupported arguments and assertions to his own advantage with powerful force, and ought to be delighted at the opportunity to do so, without troubling any court with such matters. I am very much averse to limiting counsel in their speeches to the jury, so long as they keep within the bounds of any kind of inferences which may be drawn from proven facts or from the absence of such. These attenuated, filmy inferences often establish the weakness of the speaker's cause, and ought to be gratifying to the opposing counsel, where he has the opportunity of answering them, rather than ground of complaint. The reference to the depositions which Collier had not returned was not improper. There was sufficient evidence admitted, without objection from appellant, to entitle counsel to contend that they had been taken by defendant, and, being unfavorable to it, had been withheld, and never filed. The inference was legitimate and strong from the facts proved. The balance of the speech, if considered as objected to, was rather in the nature of an appeal for justice and for sympathy, and was not any stronger than the facts of the case warranted. It is perfectly legitimate, in my judgment, for an advocate to magnify the wrongs which he conceives have been perpetrated upon his client by the adverse party, and appeal to the humanity and sympathy of the jury or court—to their sense of right and justice; aye, sweep every chord of every sentiment of the human soul, until they vibrate in unison with those of the speaker. This is one of the purposes of oral argument, and to



deny an advocate these rights is to violate the law of the forum, and deprive litigants of the advantages they have a right to expect from the employment of skilled, able, eloquent, or experienced lawyers. A distinguished writer on the subject says: "The benefit of the constitutional right to counsel depends very greatly on the freedom with which he is allowed to act, and to comment on the facts appearing in the case, and on the inferences deducible therefrom. The character, conduct, and motives of parties and their witnesses, as well as of other persons, more remotely connected with the proceedings, enter very largely into any judicial inquiry, and must form the subject of comment, if they are to be sifted and weighed. To make the comment of value, there must be the liberty of examination in every possible light, and of suggesting any view of the circumstances of the case, and of the motives surrounding it, which seem legitimate to the person discussing them." Weeks, Attys. at Law, Sec. 110. And again, quoting from the case of *Garrison v. Wilcoxson*, 11 Ga. 154, he says: "Parties have a right to appear by counsel, and it is the privilege of counsel to address the jury on the facts. If the jury are to disregard the argument of counsel altogether, if they are to shut their ears to their illustrations, comments, and reasonings—how unmeaning, indeed how absurd, is the appearance of counsel! It is a most valuable right to be represented by learned and eloquent counsel, not only before the court as to the law, but also before the jury as to the facts." Weeks, Attys. at Law, pp. 240, 241; Abb. Tr. Brief Pl. "Counsel's Address to the Jury," p. 136, Sec. 11, and cases cited. See also *Railway Co. v. Brown* (Tex. Civ. App.) 40 S. W. 612; *Ferguson v. Moore* (Tenn. Sup.) 39 S. W. 343. The only point that can legally be made against eloquent appeals to the sympathies of the jury is that the verdict is for more than the evidence fairly sustains, and cannot otherwise be accounted for; and where such is the result of such appeals it is the duty of the courts to set aside such verdicts or reduce them to a sum sustained by the evidence. Counsel may therefore appeal to the sympathies of the jury, but at the risk of having the verdict set aside or reduced by the court, if excessive.

This brings me to the only other serious question in the case, and that is whether the verdict is excessive. It is for \$25,000.00 with

no exemplary damages included. Is this sum more than enough to fairly compensate the plaintiff for her pecuniary loss and physical and mental suffering? I have hunted the books through for some definite rule to guide me in the solution of this question, and have found none. I do not think that the eloquent and pathetic language of counsel complained of pushed the verdict beyond the amount at which the mute appeals of her mangled limbs would have placed it. But even these mute appeals sometimes do great injustice, especially with humane and tenderhearted men, whose sympathies, all unconsciously, overcome their reason and judgment, and, when this is so, it is the duty of courts to set aside or reduce verdicts found under such influences. The highest function of a trial court is to arrive at exact justice in the particular case, but this must be attained according to the law of the land; otherwise no man could know his rights or duties. In the trial of such causes as this, where the damages claimed are unliquidated, and are based, not only upon pecuniary loss, but upon physical and mental suffering as well, it is the peculiar province of the jury to assess the amount of the damages, and, when assessed by them, the court has no right to disturb their verdict, unless it is shown that some error has entered into the estimate, or that it has been unduly affected by some improper influence. In *Brooke v. Clark*, 57 Tex. 113, our Supreme Court said: "In a case of this nature, where the actual damages may include mental suffering through life, the court can rarely set aside a verdict as excessive." In *Railway Co. v. Porfert*, 72 Tex. 353, 10 S. W. 213, where plaintiff had one leg broken, and was disabled for life, and had suffered twenty-one months and his leg was not well at the trial, the court said they could not say that \$14,167.00 damages was excessive, though large, where the trial judge had approved it; citing *Railway Co. v. Dorsey*, 66 Tex. 148, 18 S. W. 444, and numerous other Texas cases. See, also, *Railway Co. v. McClain*, 80 Tex. 98, 15 S. W. 789, and cases cited; 1 Suth. Dam. (2d Ed.) Par. 459, 460; 3 Suth. Dam. (2d Ed.) Sec. 1256, and note. Here the record shows that the plaintiff was 37 years old at the date of the injury, was in robust health, and engaged in a business that brought her an income of from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per day, say an average of \$1500.00 a year. It is shown that she is now helpless and requires the aid of an assist-



ant or servant all the time, and probably will the rest of her life. The proof shows that this assistant or servant will cost her from \$30.00 to \$50.00 per month, say an average of \$500.00 a year. This gives \$2000.00 a year, counting the loss of her income and what she must necessarily pay out on account of the injury. It was proved that her health had been impaired by reason of this injury and that she had been compelled to employ physicians and buy medicines, and in all probability would have to continue to do so for years. This last item might run from \$100.00 to \$300.00 a year, or even more. I am not informed by the statement of facts what her life expectancy is, nor what amount would be required to purchase for her an annuity of \$2000.00 or \$2500.00 a year during the remainder of her natural life, if such can be obtained in this country. The statement of facts shows: "It was admitted by defendant's counsel that her injuries were permanent and that she suffered all the pain that any person would suffer from such injuries." Her physical suffering, the record shows, had been great and intense up to the time of the trial, a period of 32 months, and her back and breast, which she testified were also injured in her fall under the wheels, were paining her on the trial, as well as her limbs. One of her limbs was not then healed, and the other, though healed, was extremely tender, and the evidence tended to prove that they would never be well unless she submitted to another amputation, which would be attended with danger to her life. She was suffering pain on the day of the trial, and in all probability would continue to suffer the balance of her days. Her mental sufferings over her mutilated condition for life—dragging out a living death, as it were—can better be imagined than described. All these facts and figures the jury had before them, and they have found an amount which at first shocks the conscience until the injury is contemplated; but, when the injury is considered, I am unable to say that it is excessive. The record fails to furnish any data which enables me to point out wherein and how much it is excessive; and hence I have finally concluded, after many consultations and much hesitation, that there is nothing in the record that would justify this court in setting it aside. The jury were certainly severe, but I cannot say unjust. The district judge before whom the trial took place is distinguished for his fairness, impar-

tiality, and learning. He heard all the witnesses testify, observed their manner, became conversant with every detail of the facts, himself saw the condition of the injured limbs, and the full effect they had produced upon the health, happiness, and life of the plaintiff; and it was his duty to see that no injustice was done the defendant, but to accord to it all of its rights under the law. He has ratified the verdict by refusing to set it aside, and I fail to see wherein we are justified in reversing his judgment. I think the judgment ought to be affirmed.

The author of this short sketch of Judge Hunter's life cannot close the same without setting forth one of the poems written by him which tells of his patriotism and love of country better than any further comment of his can do it.

#### TEXANS TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

(Lines by Judge Sam J. Hunter, a prominent Texas Democrat, who has admired Mr. Roosevelt from the beginning of his public career as a member of the New York Legislature. Copied from Fort Worth Record of April 8, 1905, upon the occasion of the President's visit to Texas.)

Hail, Chieftain of the rank and file, brave  
colonel of San Juan,  
We bid thee welcome to the state the hand  
of valor won.  
We saw thee midst the smoke and flame on  
Santiago's hills,  
Leading our Texas boys to fame—sharing  
their joys and ills.  
We heard thy question passed along (tho'  
Shafter said "lie still"),  
"Boys, who will face those guns with me?  
We've got to take that hill."  
We saw thy bold Rough Riders then, in face  
of shot and shell,  
Leap forth and shout in trumpet tones: "We'd  
follow thee to hell."  
And when the blaze of Spanish guns into  
their bosoms burned,  
And other men with faces blanched in  
deathly terror turned,  
The valorous cowboys of thy band beheld  
with manly pride  
Thy proud, heroic form in front, their colonel  
by their side.  
Then came the charge of fearless men—the  
shout of triumph high—  
And then the flag of freedom kissed the blue  
of Cuba's sky.

Brave Fish was left on Guasmas field, the  
 first in fight to fall,  
 That gallant youth of gentle blood heard not  
 his colonel's call,  
 But o'er thy pallid form, proud boy, and o'er  
 thine early bier,  
 Brave Texans' heads in sorrow bow and hold  
 thy memory dear.  
 And thou, brave chief of this proud land,  
 shalt live in song and story,  
 Thy charge with thy Rough Rider band hath  
 covered thee with glory.  
 Yet other victories hast thou won since war  
 hath ceased his carnage,  
 For thy just rule of honest hand we offer thee  
 our homage.  
 No kingly diadem binds thy brow nor servile  
 throngs surround thee;  
 Thy throne is thy brave people's love, and  
 deeds of valor crown thee.  
 Then welcome to this sunny land, brave  
 colonel of San Juan,  
 We'll greet thee with an open hand and open  
 hearts will join.  
 Beneath the Alamo's saintly towers, on San  
 Jacinto's wolds,  
 The spirit of our deathless dead reanimates  
 our souls.  
 Thermopylae's messenger of defeat was a  
 Grecian traitor son,  
 But Texas youth can proudly boast "The  
 Alamo had none."  
 No braver deeds in history's tomes can pen  
 of man relate;  
 No prouder name than Texas bears is borne  
 by any state.  
 And soon the granite shaft shall rise to point  
 the sacred place  
 Where heroes fell, in freedom's cause, a  
 nation's birth to grace.  
 And on that shaft no prouder line can grate-  
 ful hearts unveil,  
 Than, from that deadly field of strife, none  
 came to tell the tale.  
 And so, on San Juan's rugged hill, midst fires  
 of death and hell,  
 Fair Cuba rose—a nation free—thy glorious  
 deeds to tell.  
 And when thy bleeding wounds are healed,  
 fair maiden of the sea,  
 Thou'lt sing of the Rough Rider boys whose  
 valor set thee free.  
 Then welcome to this glorious state, brave  
 champion of the right,  
 No brighter name in peace or war can poet's  
 pen indite.

No party name can hem thee in; no creed thy  
 conscience claims;  
 The glory of thy deeds is all thy country's  
 now—and fame's.

There is a strain of dry humor in Judge  
 Hunter's Scottish blood as evidenced by the  
 following incident:

He worshipped his wife, who was a sincere,  
 devoted Christian and member of the Chris-  
 tian Church. But he was always delighted to  
 crack a joke at her expense or play a prank  
 on her. She was, however, always ready to  
 give him a "Roland for his Oliver." But on  
 the occasion following she had confided to  
 him that she was to give a dollar to her  
 Christian Aid Society with some verses on  
 how she had earned it. So, several days  
 before the event was to occur she showed  
 him her verses. He praised them as very  
 beautiful and sweet and promised to accom-  
 pany her to that meeting to share in the  
 pleasure of the anticipated and enthusiastic  
 approval they would receive from her fellow  
 members.

There were at least 500 members present  
 that night when Mrs. Hunter handed over her  
 dollar and read her verses as follows:

This dollar I lend to the Lord,  
 As my Master hath told me to do,  
 Relying on His precious word—  
 His love and His mercy, too.

I earned this dollar by toil,  
 With my hands at the midnight hour,  
 And I bring it, dear Lord, to thee,  
 That Thy blessing may fill it with power

Power to lighten the load of the poor,  
 To lift from their shoulders the rod,  
 That comfort may come to the door  
 Of all the true lovers of God.

She then took her seat by the side of her  
 husband amid a roar of cheers and several  
 encores, requiring her to rise and bow. She  
 finally settled down in her seat by the side  
 of the judge, very well satisfied and happy,  
 when to her surprise the judge arose and  
 read:

#### ANOTHER VERSION OF HOW WIFEY EARNED THAT DOLLAR

Yes, "At midnight," while her husband lay  
 All wrapt in slumber sweet,  
 A-dreaming of the Supreme Court,  
 And of his bank's red balance sheet,

His pantaloons unguarded hung  
 On an old split-bottom chair,  
 And in their honest pockets were  
 Three dollars, bright and fair.

Beside him lay his honest spouse,  
 Whose prayers had all been said,  
 A-thinking of the preacher's flock  
 Who must be clothed and fed,  
 And how to earn a dollar-pledged—  
 To "lend unto the Lord"  
 By "giving to the poor" in need  
 According to His word.

She knew her lord the "shiners" had,  
 For oft his hand would stray  
 Down in his breeches pocket where  
 The precious metal lay,  
 While they were eating dinner  
 And while he quaffed his wine,  
 But he told *her* "'twas for taxes"  
 And not for things divine.

All night she had rolled and tumbled  
 And wondered in her head  
 How she could earn that dollar  
 Which she had promised,  
 Till a happy thought it struck her  
 And she rose up in the bed.

She saw his breeches all spread out  
 Upon that sturdy chair;  
 She knew the thing she longed for most  
 Was in his pockets there,  
 And, noiseless as a mouse, she 'rose  
 Arrayed in garments fair.

She seized the precious bifurcates,  
 The while she turned her head  
 Upon her "Sleeping Beauty" who  
 Lay snoring on the bed,  
 And then into his pockets dived  
 And never left a "red,"  
 And *thus* she earned the dollar  
 Which she had promised.

The audience cheered and roared again as  
 the judge took his seat, when the little wife  
 sprang to her feet and smilingly, in a clear  
 sweet voice cried out: "Yes, but that's not  
 so," and the whole audience rose to their feet  
 and cheered her vociferously.

M. R. CARB is one of the prominent young  
 business men of Fort Worth, and since early  
 manhood has been identified with the real  
 estate business, in which his father was a  
 prominent figure and one of the earliest busi-  
 ness men of the Panther city.

M. R. Carb was born at Fort Worth Febru-  
 ary 19, 1888. His father was the late I. Carb,  
 who was born at Hillsboro, Mississippi, No-  
 vember 6, 1853. From 1862 he was reared  
 and educated in the City of New Orleans, and  
 paid his first visit to Western Texas and Fort  
 Worth in 1871, when Fort Worth was a typi-  
 cal cow town without a single railroad. In  
 1872 he permanently established his home at  
 Fort Worth, and his enterprise and public  
 spirit helped the city grow in the critical years  
 of the seventies. He was a merchant for a  
 long period of years, but subsequently entered  
 the real estate and loan business, and was  
 prominent in that line until his death in 1915.  
 At Fort Worth in 1883 I. Carb married Hattie  
 Kahn, and they had three children: David,  
 who has achieved prominence in literary circles  
 in New York City; M. R. Carb; and Gladys,  
 wife of A. D. Gugenhin, of Austin, Texas.

M. R. Carb was reared and educated in  
 Fort Worth and after leaving school entered  
 his father's office and subsequently became a  
 partner in the real estate and loan business.  
 On his father's death he became president  
 of the company and is also president of the  
 Carb Building Company.

In 1914 he married Miss Bessie Brown.  
 They have two children, Helen Ann and  
 M. R., Jr. Mr. Carb is affiliated with the  
 Knights of Pythias.

RADFORD O. BRASWELL, M. D. While for  
 a number of years he has been numbered  
 among the prominent physicians and surgeons  
 of Fort Worth, Doctor Braswell had much to  
 do with the development of the splendid facili-  
 ties which constitute Mineral Wells one of  
 the great health resorts of Texas. He was  
 founder of the Braswell Sanitarium in that  
 city.

Doctor Braswell was born on a farm in  
 Morgan County, Alabama, September 19,  
 1873, son of D. B. and Jane Braswell, the  
 former a native of South Carolina and the  
 latter of Georgia. Doctor Braswell spent his  
 youth in a country district, and early realized  
 that to achieve his ambitions for a larger and  
 broader life he must rely upon himself. He  
 literally earned his way through school and  
 college and university and is a splendid exam-  
 ple of self-help. He attended high school at  
 Decatur, Alabama, was also a student in the  
 Southern University of Alabama, and in 1896  
 graduated from the Physio-Medical College  
 of Indiana. In the meantime he had visited  
 Texas in 1894, and has ever since that date



considered Texas his home. He also attended Rush Medical College in Chicago, the New York Polyclinic, the Chicago Post Graduate School of Medicine, and neglected no opportunity to improve his powers and abilities as a professional man.

For five years Doctor Braswell practiced at Dallas, and in 1900 moved to Mineral Wells, where he founded and built the Braswell Sanitarium, a high class, five story brick sanitarium. From Mineral Wells he moved to Fort Worth and still continues his practice as a physician and surgeon. He is chief surgeon to the Braswell Sanitarium located in Fort Worth, and which he established in January, 1921. The institution is limited to surgical cases. It is the only strictly surgical hospital in Texas, and only graduate nurses are employed.

In 1900 Doctor Braswell married Miss Mayme McKinnon, a member of a well known Dallas family. They have one daughter, Loraine Braswell. Doctor Braswell served for six years as a member of the Texas State Board of Medical Examiners. He was active in civic affairs while at Mineral Wells, is a prominent Mason and Shriner and also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Elks.

WALTER H. BECK, president of the Beck Automobile Company, was industrial commissioner of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce several years, and his business associates and friends look upon him as the possessor of the greatest fund of reliable, accurate and available information respecting every industrial and commercial advantage and asset of the city.

His interest in Fort Worth is all the greater because it is his birthplace. His parents, Charles C. and Myrtle (Hart) Beck, came here about 1877, when Fort Worth was a pioneer railroad town. Charles C. Beck was in the grocery business for a time, but died at the age of thirty-three. He was born in Alabama and his wife in Kentucky, and the latter is still living. Walter was the first of three children, his brother Frank being a resident of Dallas. The daughter, Fay, is deceased.

Walter H. Beck was born March 29, 1887. He had to make his own way in the world. Up to thirteen he attended the Fort Worth schools, and then went east to New York City, where he found employment, also attended a term of school, and spent one year at sea. Returning to Fort Worth when about

sixteen years of age, he was employed for some two years by the Fort Worth Furniture Company, and then entered the service of Armour & Company, and part of the three years he spent with that corporation he was branch house manager at Amarillo. He next went on the road as traveling representative for the Remington Typewriter Company, and for three years was manager of its branch house at Fort Worth.

It was after leaving the Remington Company that Mr. Beck became one of the officials of the Chamber of Commerce, beginning as assistant secretary. He handled a varied routine of interests for the Chamber but eventually specialized in industrial work, and was the first industrial commissioner of the organization, and it is said he was the fourth industrial commissioner of a Chamber of Commerce in the entire United States. Altogether Mr. Beck was with the Chamber of Commerce for three and a half years. He was a member of the committee of Fort Worth business men who went to New York and argued the case and closed the contract with the Chevrolet Motor Company to establish its plant at Fort Worth. Members of that committee give the chief credit to Mr. Beck for the imposing array of facts and statistics that convinced the Chevrolet executives of the unsurpassed facilities of Fort Worth. Mr. Beck had spent months studying every angle of the situation, and had fortified himself with data that enabled him to meet every point of opposition raised. Fort Worth citizens are justly proud of the Chevrolet Motor Company's local connections. Mr. Beck also had an active part in promoting the erection of the Chamber of Commerce Building in 1913. Whatever is to the interest of Fort Worth is a matter of concern to Mr. Beck. For a number of years past he has been one of the leading exponents in the city of good roads construction, and has lent his influence to all the good roads movements in his part of the state.

In April, 1916, Mr. Beck entered the automobile business as president of the Beck Automobile Company, a distributing concern. He is also vice president of the Liberty Laundry Company, which has recently completed one of the finest plants of the kind in the South. He is a stockholder in a number of other local enterprises, a member of the Fort Worth Club, director in the Glenn Garden Country Club, a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, director in the Chamber of Commerce, and is





*J. A. Richolt.*



vice president of the Automobile Dealers' Association of Fort Worth and a director in the Texas Automobile Dealers' Association. He is also a past-president of the Fort Worth Ad Club and a member of the Kiwanis Club.

In 1907 he married Miss Gladys Richardson, of Fort Worth. They have two daughters: Mary Gladys, born in 1910, and Katherine L., born in 1918, and a son, Walter, Jr., born December 5, 1920.

JOHN ALBERT RICHOLT. While it is true that a flourishing community gives a man ample opportunities for acquiring wealth and prestige, it is equally certain that if he does not, in turn, bear his part in its further development his prosperity is apt to be short-lived. No one can keep on taking out without putting something in; this holds just as true in civic relations as it does in business connections. Therefore when it is stated that a man has lived in a locality for a number of years and become one of its substantial citizens, acquiring a fair portion of material prosperity, it stands to reason that he has been one of the active forces in making his city a center of large interests and added to its public improvements. John Albert Richolt, vice president and director of the Security National Bank of Wichita Falls, a member of the important lumber and building material firm of Moore & Richolt, and an ex-city official, is one of the men who has made a fortune at Wichita Falls, and at the same time so increased the material prosperity of the city that he is recognized as one of its most prominent and influential men.

John Albert Richolt was born at Defiance, Ohio, in 1867, a son of John Martin and Pauline (King) Richolt. He was reared and educated at Defiance, and there learned the carpenter trade. When still a young man he became a builder, and in 1889 left Ohio for Alabama, and after a few months, in the latter part of the same year, came to Texas, first locating at Vernon, but in 1891 moving to Wichita Falls, where he has since resided, and where his wealth has been accumulated and invested. He embarked in a contracting business and for many years took a very active part in building operations in Wichita Falls. In 1896, together with W. L. Moore, he went into the lumber and building material business under the name of Moore & Richolt, and this has grown to be one of the largest firms of its kind in northwestern Texas, the annual

volume of trade being immense. It has large resources and the highest standing in the financial and commercial world.

During the great boom in building at Wichita Falls, beginning with the oil discoveries in the Burkburnett field, and continuing to the present time, the firm of Moore & Richolt has taken a very important part in the construction of hundreds of new buildings that have been erected in this city.

Mr. Richolt has not confined himself to the building trades, but has invested in a number of local enterprises and is now vice president and a director of the Security National Bank of this city, one of the great financial institutions of the Southwest. He is particularly active in the magnificent work being done by the Chamber of Commerce and other organizations which have in view the development of "The Greater Wichita Falls," and few men are better fitted to act and advise on such matters than he, for he has had a wide and varied experience and is a man of broad vision and liberal ideas. For ten years he served as a member of the Wichita Falls City Council, and for some years was chairman of the committee on streets of that body.

Mr. Richolt was united in marriage with Miss Kate Huckaby, who was born at Louisiana, Missouri, but reared in Kansas. They have a daughter, Miss Pauline Richolt.

WALTER R. BENNETT is president of the Acme Brick Company of Fort Worth, during his youth was associated with his father in that industry, and the business has been in the family for upwards of thirty years and is now one of the larger corporations in Texas manufacturing clay products.

Mr. Bennett was born in Dallas November 26, 1886, son of George E. and Octavia (Hendricks) Bennett, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Texas. Walter is the second of five children.

He began his education in Fort Worth schools, attended high school, and then went to work for his father, president of a brick company. He has had every phase of experience in this industry, and eventually succeeded his father as president of the company.

The business headquarters at Fort Worth employ about fifteen people. There is a plant at Bennett Station with a labor pay roll of 125, while another plant at Denton, Texas, is of similar extent and employs about the same number of people. The company is now building a large plant at Perla, Arkansas.

W. R. Bennett is a member of the Fort Worth Club and River Crest Country Club, is a Royal Arch and Knight Templar Mason and a Shriner.

In 1912 he married Miss Ethel Evans, daughter of the late B. C. and Ella Evans. Her father was a Fort Worth pioneer of the early seventies, and long distinguished for his success as a cattleman and merchant. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett have two daughters, Lena and Ethel.

GUSTAVE W. LINK is one of Fort Worth's capable young business men, second vice president of the George W. Armstrong Company, Incorporated, and came to Fort Worth from St. Louis, Mo., January 1, 1916, as clerk of the Armstrong Company, Incorporated.

Gustave W. Link was born at Venice, in Southern Illinois, April 14, 1886, son of John and Bertha (Schultz) Link. His parents were natives of Germany, came to America when young, were married in this country and had ten children, Gustave W. being the youngest. Gustave W. Link grew up in the industrial tri-cities of Venice, Madison and Granite City, Illinois, and has been working and earning his own way in the world since he was eleven years of age. In the intervals of his work he managed to acquire a high school education. For several years he was employed in railroad offices, and at one time was chief clerk of the Merchants Bridge Terminal Company, near St. Louis. Afterwards in Chicago he was connected with the Philip Carey Company, beginning in the office, and later acting as superintendent of construction in the Northwest and subsequently was transferred to St. Louis in the same capacity. On January 1, 1916, he came to Fort Worth as clerk in the offices of the George W. Armstrong Company, was made auditor, later secretary and treasurer and now second vice president of the corporation.

Mr. Link is a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He married in 1915 Florence Barth. They have three children, Laura B., John B. and George W., Jr.

ELBERT G. RALL. The personal success of Elbert G. Rall emphasizes the increasing prestige of Fort Worth as one of the important Southwestern centers of the grain industry. Mr. Rall has been in the grain industry practically all his mature career, and the E. G. Rall Grain Company of which he is president, is an organization commanding a great deal of capital and facilities and is a most

effective unit in the great grain marketing system of the country.

Mr. Rall was born at North Vernon, Jennings County, Indiana, March 17, 1866, a son of George S. and Estelle M. (Cary) Rall. His parents were both born in Ohio, his father at Dayton. The family came to Texas in 1877 and George S. Rall was for many years a successful cattle man, though for a time he was also in the drug business at Whitesboro. He was well known in Fort Worth where he lived many years and where he died in July, 1920. He was a member of the Broadway Presbyterian Church of Fort Worth. His wife died at the age of sixty-nine.

Third in a family of six children Elbert G. Rall came to Texas when about twelve years of age and finished his education in the Fort Worth schools. About 1893 he entered the wholesale grain business, and his energies have been focused on that business for upwards of thirty years. In 1914-15 the E. G. Rall Grain Company erected at Fort Worth an elevator and grain handling plant with a capacity of 600,000 bushels, and the company has facilities for the handling of fifty carloads of grain daily. Mr. Rall is not only a wholesale grain merchant but is interested in milling and has financial connections with mills and elevators at Paris, Denton, Gainesville, Ardmore and Sherman.

He is a director in the Fort Worth Life Insurance Company, the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Fort Worth, and has other valuable interests in the city and vicinity. Mr. Rall as a young man acquired a liking for the livestock industry and has indulged his interests along that line by acquiring what is known as the finest ranch in the vicinity of Fort Worth. The ranch is about ten miles from the city and has one of the largest and best herds of white faced cattle in Texas.

Mr. Rall is a member of the Board of Trade of Kansas City and St. Louis, belongs to the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce, the Broadway Presbyterian Church, is a member of Julian Field Lodge of Masons, Worth Commandery No. 19, Knights Templar, and is also a member of the Shrine. He belongs to the Fort Worth Club and the River Crest Country Club. In 1889 Mr. Rall married Kate Crenshaw of Grayson County, Texas. They have two children: Marvin C., who is associated in business with his father, is married and has two children; and Estelle, wife of H. L. Calhoun, Jr., of Fort Worth.







*K. W. Seely*

REUBEN SMITH PHILLIPS. The scene of Mr. Phillips' early triumphs as a lawyer was Cleburne, and from that city he came to Fort Worth with a well earned reputation as a counsellor and lawyer. In the larger city he has acquitted himself with distinction in public affairs and in the handling of an extensive general practice, and is one of the leading lawyers of North Texas today.

He was born in East Tennessee August 9, 1867, son of J. T. and Mary (Ellen) Phillips, who were also natives of Tennessee. His father spent all his life at farming. February 28, 1879, he arrived with his family in Texas, and after a brief residence in Johnson County moved to Wise County, where he was an early settler and developed a ranch and farm. He died there at the age of sixty-seven and his wife at thirty-eight. They were the parents of eight children, four sons and four daughters, one of whom died in infancy while the others are all living at this writing.

R. S. Phillips was the oldest child and was fourteen years of age when his parents moved to Wise County. He grew up on the farm and ranch, made the best of his advantages in the common schools, and for his professional education attended Cumberland Law School at Lebanon, Tennessee. He was admitted to the bar June 29, 1897, and at once began practice at Cleburne, Texas. He served four years as city attorney at Cleburne. During the Spanish-American war he was a private in the volunteer forces. Mr. Phillips came to Fort Worth in 1914, and for a time was associated with Marshall Spoons, then district attorney, and for two years was a member of the legal department of the city of Fort Worth. Since then he has given his time exclusively to his private practice.

June 1, 1904, Mr. Phillips married Maud Stewart, of Cleburne. They have one daughter, Vola May. Mr. Phillips is a member of the Fort Worth Club and is a Royal Arch Mason and Knight of Pythias.

NORMAN W. SELF is a Texas business man of many years experience, chiefly as a wholesale merchant, but more recently has become an important factor in the oil industry at Electra, where he is manager of the Beaver-Electra Refining Company.

Mr. Self was born at Wilsonville, Alabama, in 1877, and was reared and educated in his native town to the age of sixteen. The family

then moved to Hattiesburg, Mississippi, where he remained about four years.

Mr. Self has been in Texas since 1898. His home was at Cleburne for a number of years, and in 1910 he came to Wichita Falls. He was identified with the wholesale business at Wichita Falls until in the spring of 1919 he moved to Electra. 1157723

The plant of the Beaver-Electra Refining Company was established in March, 1919, and is one of the largest and most successful refining establishments in Wichita County, and an industry that contributes largely to the wealth of the county. The business has been under the personal management of Mr. Self from the first operation of the plant. The company manufactures gasoline, kerosene and fuel oil, the capacity of the Electra plant being about 2,000 barrels per day. Mr. Self is also vice president of the Electra Tank Line Company, owning 150 tank cars.

He has always worked with those progressive interests endeavoring to secure the advancement of Wichita County in proportion to its wonderful resources. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Electra, and fraternally is a Mason and Knight of Pythias. Mr. Self married Miss Cary A. Leach, of Cleburne, Texas. They have one daughter, Mary Helen.

W. T. LADD, a resident of Fort Worth for thirty years, has built up a highly prosperous mercantile enterprise. A successful business man he has given generously of his time and means to the promotion of some of the city's leading welfare activities and has long been prominent in connection with the Fort Worth Young Men's Christian Association.

Mr. Ladd was born in Highland County, Ohio, March 8, 1869, son of J. W. and Margaret (Wright) Ladd. His parents were natives of the same Ohio county, and his father is now living at Fort Worth at the age of seventy-five. His mother died at the age of forty. W. T. Ladd is the oldest of three children. His brother, J. A. Ladd, and his sister, Mrs. J. P. Mathews, both live at Fort Worth.

W. T. Ladd acquired his education in Ohio, and was twenty-one years of age when he came to Fort Worth in 1890. For several years he was interested in the livestock and dairy business in Tarrant County, but in 1898 began in a modest way the furniture business, and as a retail dealer is president of the Ladd Furniture Company, carrying one of the most

complete stocks of that kind in North Texas.

A number of years ago Mr. Ladd became interested in the Young Men's Christian Association movement in his home city, and is president of the association at this time. He is also one of the directors of the Young Women's Christian Association, and is a director of the Welfare Association and the Boy Scouts. He is a steward and active member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1894 Mr. Ladd married Mary Houlihan, of Fort Worth. They have one son, Homer W., now associated with his father in business.

ANDREW JACKSON POWER made his early reputation as a lawyer in Stephens County, where he served as county attorney and county judge, and came to the larger city of Fort Worth some years before his home county became the center of a great oil field. Mr. Power is one of the able men in his profession and is a member of one of the principal firms of lawyers in the Fort Worth bar.

He was born in Stephens County August 18, 1878, son of Thomas J. and Elizabeth (Arnold) Power. On both sides he is of pioneer Texas stock. His grandfather, James Power, was a native of Kentucky and came to Texas about 1835, having an active part in the movement for independence from Mexico. Later this Texas pioneer moved to Northern Texas and settled in Tarrant County, where Thomas J. Power was born. Thomas J. Power was a member of the Texas Rangers during the Civil war, and was in the service with a detachment of the Rangers when their camp was at the present site of the town of Ranger in Western Texas. Thomas J. Power after the war became prominent in the cattle industry in Stephens County, where he died when about fifty-five years of age. His wife, Elizabeth Arnold, was born in Virginia, and is still living at Fort Worth. She was about five years of age when her father moved to Texas and located in Stephens County. At that time there were hardly half a dozen families in that entire district. Thomas J. Power and wife had four children, three of whom are still living: D. E. Power, of Breckenridge, Texas; Stokley, of Graham, Texas; and Andrew J.

Andrew J. Power grew up in the country around Breckenridge, attended school there, but acquired his legal education in Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia, where he graduated in 1900. He at once returned to Texas and was admitted to the bar in Stephens County, and at that time

was serving as deputy district clerk. He began practice at Breckenridge, and filled the office of county attorney from 1902 to 1904 and as county judge from 1904 to 1908. Mr. Power has been in practice at Fort Worth from 1909, and is now a member of the firm of Power, Dryden & Rawlings, with offices in the Stripling Building.

In 1902 Mr. Power married Miss Annie Riddel, of Ranger, Texas, daughter of O. R. Riddel. They have two children: Theresa Evelyn and Truman. Mr. Power is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Baptist Church.

EDWARD DORMAN RUTLEDGE has been a prominent factor in building up one of the leading general insurance agencies of Fort Worth. Prior to taking up the insurance business he traveled for many years in the railway postal service, part of the time with headquarters at Fort Worth, where he acquired an extensive acquaintance.

Mr. Rutledge is a native of Texas, born in Karnes County April 24, 1870. He is the oldest of five children, all still living, of E. E. and Mattie (Malone) Rutledge. His mother, who is living at San Antonio, at the age of seventy-two, is the oldest of eleven children and all of them are living. The father was born in Alabama and died in April, 1919, at the age of seventy-two.

Edward Dorman Rutledge was educated in the common schools and most of his boyhood was spent on a ranch in Southern Texas. He entered the railway postal service at the age of twenty as a clerk, and continuously for twenty-one years performed the arduous routine required of this branch of the postal department. The last eight years of his service was on a run between Fort Worth and Little Rock.

When he resigned he took charge of a loan company at Fort Worth, and in 1916 engaged in the insurance business on his own account. In 1917 he formed a partnership with L. H. DuBose, and in January, 1920, they admitted M. J. Miller to the firm. This firm is now DuBose, Rutledge & Miller, general insurance agency, with offices in the F. & M. Bank Building.

Mr. Rutledge is prominent in Masonry, being a Knight Templar, York Rite and Shriner, and is also a member of the Elks. In 1892 he married Bessie Conoly. They have one daughter, Norma, wife of R. N. Grammer, of Fort Worth. Mr. Rutledge and







*Mr. R. Parker*

family are members of the First Methodist Church.

BEN H. MARTIN, vice president of the Farmers & Mechanics National Bank of Fort Worth, is one of the men who have set a worthy precedent which the present generation will do well to follow and added to the history of Texas a chapter that must prove a positive incentive to their associates. He has and is connected with interests of moment, and has made his banking institution a synonym for sound finance, square dealing and unquestioned standing. The judgment which Mr. Martin exercises has made his name as a backer of other works of like character desirable.

Mr. Martin was born in Warren County, Tennessee, January 4, 1870, a son of George W. and Henrietta (Hill) Martin, both of whom were born in Tennessee. The paternal grandfather was a native of North Carolina, from which state he moved at an early day to Middle Tennessee. The family is of Scotch-Irish origin, although long established in America.

The youngest in a large family of children, Mr. Martin grew up on his father's farm, and after attending the common schools took a business course at the Lexington Business College at Lexington, Kentucky. In 1889 he came to Fort Worth, Texas, being attracted here by the conviction that there was a great future ahead of the place, and his original connection with the business life here was as a clerk in a grocery store, but he did not long remain in that position, for he secured one as a bookkeeper, and as such so proved his ability that in 1893 he was offered a position with the Farmers & Mechanics National Bank as assistant bookkeeper. From then on he has remained with this institution, rising through various positions to his present one as active vice president. He is also a stockholder in several country banks, and is treasurer of the Fort Worth Club and of the Mutual Home Association. He is treasurer and a director of the Retail Merchants Association, and is on the board of directors of several banking institutions, as well as of the Farmers & Mechanics National Bank, and is a member of the finance and building committees of the latter. The bank is now erecting a new twenty-four story building at Seventh and Main streets, and he is taking an active part in this work.

In 1904 Mr. Martin was united in marriage with Katherine Boland, of Fort Worth, a niece of Mrs. H. W. Williams, Sr., this city. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have one daughter, Margaret. Mr. Martin was one of the organizers of both the Fort Worth and the River Crest Country clubs, and is serving both of these institutions in an official capacity. Ever since he first came to Fort Worth he has had the good of the community at heart, and while expanding his private interests he has not hesitated to give freely and generously of his time and money to aid in the advancement of the city, and is rightly numbered among its most representative men and public-spirited citizens.

MARS NEARING BAKER, of Dallas, has been a prominent figure in some of the important developments in West Texas during recent years, having been president of the Oil Belt Power Company, which completed in the fall of 1920 the large unit of an electric power plant on the Leon River, near Eastland, Texas. One conspicuous feature of this enterprise involved the construction of a large dam on the river. The utility furnishes electric power and lighting current to a number of cities in Central West Texas, but the plant was designed primarily as a source of electric power for the many great oil industries in that region. Colonel Baker's younger business associate and engineer in charge of construction and present manager of the Oil Belt Power Company is J. E. Lewis.

Mars Nearing Baker has had almost a lifetime of experience with public utility corporations. He was born at Medina, New York, March 19, 1854, son of Lyman A. and Eunice (Nearing) Baker. He was educated in the high school of Geneva, New York, and Vosburgs Academy at Rochester, and in 1874 began his business career as cashier in the office of the Street Railway System of Toledo, Ohio. Subsequently he was teller of the First National Bank of Toledo.

Colonel Baker, as he is generally known, has been a resident of Texas since 1882. For a number of years he operated an extensive cattle ranch in Hamilton County. He was a rancher and cattleman until 1898, and since 1899 his home has been in Dallas, though his projects and business enterprises have affected many communities outside of that city. He has been engaged in the land business, in the oil industry, and is a director of the American Exchange National Bank of Dallas.



Colonel Baker is one of the fathers of the public park system of Dallas. He became particularly interested in the parks in 1905, when he was made vice president of the Board of Park Commissioners, and held that post continuously until 1917. For several years he devoted much of his time, at a loss to his private business, to improving and completing a splendid system of parks for his home city. In 1917 Colonel Baker was appointed the first supervisor of the Public Utilities Commission of Dallas and held that post two years. He has given vigorous support to every movement having civic welfare for its object. He is a member of the Dallas Club and the Dallas Country Club.

D. ELLIOTT CHIPPS, president of the D. E. Chipps Lumber Company, of Fort Worth, is one of the thoroughly practical lumber men and lumber manufacturers in the state. He has been through every phase of the industry from the mills and timber to business offices. Mr. Chipps established one of the first hardwood lumber mills in Texas.

One of Fort Worth's prominent business men and esteemed citizens, Mr. Chipps was born in Bedford County, Virginia, September 22, 1876, son of John Thomas and Sarah Maria (Riggs) Chipps. His parents were also natives of Virginia, and they died in West Virginia. The boyhood of D. E. Chipps was spent in West Virginia and Kentucky, and after a common school education he started for himself in the lumber business at Portsmouth, Ohio. Subsequently he was located at Memphis, Tennessee, and at Maysville, Kentucky. In 1905 he came to Texas, and at Diboll established in that year the first hardwood mills. Mr. Chipps removed his business headquarters to Fort Worth on December 14, 1908, and has since been the active head of the D. E. Chipps Lumber Company. This is both a manufacturing and distributing business, manufacturing large quantities of Texas hardwood and pine with mills at Jacksonville, Security and other points in East Texas. The company is one of the largest firms in the state handling lumber products.

Mr. Chipps is a resident of Fort Worth, and is a popular member of the Fort Worth and River Crest Country Clubs. He is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner and in politics classifies as a Joe Bailey Democrat, though he voted for Harding in 1920. On December 14, 1908, he married Miss May Murphy,

of Texarkana, Arkansas. They have one son, D. E., Jr.

ANDREW JACKSON CLENDENEN has been a Texas lawyer thirty years, but is almost equally well known for his extensive business interests, particularly in Wise County, though his home and law offices since 1902 have been in the city of Fort Worth.

Some of the facts in the career of Andrew Jackson Clendenen have a significance that imparts more than ordinary interest to him. For years he has been one of the successful lawyers and men of affairs in Northern Texas. But at the age of four years he was left an orphan and grew up largely among strangers, had to seek opportunities to acquire an education in the intervals of self-supporting labor, and his mature career and battle with circumstances have been therefore much longer than the date of his birth would indicate.

He was born in Warren County, Tennessee, November 27, 1862, the youngest of three sons and one daughter. His mother died when he was four, and his father died while a soldier of the Confederacy. He had some advantages in the district schools of his native county, and in 1884, at the age of twenty-two, graduated from a collegiate institution in Tennessee. After a period of work in Tennessee Mr. Clendenen came to Cleburne, Texas, in 1886, and while paying his way by other occupations he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1891. The following year he moved to Wise County and established himself in practice at Decatur, where he was busied with his cases in court and counsel for ten years. In 1902 he moved to Fort Worth, where he continues active in law practice, though much of his time is devoted to two important industrial organizations, one being the Wise County Coal Company, of which he is president and manager, and the other the Bridgeport Brick & Tile Company, both prosperous institutions at Bridgeport.

In 1893 Mr. Clendenen married Miss Mitylene Long, of Cleburne, daughter of W. S. and Sarah Long. They have three daughters, Holly, Marie and Trula. Holly is the wife of C. C. Jones, Jr., of Wichita Falls.

NEWTON ALONZO CUNNINGHAM. A business that has been growing and acquiring a constantly enlarging circle of patronage not only from Fort Worth but from much of the adjacent territory is the furniture store of Newton A. Cunningham. Mr. Cunningham

has been a Fort Worth merchant and business man for thirty years and has achieved a place of influence among the city's merchants from a beginning without capital.

He was born in Cherokee County, Alabama, December 15, 1857. His birthplace was a farm twenty miles from the Alabama & Great Southern Railway. His parents were James M. and Sarah (Standifer) Cunningham, both natives of Alabama. His father was a farmer, cattle raiser and merchant and was born in Alabama, December 15, 1814. Sarah Cunningham died at the age of forty-nine, the mother of ten children. James Cunningham had four children by two other marriages.

The seventh child and the seventh son N. A. Cunningham passed his boyhood days on a farm, and acquired up to the age of twenty-five a varied knowledge and experience of farm work, cattle raising and merchandising. After he left home he was employed as clerk in several towns before he came to Fort Worth in 1890. Mr. Cunningham made his headquarters at Fort Worth for several years while traveling over a large part of the state as representative for a Boston shoe company. He did a good business for his house, made considerable money, but sent all his surplus earnings back home to the support of his widowed stepmother in assisting her to pay for a home she was then buying. Therefore when Mr. Cunningham decided to start in business for himself in 1894 he had no capital of his own to put into the venture, and his first stock of furniture was acquired solely on credit. His experience as a furniture merchant at Fort Worth covers twenty-six years, and his business has grown apace with Fort Worth's general development. Fort Worth had a population of about twenty-seven thousand when Mr. Cunningham reached the city and at that time there were neither paved streets nor modern facilities of transportation, the street cars on Main Street being drawn by mules.

October 24, 1894, about the time he started in business for himself Mr. Cunningham married Laura Fender. Her father Capt. John W. Fender was a Confederate soldier. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham have a daughter and son. Kate is the wife of A. L. Kentwell, connected with the Gulf Production Company at Frankell, Texas. John F., the son, is a student in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas. Mr. Cunningham is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, is a member of the Lions Club, and has long been prominent in the

First Presbyterian Church, having held the office of elder for a quarter of a century.

FERGUS MORIARTY has been a resident of Fort Worth since the year 1893 and has here been continuously associated with the wholesale grocery business, in connection with which he has become a prominent and influential representative and gained place as one of the vigorous and progressive figures in the commercial life of the city.

Mr. Moriarty, who is secretary and treasurer of the James McCord Company, which controls a large and widely disseminated wholesale grocery trade, was born in Wapello County, Iowa, on the 18th of December, 1859, a date that indicates that he is a representative of a pioneer family of the Hawkeye State. He is a son of Maurice P. and Mary Elizabeth Moriarty, both natives of Ireland, where the former was born in County Cork and the latter in County Kerry. The marriage of the parents was solemnized in New York City, and thereafter they were for a time residents of Ohio, from which state they went forth to Iowa, where they became pioneers and where they passed the remainder of their lives. Maurice P. Moriarty was a successful contractor and was associated in this field of enterprise with the construction of the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad to Ottumwa, Iowa, at which place he later established himself in the grocery business, with which he continued to be identified until his death, when about fifty years of age, his widow having been about fifty-five years of age when she passed to the life eternal and both having been devout communicants of the Catholic Church.

Fergus Moriarty gained his preliminary education in the schools of his native county, and thereafter was for one year a student in the Benedictine College at Atchison, Kansas. He then entered a college conducted by the Franciscan Fathers at Quincy, Illinois, and in this institution he continued his studies four years. After thus receiving a liberal education he became associated with his brother in the retail grocery business, at Ottumwa and Red Oak, Iowa. In July, 1890, he established a wholesale jobbing business, in the grocery line, at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, this being the first enterprise of the kind in that now prosperous commonwealth. He continued his residence in Oklahoma until February, 1893, when he came to Fort Worth and became associated in the founding of the wholesale



grocery house of McCord & Collins. He took an executive position in the office of this firm and at the death of Mr. Collins the firm name was changed to the James McCord Company, of which corporation he has since been secretary and treasurer. He has been a resourceful factor in the development of the extensive business of this company, which maintains branches at Cleburne, Quanah, San Angelo, and Pecos, Texas, and at Altus, Oklahoma. In the headquarters and the branch establishments the company now gives employment to a corps of about 115 persons, and the business is exclusively wholesale, with trade extending throughout Northwest Texas and the State of Oklahoma. Mr. Moriarty has been distinctively successful in his business career since coming to Texas and has important business interests aside from those represented by the James McCord Company. He is alert, progressive and loyal as a citizen, is a prominent member of the Kiwanis Club of Fort Worth, as he is also of the Fort Worth Club, the Salesmanship Club, and the Glen Garden Country Club. He holds membership in the Travelers' Protective Association, the United Commercial Travelers, and the Commercial Travelers Association of America. He is a communicant of the Catholic Church, as was also his wife, and is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Moriarty is president of the Columbia Investment Company, is a director of the Fort Worth Relief Association, and during the nation's participation in the World war he was active and liberal in the furtherance of the various agencies in support of the Government's war policies.

In the year 1881 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Moriarty to Miss Anna Hart, and she passed to the life eternal on the 29th of January, 1911, being survived by four children—Mary E., Margarette, Fergus Maria, and J. Hart. Mr. Moriarty takes loyal interest in all things pertaining to the civic and material well-being of his home city, is a progressive and public-spirited citizen and is a stalwart supporter of the cause of the democratic party.

JUDGE ROBERT HAMILTON WARD, a distinguished corporation attorney, is one of the leading members of the Texas bar, and has been prominent at Wichita Falls for the past several years, but proposes to leave this city in the near future for the wider field offered at Houston. At an early period of his pro-

fessional career he was fortunate in securing the confidence and esteem of those engaged in large affairs, and this he has always retained. No interests have been so important that those concerned with their management have hesitated to commit them to him when the occasion has arisen either for counsel or the assertion or defense of their rights in the courts. It may therefore be safely stated that not one of his professional contemporaries has been concerned in such a number and variety of great cases involving large property interests and interesting and important legal questions. His entire professional career has been dominated by a fixed and stern integrity which is one of the most admirable, as it is the most commanding trait in his character. He has a mind that is severely logical. He approaches a legal question as a mathematician would a problem in mathematics. To him it is something to be reasoned out in accordance with the principles of the law. A man of singular independence of mind and entirely fearless in the assertion of his convictions, he has specialized in that branch of his profession dealing with the legal aspect of the oil industry, and is now general counsel for the Bass Petroleum Company, one of the largest independent oil concerns operating in the oil fields of the Southwest.

Judge Ward was born at Warrenton, Fauquier County, Virginia, in 1852, a son of Dr. John and Mary Grace Dalton (Hamilton) Ward. For several years before the declaration of war between the North and the South Dr. John Ward was a surgeon in the United States Navy, but when the two sections divided he cast his fortunes with the South, resigning his post and entering the Confederate Navy, in which he continued to serve as a surgeon until the close of the war.

Growing up in his native place, Judge Ward received an excellent classical training, and then, coming to Texas in 1872, he located at Austin, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1874. His first professional experience was gained at Austin, and from the beginning he displayed ability of an unusual character, and was brought before the public as the successful candidate for the Legislature, in which he served from 1895 to 1897. He also served, as registrar in bankruptcy at Austin for several years. In 1899 he was first assistant attorney-general of Texas under Governor Sears' administration. Moving to San Antonio in 1900, Judge Ward continued adding to his laurels, and became a member of the strong





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legal firm of Upson & Newton. By appointment of Governor Colquitt he served one year as judge of the Seventy-third District Court at San Antonio, but resigned at the end of the first year to resume private practice. Having acquired a state-wide reputation as a corporation lawyer, his services were sought by the Bass Petroleum Company, and July 11, 1919, Judge Ward came to Wichita Falls as general counsel of that corporation, engaged very extensively in oil production in Texas. Judge Ward as counsel for this important concern represented it in the various phases of litigation, which oftentimes have involved the most intricate problems to which oil operators are subject, particularly those with respect to oil lands and leases. In some cases the amount involved has run up into millions of dollars, and the litigation has been carried up to the United States Supreme Court, to which he was admitted to practice several years ago. In all of these important matters Judge Ward has borne a responsible and conspicuous part, and his arguments have been entirely worthy, not only of the great court to which they were addressed, but of the important questions involved. His professional associates recognize him not only as a great lawyer but as a high type of all those qualities which have contributed to the traditional glories of a learned and noble calling. Early in 1921 the headquarters of the Bass Petroleum Company were moved to Houston, and Judge Ward's duties will take him to that city as a permanent resident.

Judge Ward is married and has four children, namely: Robert Hamilton Ward, Junior, who is a veteran of the great war, having served as a first lieutenant in the Third Infantry, United States Regulars; Louise, who is the wife of Lev Clarkson, an employe of the Houston Post; Grace, who is the wife of Lee Ransom, of San Antonio, Texas; and Addie, who is the wife of Shelby Robbins, of Lubbock, Texas.

WILLIAM A. DARTER has been a resident of Tarrant County for sixty years. He is one of the few survivors of that group of citizens who helped lay the foundation of Fort Worth as a city and were old timers when the first railroad was built. His has been a career of most unusual experience and he regards Fort Worth as the scene of the most satisfactory portion of it.

He was born in Randolph County, Alabama, November 3, 1846, son of Francis and

Mary (Boyd) Darter, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Kentucky. His father went to Alabama in 1839, was a miner in that state, and in 1859 brought his family to Texas. He passed through Fort Worth, which was then the county seat of Tarrant County, it having been moved from Birdville the year before, and settled in Erath County, six miles northwest of Stevensville, on the Bosque River. Leaving his family there, he took two sons, John H. and William A., with him into Limestone and Falls counties, where he purchased cattle. These he drove back through Waco and Meridian to his ranch, twelve miles northwest of Stevensville. There were two other ranches adjoining his owned by Mr. Lemly and Mr. Tucker. It was an exposed position, far away from other settlements, and in the direct path of raiding Indians.

One of the tragedies of West Texas occurred in the spring of 1860, when Indians raided the three ranches and carried away four women, three of the Lemly daughters and Mr. Woods' wife. They killed Mrs. Woods and the youngest of the Lemly sisters, while the other two were released and finally made their way back to the settlement. A company of the settlers, which consisted of five or six men, was quickly organized to make pursuit, one of the members being James I. Darter, brother of William A. However, after several days, the trail was lost, and the perpetrators of the crime were never punished. As a result of this and other raids, Francis Darter traded his cattle for horses and in the spring of 1861 moved to Tarrant County to enjoy greater protection.

During the early years of the war William A. Darter made a number of dangerous trips back and forth to Erath and Palo Pinto counties in search of horses that had strayed away. In 1864, when the call went out for youths of seventeen to serve the Confederacy, he joined Company B of Scantlin's Squadron of Cavalry, and served with his older brother, John, in General Cooper's command in the Indian Territory. His brother James was fatally wounded as a Confederate soldier at the siege of Atlanta, Georgia, in July, 1864. He died in August of the same year at Forsythe, Georgia.

After the war Mr. Darter attended school at Denton and in 1867 he received instruction from a noted Fort Worth educator, Captain John Hanna. In 1868 Mr. Darter, with his father, started across the plains to California



with a company of thirty-three men, besides women and children. Some were driving their cattle with them, the trip being made by wagon and on horseback. The meeting place was Comanche town. Before reaching the Pecos River about sixty Indians were seen approaching from the south, hoping to stampede the outfit. Mr. Darter was with the cattle, but his father, seeing the danger, rode furiously beside the wagons, calling the men to grab their guns and get on their horses and follow him. Swiftly they rode towards the Indians, who cut through between the cattle and wagons, never stopping, but moving northward as fast as they could. After crossing the Pecos River the company turned southward toward Fort Davis. Upon leaving Fort Davis they made their way to Fort Quitman on the Rio Grande River, a distance of 100 miles without water for their stock. At this place the company divided. Eight of the men, including Mr. Darter and his father, with three wagons, journeyed on to El Paso and Las Cruces. Sixteen miles beyond they crossed the Rio Grande and started for Apache Pass in the mountains. Before reaching the Pass they were confronted by a tragic incident which had just occurred. The United States Government was attempting to establish a mail service route between Tucson and El Paso. There were four men who started in the wagon with plenty of ammunition and guns. At a bend of the stream some Indians opened fire upon them. They returned the fire and endeavored by running their horses to escape. This, however, was impossible, for they were again confronted by Indians and driven back to the place from which they started. In the fighting one man was killed in the wagon, two were cut to pieces in the mountains, and the fourth was never found, but was supposed to have been carried off by the Indians to have a war dance over. When the party of eight reached the Pass they sought the aid of an escort from the soldiers, but were refused on account of the scarcity of their numbers. From here they journeyed toward Tucson, being attacked once by Indians on their way. From Tucson they traveled down the Guila River to Fort Uma. Passing from there they made their way across the California desert to Los Angeles and San Francisco. After sending his father home by water, Mr. Darter remained in California two years, being at Sacramento City at the driving of the golden spike, which was the last one to be driven on the Union Pacific

tracks that connected the Atlantic and Pacific states.

In 1870 Mr. Darter returned to Fort Worth and from then on was engaged in surveying. He surveyed Houston and Main streets, through Daggett's field and the Pioneer's Rest in that same year. In 1872 Mr. Darter was elected county surveyor of Tarrant County, which office he held six years. He was the only one who saved records when the court house burned in 1876. During that year he made the first complete map of Tarrant County, which is still being used by the commissioner of the General Land Office as the official map of the county. After leaving the surveyor's office, Mr. Darter engaged in the real estate business and is still active in that line.

For several years he represented the Second Ward in the City Council. He also assisted Captain Sam Evans, from Tarrant County, who was then State senator, and Judge E. L. Dohoney, from Lamar County, also a State senator, in helping to make Fort Worth the junction of the Texas & Pacific and the Transcontinental branch of the Texas & Pacific railroads. Mr. Darter also helped in the bringing of all the other railroads into Fort Worth. He served ten years in the City Council, during which time the land where the city hall is built was negotiated by him and bought by the city. He assisted in securing the right-of-way for the Cotton Belt through Dallas and Tarrant counties.

In 1873 Mr. Darter married Martha Adelia Gambrell of Mississippi. They have eight living children: John H., present county surveyor; Mrs. Blanche Fakes; Mrs. Ada Johnson; William A., Jr.; Mrs. Adelia Zihlman; Mrs. Catherine Callan; Miss Mary Sue Darter and Miss Fannie Darter. All the children were born in Tarrant County.

URIAH MYER SIMON. For a number of years the business and other interests of Fort Worth have recognized in Mr. Simon one of the most capable legal minds of the city. With assured success in his profession he has also been deeply interested in public affairs and is a citizen of the very highest character.

Mr. Simon was born in Mississippi July 11, 1879. His father was a native of Russia, came to America soon after the close of the war between the states, and in 1881, when his son Uriah was two years old, moved to Tyler, Texas.





*T. J. Hunter*



Uriah M. Simon graduated from the high school at Tyler in 1896, and continued his higher education in the University of Texas and graduated from the law school of the University of Denver in 1903. He established his home in Fort Worth in 1904, and for three years was assistant to the late Jeff D. McLean, then county attorney of Tarrant County. In 1910 Mr. Simon formed a partnership with W. H. Slay, and in 1916 Judge Mike E. Smith became a member of the firm. For several years past the firm, Slay, Simon & Smith, have constituted a law firm whose practice and clientage extend all over northern Texas. The firm are extensive and successful operators in the oil industry of North Texas, also in Fort Worth and West Texas real estate. Mr. Simon devotes much of his personal attention to this feature of the firm's business.

September 12, 1905, at Fort Worth, Mr. Simon married Miss Hattie Weltman. They have three children, Richard Uriah, Ruth Louise and Henry Weltman. Mr. Simon is a leader among the people of the Jewish faith at Fort Worth. He is a past president of Temple Beth-El, and an officer of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith and for a number of years a member of the general committee of District Grand Lodge No. 7, including eight southern states. He is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World.

A. J. BEAVERS, former county clerk of Tarrant County, is a well known Fort Worth business man, his friends and numerous acquaintances knowing him best as "Lon" Beavers.

He was born in Johnson County, Texas, April 6, 1873, son of George W. and Caroline (Harris) Beavers. His father, who was born in Tennessee in 1845, was brought to Texas in 1852, served as a Confederate soldier in the company commanded by Captain Sam Evans of Fort Worth, and after the war was actively identified with farming for many years. He died at Fort Worth February 14, 1917, and his widow is now living at the old homestead in Johnson County.

Lon Beavers, the second of four children, grew up on his father's farm south of Fort Worth, had a common school education and spent one year in Baylor University at Waco. When he was about twenty-one he located at Mansfield in Tarrant County, and began his business career in the hardware store of J. H. Harrison. His home has been in Fort Worth

since 1902. He served for a time as deputy county clerk, and in 1910 was elected as chief of that office for a term of four years. After retiring from office Mr. Beavers engaged in the warehouse business, but sold out his business in that line in 1920 and his principal connection at present is with the oil industry.

Mr. Beavers is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, is affiliated with the Elks, Knights of Pythias, and Woodmen of the World and is a member of the Baptist Church. In 1907 he married Lucile Colgin, of Fort Worth. They have three children, Carolyn Ann, Lon, Jr., and George Rufus.

THOMAS F. HUNTER, of Wichita Falls, whose reputation as a lawyer extends over several states, had no school advantages until he was fourteen years of age. He was born in the Willow Point community of Wise County, Texas, in 1886, son of Thomas F. and Ida (Johnson) Hunter, who soon afterward removed to the Chickasaw Nation of old Indian Territory. The son lived in one of the isolated country communities of that nation with Indians as his companions until he ran away from home at the age of thirteen to make his own way in the world.

To get an education he returned to Texas, and every step of his progress was due to his own effort and all his schooling was paid for by his earnings. To a young man of a high degree of native intelligence, inspired by a thirst for knowledge and a zeal for substantial achievement, such circumstances and conditions frequently prove a boon rather than an obstacle. When Mr. Hunter was twenty years of age he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy from the East Texas College at Commerce in Hunt County. He not only kept up with all his classes in this school but also studied law and continued this study while teaching school for three years, one year at Arlington in Tarrant County and two years in Terry County on the plains of West Texas. Mr. Hunter was admitted to the bar and began practice in Terry County in 1910, serving one year as county attorney. In 1912 he located at Wichita Falls, and has been one of the busy lawyers of that city ever since.

In his professional career as in the hard struggle he made to get an education Mr. Hunter has relied entirely on his own resources and abilities. He is one of the few lawyers in modern times who achieve distinction and success measured high in financial terms without establishing connections with

the corporate or commercial side of the law. He has never been associated with any influential firm or corporation or bank lawyers. His reputation is due to his skill and success in handling the interests of individual clients, and some of his cases have gone to high courts, and he is probably one of the most resourceful trial lawyers in Texas today. In these contests he has met the best legal talent in the country. During the great oil boom period of Wichita County he was engaged in some notable litigation involving many new points of law in oil leases, including the law of contract and notice to third parties and other points. One of his biggest cases in this connection was that in which he represented the Hines & Bodiford vs. the Gulf Production Company. The main question was the cancellation of an oil lease in the proven field adjoining Burkburnett, the value of which ran into the millions. Another notable case in which Mr. Hunter was counsel was that of the United States against W. P. Mason, who was indicted in the Federal Court charged with fraudulent use of the mails in the disposal of thirty-five million dollars' worth of par value stock in various oil and industrial enterprises. The culmination of this case was in the Federal Court of Minneapolis in the summer of 1920. Mr. Hunter, representing the defendants, secured an acquittal. It was a trial presenting a number of new angles from a legal standpoint, and attracted wide attention.

Mr. Hunter has a large and valuable law practice and has also acquired some oil production in the North Texas field. He has interested himself in politics for the sake of some of his friends, but is thoroughly devoted to his profession and his work, and cares for none of the honors of politics for himself. He is a member of the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce and is a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner.

He married Miss Vera Scott, who was reared in West Texas. They have two sons, Frank and Scott Hunter. Frank Hunter was born in 1914, and at the age of six was carrying the studies of the third grade in the public schools. His remarkable talents have attracted much attention from educators at Wichita Falls and elsewhere.

MIKE E. SMITH, former judge of the Circuit Court, has been a member of the bar of Northwest Texas for over thirty years, and

his home has been in Fort Worth for more than a quarter of a century. Judge Smith has many friends over Texas, and the public recognizes him as a man of the highest qualifications in his profession and in the affairs of citizenship.

He was born in Jackson County, Tennessee, December 10, 1867, son of Hugh B. and Frances (Dillard) Smith. His parents were also Tennesseans, and his father was born in the same house as Judge Smith. Hugh B. Smith was a planter and slave holder and fought in the Confederate army during the war between the States. The third in a family of eight children, Judge Smith grew up in Tennessee, attended public schools, and acquired his legal education under his uncle, Captain Dillard, at Cookeville, Tennessee. He was admitted to the bar before reaching his majority, and in 1889 came to Texas and located in the new town of Vernon. He soon established a fine practice in that section of Texas, served as city attorney and mayor of Vernon, but in 1894 came to Fort Worth, where he began practice with O. W. Gillespie, later a congressman, and W. R. Parker. He was a member of this firm until 1900, when he was elected judge of the Seventeenth Judicial District and continued to discharge his judicial duties for ten years, resigning in 1910, in the middle of his third term. Since then he has looked after a large general practice at Fort Worth, and since 1915 has been member of the firm of Slay, Simon & Smith.

Judge Smith for many years has been an active member of the Knights of Pythias. In 1892 he married Miss Annette Bryan, of Vernon, a native of Bonham, Texas. Their two children are Hugh and Ruth.

WILLIAM CRATON GUTHRIE, secretary and treasurer of the Bryce Building Company, has been prominently identified with the contracting and building business in Fort Worth since 1902, the year the city took its great forward stride as a result of the establishment here of the first packing houses of the Armour and Swift interests.

Mr. Guthrie was born in North Carolina July 1, 1876, son of W. S. and Carrie (Craton) Guthrie. His father was a native of Tennessee and died in 1897, and his mother was born in North Carolina and is now living in Fort Worth. William C. Guthrie was reared and educated in North Carolina, having the benefit of some of the higher institutions of learning, attending a school at Rutherford-







*H. E. Byrne*

ton and also at Charlotte. After completing his education he had a thorough business training and for six years was connected with the First National Bank of Syracuse, New York.

Coming to Fort Worth in 1902, he assisted in building the plant of Armour & Company, and also the Exchange Building in North Fort Worth. Since then his enterprise and resources as a building contractor have been responsible for the construction of a number of the larger buildings of the city. In addition to his connection with the Bryce Building Company he is president of the Trinity Heights Land Company, is secretary and treasurer of the Fairmont Land Company, and has a number of other business interests.

In 1908 he married Miss Lillian Fakes. Her father, Bailey Fakes, is a member of the Fort Worth house of Fakes & Company. Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie have four children, Emily E., Lillian, W. Craton, Jr., and John Bryce. Mr. Guthrie is one of the popular members of the Fort Worth Club, the Glen Garden Country Club and the Rotary Club and is a steward in the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN G. RUSSELL has spent all his life in Texas, has been connected with the lumber business for over twenty years, and recently established his business headquarters at Fort Worth, where he continues as a jobber and broker in lumber, a dealer in land and oil properties.

Mr. Russell was born at Terrell, Texas, January 9, 1878, son of John O. and Martha A. (Stewart) Russell. His parents were born in Mississippi and came in an early day to Texas. John G. Russell grew up at Terrell, attended the common schools of that city, and when about twenty years of age, in 1898, went to Brownwood, Texas, and subsequently to Stephenville. He was employed as bookkeeper in a lumber firm, and subsequently removed to Haskell, Texas, where he continued in the same line of business for five years. Then he and three associates bought out the Haskell Lumber Company, and continued the business on a profitable scale until 1916. Selling out his interest, Mr. Russell then spent two years with the W. B. Brazelton Lumber Company at Amarillo, and in December, 1917, moved to Corpus Christi, where he joined the Southland Lumber Company and represented it on the road. In 1919 Mr. Russell moved to Fort Worth, and has since engaged in the lumber, land and oil business, with offices on

the seventh floor of the First National Bank Building.

Mr. Russell is affiliated with Amarillo Lodge of Elks.

HENRY EDWARD BYRNE, banker, educator, author and business man of Fort Worth has probably started more young men and women on the high road to success than any other one individual in Texas today. As president of the Tyler Commercial College of Tyler, Texas, which institution he founded in 1900, Mr. Byrne has seen tangible evidence of his success in the work accomplished by more than thirty thousand students who obtained their business training in his school.

Commencing in a small way, the Tyler Commercial College has grown until now it occupies all of a large three-story brick building especially constructed for the school, and which is one of the most thoroughly modern establishments in the United States devoted to commercial college education. It is especially well lighted and ventilated, and constructed throughout with a view of facilitating the work of teachers and pupils. The average annual enrollment in the various departments is over four thousand, and every phase of business activity is covered in the curriculum. Besides the usual course of bookkeeping, shorthand, business arithmetic, commercial law, etc., taught in the average business school, the Tyler Commercial College furnishes courses in cotton classing and grading, marketing of cotton, business administration and finance and railway telegraphy and station work. Each department is under the direction of capable expert instructors who are especially versed in the subject taught. An average of thirty teachers is required at all times.

Besides the Tyler Commercial College Mr. Byrne also is the head of the Byrne Publishing Company and the Byrne-Robertson Loan Company of Tyler. His publishing establishment has one of the largest job printing plants in Texas, and besides the printing for the school turns out bank and commercial printing, also high grade art calendars, and during the season maintains several salesmen on the road disposing of its products.

The Byrne Publishing Company of Chicago was organized by Mr. Byrne in 1916 and publishes eight different text books for the commercial schools and denominational schools. Mr. Byrne is author of all these works, some of which have required from five to eight edi-

tions and enjoyed an exceptionally wide sale both in this country and abroad.

The Texas Finance Corporation of Dallas was organized by Mr. Byrne in 1918 for financing automobile dealers in North Texas. The Houston Finance Corporation handles the same line of business in South Texas. The Fort Worth Finance Corporation handles the same line of business for Fort Worth and West Texas. All three of the corporations are meeting with splendid success.

Mr. Byrne was one of the organizers of the Guaranty State Bank of Tyler in 1909, and served as a director and vice president of the bank for several years. In 1920 he acquired a controlling interest and became president of the Security State Bank of Fort Worth. He is a tireless worker. He receives daily reports from the nine concerns of which he is president, and regularly inspects each of them personally.

Mr. Byrne is a native of Missouri and was born at Edina in Knox County December 14, 1870, a son of John Byrne, a farmer. He was reared on a farm and received his preliminary education in the public schools of Chariton County, Missouri, later attending a normal and business college at Chillicothe. He was then elected principal of the commercial department of the high school of Brunswick, Missouri, which position he held for two years, from 1895 until 1897. From 1897 until 1900 he was principal of the commercial department of the Patterson Institute at Hillsboro, Texas, and in the latter year moved to Tyler, Texas, and organized the Tyler Commercial College there and of which he is still the active head. While residing in Tyler Mr. Byrne was president of the Chamber of Commerce for three years and took an active interest in all the civic movements and undertakings of the East Texas city. He is a member of the Chicago, Dallas and Fort Worth Chambers of Commerce, also of the Texas Chamber of Commerce. He was a charter member of the League of Nations to enforce peace, and a member of the American Immigration League.

In 1914 Mr. Byrne was named a member of the American Commission of Municipal Executives and Civic Leaders appointed by the Southern Commercial Congress to investigate civic conditions in European cities. He went abroad and was in Paris when war was declared between Austria and Serbia. He was present at the American Embassy when the

first official notification of the declaration was read there in the presence of Joffre, Viviani and other notables. While in London Mr. Byrne delivered an address on education at an International Educational Convention which was commented on in very favorable terms by the British press.

J. W. IRION, M. D. A physician and surgeon whose professional work has been carried on in Fort Worth through a period of more than thirty years, Dr. Irion is vice president and medical director of the Fort Worth Life Insurance Company.

He was born at Montgomery, Texas, July 1, 1860, and is a member of that distinguished Irion family, one of whom, also a physician, played a conspicuous part in the affairs of the Texas republic and the early state, and for whom the county of Irion in western Texas was named. Dr. J. W. Irion is a son of J. L. and Ann Elizabeth (Griggs) Irion. His father, a native of Tennessee, came to Texas in 1850 and lived at Montgomery, where he was a planter and physician.

The younger of the two children of his parents, Dr. J. W. Irion, grew up at Montgomery in Southern Texas, and his early school advantages there were liberally supplemented in the University of Pennsylvania. He graduated in medicine from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1883. Dr. Irion had a country practice in Texas until 1887, when he moved to Fort Worth. He was one of the busy physicians and surgeons engaged in a large private practice until he practically retired to assume his duties as medical director of the Fort Worth Life Insurance Company and as vice president of this corporation. He is a member of all the medical organizations, was reared in the Presbyterian faith, and is affiliated as a Mason.

November 3, 1908, Dr. Irion married Malinda Weber Weeks, a granddaughter of the distinguished soldier, statesman, governor and United States senator of Illinois, Gen. John M. Palmer.

ROBERT C. HEARNE, vice president of the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank of Fort Worth, is a man to whom too much credit cannot be given because his progress in life is the result of his own efforts and the development of his natural ability. He is now numbered among the representative men of this city, and is interested in a number of its



enterprises which he is assisting in the way of money and advice.

Mr. Hearne was born in Missouri, but was reared in Northern Texas, where he came with his parents, James W. and Edith M. (Bristol) Hearne, when but a year old. The family located at Sherman, Texas, where the father developed lumbering interests. He was a native of Kentucky, and his wife was born in New York state. Both are still living, although aged people, and make their home at Ithaca, New York. They had two children, Mr. Hearne and his sister, Mrs. Franklin C. Cornell, now a resident of Ithaca, New York, Mr. Hearne being the younger.

Mr. Hearne attended a private school at Sherman, conducted by Capt. J. H. LeTellier, a noted educator of the times. After completing his studies he engaged with his father in the lumber business, although only fifteen years old, and was with him for three years. At that time his father was appointed collector of internal revenue for the Fourth District of Texas, and he took his son in with him as deputy, and the youth held that position for about three and one-half years. In 1893 he entered the employ of the Waples-Platter Grocery Company, wholesale grocers at both Dallas and Fort Worth, and with whom he remained until January, 1910, when he engaged in the merchandise brokerage business in Fort Worth, conducting the same with marked success for seven years. He then, in partnership with his brother-in-law, W. R. Edrington, organized a private bank at Fort Worth, which was operated until June 24, 1919, when it was consolidated with the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank, of which Mr. Hearne was made an active vice president and a member of the Board of Directors.

In 1915 Mr. Hearne was united in marriage with Mrs. Olive (Edrington) Scott. Mr. Hearne belongs to the Fort Worth Club, the River Crest Country Club, and is a Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery and Shriner Mason. He is a man who has ever lived up to high ideals in his business life, and is now reaping the reward of his years of faithfulness. Standing high among his associates, he earnestly strives to prove worthy of the great trust reposed in him, and the success which attends him proves that the confidence he inspires is well merited. Broad in his sympathies, he has always given liberally to aid worthy charities, and his support can be depended upon in the furtherance of measures he believes will work out for the good of the

majority. During the war with Germany Mr. Hearne took an active part in the Liberty Loan and the Red Cross work, and is still serving as treasurer of the Tarrant County Chapter of the American Red Cross.

ELZA TILMAN RENFRO, As a unit in the aggregate commercial activities of Fort Worth one of the most conspicuous is the Renfro chain of drug stores, nine in number, located at eligible situations about the city, and altogether comprising a highly successful business service. These stores are the outgrowth of a single modest enterprise established in Fort Worth some fifteen years ago by Elza Tilman Renfro, who is president and active head of the entire business today.

Mr. Renfro was born in Eastern Texas, in San Augustine County, October 29, 1872, son of D. K. and Alef Augusta (Tilman) Renfro. His mother is a native of Georgia, while his father is a native of Texas and at the age of eighty is now living at Brownwood. The mother is sixty-nine. Elza T. is the oldest of four sons and four daughters, and there has not been a death in the family circle since his parents were married.

Mr. Renfro grew up on a Texas ranch in Brown county, attended school at Brownwood and for several years occupied his abundant energy with the business of farming and cattle raising. It was in 1895, a quarter of a century ago, that he embarked with a modest capital in a drug business at Marlin. From there he moved to Fort Worth in 1905 and resumed business with a small store. In Fort Worth he has come into his own as a business man, and has shown exceptional abilities as an organizer and manager, establishing one after another drug stores until there are nine Renfro drug stores in the city.

Mr. Renfro has also acquired important business interests in other lines. He owns a half interest in the Artesia Bottling Works, is a director in the National Bank of Commerce and is interested in oil properties, being vice president and director of the Bankers Petroleum and Refining Company of Wichita Falls.

In 1906 Mr. Renfro married Inez Clifton of San Antonio. Their daughter is Inez Clifton Renfro. Mr. Renfro is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, and is also affiliated with the Elks and Knights of Pythias.

J. H. MUMBOWER is in the cotton business and is vice president and manager of Fisher & Mumbower, Incorporated, cotton brokers. Mr.

Mumbower before coming to Texas lived for a number of years in Pennsylvania, where he was engaged chiefly in the coal business.

He was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, September 22, 1874, son of Isaac N. and Mary Ellen (Jennings) Mumbower. His parents were natives of the same county. The oldest of seven children, J. H. Mumbower, was reared and educated in Southwestern Pennsylvania, attended the State Normal School, the Buckhannon Seminary in West Virginia, and finished in Washington and Jefferson College at Washington, Pennsylvania. For several years of his early life he was a school teacher and then entered the coal business in charge of the Charleroi Coal Company in Washington County. After two years he left that to take up the stock and bond mortgage business at Philadelphia, but came south in 1915 to Texas, and was successively located at Waco, San Antonio and Bowie until 1917, when he established his present business at Fort Worth. He has acquired other business interests in Fort Worth and other parts of Texas, and has entered heartily into the civic and business affairs of his home city.

Mr. Mumbower is president of the Kiwanis Club, a member of the Fort Worth Club, and Glen Garden Country Club, is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner and belongs to the First Christian Church of Fort Worth. In 1906 he married Lucie D. Dickerson, who died July 14, 1918, leaving one son, John L. August 2, 1919, Mr. Mumbower married Florence R. Beachy, of Philadelphia.

WILLIAM NEELY BONNER began practice as a young lawyer at Wichita Falls in 1908. With this addition the Wichita Falls bar then comprised nine members. That fact is interesting not only in connection with Judge Bonner's personal career, but is significant as an item showing the wonderful development of Wichita Falls as a city within a period of a dozen years, since the active bar alone now comprises a large catalogue, not only numerically but in aggregate of abilities ranks with the leading cities of the Southwest. The possession of unusual talents and abilities, combined with personal character and public spirit, has brought Judge Bonner some of the most enviable rewards of professional and civic life.

He represents an old and prominent Louisiana family. His grandfather was the late P. S. Bonner, a well known Confederate

veteran in the state. William N. Bonner was born in Claiborne Parish December 3, 1888, a son of Charles I. and Cordelia (Neely) Bonner. His father is a large planter, and still lives on his old homestead in Claiborne Parish. On that plantation Judge Bonner was reared, and was liberally educated in private schools and in the University of Louisiana at Baton Rouge. He took the law course in the university, and was admitted to the bar in his native parish in 1908, at the age of twenty. He remained there and practiced only a few months, and in the same year came to Wichita Falls, where his serious career as a lawyer may be said to have begun.

The rewards of his profession were not slow in coming. He took an active part in local affairs and in 1911 was elected city attorney. In December, 1916, the governor honored him by appointment to the vacancy as judge of the Thirtieth Judicial District, comprising the counties of Clay, Archer, Young and Wichita. In 1917 he was regularly elected as judge of this district and was re-elected in 1919. The testimony of the bar and public accords Judge Bonner the honor of having discharged his duties with the highest ability, and for a time he was the youngest as well as the most popular judge in the State of Texas on the district bench. He was on the bench four years and two months, resigning in March, 1920, to resume private practice. As a lawyer he is associated with his brother, J. M. Bonner, and Wayland H. Sanford. Judge Bonner as a lawyer has attained genuine distinction, his brilliant talents bringing him a large and lucrative practice. His work is almost altogether confined to civil law, and he represents some of the largest and most important private and corporate interests centered at Wichita Falls. He owns valuable oil productions in the county and is vice president of the American National Bank.

Even now Judge Bonner carries some important civic responsibilities, being commissioner of public utilities of Wichita Falls and mayor pro tem. For several years he has given much time to the Sons of Confederate Veterans and has served as commander of the Texas division. He is a past exalted ruler of the local lodge of Elks, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club, Wichita Club, of both the American and Texas Bar Associations and has been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States. He is a Mason and deacon in the Baptist Church. In 1917 Judge Bonner





Yours faithfully  
Wm. Bonner





married Miss Irma Electra McKibbin, of Vernon, Texas. Her father, H. F. McKibbin, was a prominent merchant of Vernon for over thirty years.

ANDREW E. WANT is a citizen whose vigorous and resourceful individuality has contributed definitely to the commercial prestige and general civic prosperity and advancement of Fort Worth, where he is president of the wholesale grocery corporation of A. E. Want & Company, one of the leading concerns of this order in this section of the Lone Star State.

Andrew Edwin Want was born in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on the 12th of February, 1859, and is a son of Walter and Susan (Harris) Want, the former of whom was born in the section of the Dominion of Canada that was formerly designated as Canada West, and the latter of whom was born in Shelby County, Tennessee, where their marriage was solemnized. The father died during the war in Arkadelphia, Arkansas, and the mother died in Fort Worth, December 27, 1908. Of the ten children the subject of this review is now the only survivor. Andrew E. Want acquired his youthful education in the schools of his native state, and he was fifteen years of age when he became a resident of Fort Worth, where his splendid advancement in the business world has been won entirely through his own ability and well ordered endeavors. His first work in this city was in selling copies of the Fort Worth Democrat, of which Captain Paddock was then the editor. Shortly before his twenty-first birthday anniversary, in 1880, Mr. Want married, and he then entered the employ of Charles B. Daggett at a salary of nine dollars a week. The youthful benedict was animated by a goodly ambition and determination, which, as coupled with his ability and effective service, soon won him advancement in connection with the wholesale grocery business of Mr. Daggett. On the 1st of January, 1882, he was appointed general manager of Mr. Daggett's business, and he retained this responsible executive position until 1886. On the 1st of January of that year he purchased the business of Mr. Daggett, almost entirely on credit, and in the following March John O. Talbott and Charles E. Ryan were admitted to partnership in the business, the firm title of Talbott, Want & Company being adopted at this time. Under this title the business was continued until May 1, 1890, when Samuel C. Jackson and

George R. Clayton became associated with Mr. Want in the conducting of the wholesale grocery business that has since been successfully continued under the title of A. E. Want & Company. The business was incorporated in 1890, and Mr. Want has since continued as president of the company. He has been a resourceful force in the development and up-building of the large and substantial business of this company, which has a modern establishment of the best equipment and service, and which gives employment to an average force of about seventy persons.

In 1898 the Nash Hardware Company, which had been founded in 1872, and which originally conducted a retail hardware business, was reorganized and expanded its functions by entering the wholesale field. At the reorganization Charles E. Nash became president of the company and Mr. Want, as a substantial stockholder, assumed the office of vice president, the directorate of the company including also Samuel C. Jackson and George R. Clayton. In 1912 Messrs. Jackson and Clayton sold their interest in this business to the president and vice president of the company, and thereafter Mr. Nash continued as president of the company until his death, in September, 1918, when Mr. Want became his successor. He continued as chief executive of the Nash Hardware Company until the 1st of January, 1919, when he resigned in favor of Arthur Hodson, who had been with the business since he was a lad of twelve years and who is giving loyal and effective service as its executive head.

On the 1st of May, 1890, the wholesale grocery business of A. E. Want & Company was incorporated, with a capital stock of \$20,000, and with the splendid expansion of the enterprise the capital has been gradually increased until the capital and surplus are represented in the sum of \$362,500 at the time of this writing, in the autumn of 1920. The Nash Hardware Company was incorporated in 1898, and its original capital stock of \$20,000 is today replaced by an aggregate capital and surplus of \$435,000. Mr. Want has an attractive home at 610 Fifth Avenue, nine miles distant from Fort Worth, and there he finds recreation and pleasure during the major part of the time when his attention is not demanded in connection with his large and important business interests in the city.

On the 20th of January, 1880, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Want to Miss Jennie Sherrod. She is the popular mistress

of their beautiful rural home, which is a center of gracious social activity.

GEORGE R. CLAYTON, secretary and treasurer of the wholesale grocery house of A. E. Want & Company of Fort Worth, came to this city as a young man of nineteen years, and here his advancement has been gained entirely through his own ability and well directed endeavors, which have so marked his course as to secure to him prestige as one of the representative business men of the city, which is the commercial center of this section of the Lone Star Commonwealth.

Mr. Clayton was born in Noxubee County, Mississippi, January 7, 1865, and on both the paternal and maternal sides he is a scion of staunch old southern families. His father, George R. Clayton, was born at Athens, Georgia, and his mother, whose maiden name was Laura Johnston, was born in the city of Louisville, Kentucky. He is the younger of the two children, and his sister, Miss Lily B., has been for many years principal of the Latin department of the Senior High School in Fort Worth, in the public schools of which city she became a teacher in 1885. Mr. Clayton was reared principally in the city of Mobile, Alabama, to whose public schools he is indebted for his early education. There he remained until he had attained to the age of nineteen years, when he came to Texas and established his residence in Fort Worth. Here he took the position of office boy in the mercantile establishment of Joseph H. Brown, and effective service won him promotion to the position of head bookkeeper and official credit man, of which dual position he continued the incumbent until 1889.

At this juncture in his career he became associated with Samuel C. Jackson in purchasing the interest of Colonel Tolbert in the wholesale grocery business of the firm of Tolbert, Want & Company on the 1st of May, 1890. With this readjustment Messrs. Jackson and Clayton became members of the firm, in which the other two members were A. E. Want and Charles E. Ryan. With the growth and expansions of the business, and as a matter of commercial expediency, the interested principals finally effected incorporation under the present title of A. E. Want & Company, and Mr. Clayton has since continued as the secretary and treasurer of this representative corporation, as one of the leading stockholders and as a director of the company. The large and well equipped wholesale estab-

lishment of this company is situated at the corner of Sixteenth and Commerce streets, and in the employ of the concern are about fifty persons, including traveling representatives. The substantial trade of the company extends throughout the territory normally tributary to Fort Worth as a distributing center, and this is emphatically a growing concern, with effective management and well fortified financial control.

Mr. Clayton holds membership in the Fort Worth Club and the River Crest Country Club, and he and his wife hold membership in the First Presbyterian Church, in which he is serving as a trustee.

In September, 1896, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Clayton to Miss Louise Wardlaw, of Shelbyville, Tennessee, and they have two children: Charlotte is the wife of Glen H. Mitchel, of Fort Worth; and Lorraine is a member of the class of 1921 in the Fort Worth High School.

**BEN O. SMITH.** Fort Worth is a city which offers opportunities for advancement along almost every known line of endeavor, and consequently has attracted to it some of the most energetic and reliable men of the country, who, as they have advanced themselves, have exerted themselves to further improve the conditions and enhance the importance of this metropolis. One of these dependable and successful men is Ben O. Smith, who is conducting a flourishing business in loans, stocks and bonds in the Fort Worth Club Building.

Mr. Smith was born in Boyle County, Kentucky, October 17, 1867, a son of A. R. and Minerva (Calvert) Smith, both of whom were born in Kentucky, and there both died when about fifty years of age. They had six children, of whom Ben O. Smith is the youngest, and the only one now surviving. His boyhood was spent at Lebanon, Kentucky, but when only fifteen years old he came to Texas, and reaching Fort Worth, entered the office of B. C. Evans Company, with which he remained for five years. In 1889 he assisted in organizing the Farmers & Mechanics National Bank, of which he was made teller, and in 1893 was promoted to be cashier, which position he retained for twenty-three years. In 1913 he was made president of the bank, and officiated as such until January, 1916, when he sold his interests in the institution and embarked in a private banking business, which he is still conducting.







*W. H. Dwyer*

In 1892 Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Frances H. Portwood, of Fort Worth, and they have one son, Ben O., Jr. Mr. Smith belongs to the Fort Worth Club, the River Crest Country Club, the Masonic fraternity, the order of Elks and other organizations, and is one of the best-known men in this part of the state. His long connection with the Farmers & Mechanics National Bank has given his name added prestige in financial circles, and his methods of doing business and his astuteness in handling matters of moment have won for him the unlimited confidence of men of extensive interests.

**WALTER SCOTT CURLEE.** While he has been a factor in the business affairs of the Texas Northwest only about a decade, Walter Scott Curlee has played a very influential role in developing some of the vast range and pasture area of this part of the state into farm colonies, and from his initial ventures in handling farm land has extended his business to the urban improvement of Wichita Falls, and has been a real leader at all vital points in the city's remarkable progress and growth of the last few years.

Mr. Curlee is a native Texan, born in Limestone County in 1887, a son of Henry Wesley and Julia (Frazier) Curlee. His father was a native of Louisiana, but as a boy came to the Lone Star State and lived in Limestone County. Walter Scott Curlee had a farm training, and knows the practical side of a Texas farm, a knowledge that stood him in good stead when he began his work as a colonizer in North Texas. Most of his early education was acquired at Mart, Texas, and in 1907 he graduated from the Central Texas University at Blooming Grove. The first two years out of school he was a teacher, but in 1910 he came to North Texas and established his home at Wichita Falls.

From this city he became actively identified with an ambitious scheme of farm development in Clay County, not far from Wichita Falls. He took charge of a 13,000 acre ranch, one of the great undivided parcels of land still remaining in that part of Texas. On this vast property was only one house. Under Mr. Curlee's direction the tract was divided into 80-acre and 160-acre farms. On each such farm was built a house, other initial improvements were made for the purpose of agriculture, roads were constructed, three school-houses built, and Mr. Curlee was busy in locat-

ing practical farmers, and in the course of a few years there was developed a prosperous farming community with an enormous aggregate of production above the possibilities of its previous use for pasture and grain.

In his business as a real estate man at Wichita Falls Mr. Curlee has been similarly guided by the creative and constructive side of the work. In most of his local enterprises he has been associated with the firm of Curlee & Johnson. This firm owns the Curlee Addition, West Side Park Addition, and they are also exclusive agents for the Highland Heights Addition and the North Park Addition, and do a general real estate and brokerage business, handling business and residence property in Wichita Falls and vicinity.

While his business responsibilities are heavy, Mr. Curlee has never stood back and allowed other public spirited citizens to perform community duties. During the war with Germany he was county food administrator for Wichita County, had charge of War Camp Community Service, and after the war served on the Fair Price Committee. He is vice president and a director and one of the leading spirits in the Chamber of Commerce, and has assisted in carrying out some of the big plans formulated by that body. As a means of supplementing the constructive enterprise of the Chamber of Commerce he is reorganizing the Wichita Club and making it a clearing house of civic plans and public undertakings. Mr. Curlee is one of the present city commissioners of Wichita Falls, a director of the Wichita Falls Council Boy Scouts of the World, a director of the Wichita State Bank and a member of the Elks, the University Club and the Kiwanis Club.

He married Miss Myrtle James, of Waco. Their five children are Ardath, Derwood, Walter S., Jr., Fayton and Monette. The family enjoy one of the most beautiful and pretentious residences in the city, located on Buchanan Avenue in Floral Heights. It is said that this home was built for Mr. Curlee at a cost of about a hundred thousand dollars.

**WILLIAM A. HANGER** has for thirty years been engaged in the practice of law at Fort Worth, and in that time has achieved many of the highest successes and best rewards of the able lawyer. He is a member of one of the leading law firms of North Texas, and at different times has taken a prominent part in civic and political affairs.



Mr. Hanger was born in Tarrant County, Texas, October 9, 1869, son of Robert N. and Hannah (Swan) Hanger. He comes of a pioneer family in this section of Texas. As a boy on the farm he attended local schools and gained his college education in the noted institution now at Waxahachie, Trinity University, then at Tehuacana, which he attended from September, 1886, to June, 1889. During 1889-90 Mr. Hanger was a student in Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee, and on completing his law studies was admitted to the bar and began his professional career at Fort Worth in 1890. In November, 1890, he was appointed assistant county attorney, an office he held until July, 1895. This brought him an invaluable experience in the fundamentals of law practice. He then began an individual practice, and in 1898 was elected a member of the State Senate, and held that office for two terms, eight years, during which he ably represented his constituency in the Upper House. Since retiring from the Senate he has devoted his chief energies to his accumulating law business and is now a member of the firm of Capps, Cantey, Hanger & Short. Mr. Hanger is a member of the Fort Worth Club and of a number of civic and social organizations, is a Knight Templar and thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the Elks and Woodmen of the World. He married Mattie Scruggs. Their only son is Robert K., who throughout the World war served as a captain in the One Hundred and Thirty-Second Field Artillery.

ROBERT MCCART tried cases at law in Fort Worth when the little city was precariously connected with the outside world by a single line of railway track, and for over forty years his practice and his reputation have kept apace with the rising importance of the city. He is one of its prominent pioneer attorneys and able citizens.

He was born at Flemingsburg, Kentucky, January 22, 1844. His father and grandfather also bore the name Robert, his grandfather coming to this country from the north of Ireland. His father, Robert McCart, was born in Flemingsburg, Kentucky, in 1800, and spent his active career as a contractor. The mother of the Fort Worth lawyer was Elizabeth Lee, who was born at Flemingsburg in 1815.

Seventh in a family of eight children, Robert McCart when eight years of age, in 1852, accompanied his parents on their removal to Bloomington, Illinois. Robert

McCart grew up in Illinois, was liberally educated, graduating from the State Normal School in 1864, and completed his law course at the University of Michigan in 1866, receiving the LL.B. degree. A young lawyer with some degree of practical experience, he arrived at Fort Worth in 1877, and all his professional and civic interests have been centered in the city since that time.

Mr. McCart married Fannie Kingsley, of Dallas, Texas. They have three children: John Lee, Robert, Jr., and Fannie Belle, the latter the wife of T. E. D. Hackney.

SAM DAVIDSON. Nearly all of the great commercial and civic interests centered at Fort Worth and surrounding territory give tribute to Sam Davidson for something constructive, for leadership in important measures at critical times, and no man has worked harder to achieve prosperity for himself and the welfare of his home city.

He came to America at the age of sixteen, had only an ordinary education, and was equipped chiefly with physical strength, good health and an ambition to make something of himself in the world. For a time he was employed as a cigar maker in Michigan. In 1872 he came to Texas. Texas at that time was enjoying an era of spectacular growth due to the rapid building of railroads and the extension of population out to the western frontiers. Sam Davidson worked as a teamster, clerked in a grocery store, and finally accumulated modest savings with which he started a grocery and confectionery store of his own at Granbury. In spite of the pressing times of the seventies he was in business with prosperous results for about nine years, and really laid the foundation of his career at the little town of Granbury. Selling a stock of merchandise, he then took a contract for grading a portion of the Texas & Pacific Railroad between El Paso and Wild Horse, Texas. This road was then rapidly closing up the gap between El Paso and Fort Worth. After a short time he sold his interest in the contract and moved to Henrietta, where he again resumed his business as a merchant. While there he also acquired his interests as a cattle man, and it is as a cattle man that the name of Sam Davidson is perhaps best known outside of his home city of Fort Worth. His interests rapidly grew in that line and he had his ranch and stock holdings in many parts of the range district.





*R. H. Gough M. D.*



Mr. Davidson moved to Fort Worth about 1895, and his activities since then have been of such a diverse nature that they can be sketched only briefly.

When Fort Worth adopted the commission plan of government Mr. Davidson was one of the first commissioners, and this assignment of responsibility was as commissioner of public property with jurisdiction over public highways and buildings. It was due to his official influence that Fort Worth adopted a plan providing for public parkways, by the setting aside of ten per cent of the annual tax income to be used for the purchase and maintenance of parkways and breathing spaces in the city, and this plan as developed during the past decade has gone far toward beautifying Fort Worth and realizing the benefits of its great increase in population and wealth. Mr. Davidson has been also one of the best friends of the Fort Worth Public Library, and employed his official influence in providing a regular fund for the support and upkeep of this institution. He is a former president and director of the Public Library Association. Mr. Davidson for many years has been a prominent figure in republican politics in his section of the state, and for a number of years served as chairman of the Tarrant County and the Congressional District Committees.

His commercial and business interests are still extensive, though many of them are shared by his son. Mr. Davidson organized in 1912 the North Texas Trust Company, and as president has wisely guided that institution in its prosperous career. He is also president of the Chevrolet Motor Company of Texas, is president of the Consumers Ice Company of Amarillo, is vice president of the Quarles Lumber Company of Fort Worth, was vice president of the King Candy Company of Fort Worth, is vice president of the Southern River Cold Storage Company, director of the Fort Worth National Bank, director of the First National Bank of Chickasha, Oklahoma, and secretary of the Ardmore Oil & Milling Company of Oklahoma.

Through all these years Mr. Davidson has maintained his active associations with the great livestock industry of Texas, and on his ranches still produces many cattle, sheep and Angora goats. He is an honorary vice president of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas. He is a leading member of the Fort Worth Club and is a Mason. During the war Mr. Davidson served as chairman of the American Red Cross Chapter, and that is

only one of the many practical philanthropies with which his name and fortune have been associated. During 1910 he served as census supervisor for this congressional district, and is one of the most active men in the city, being interested in all enterprises of importance that tend to the greater development of Fort Worth and Texas. He is a reformed Jew in religion and is a former president of his congregation at Fort Worth.

Mr. Davidson married in 1879 Sally A. Jones, of Granbury, Texas. His second wife was S. A. Getz, of Dallas. Mr. Davidson has four children. His son, H. H. Davidson, is the active head of the Texas Manufacturing Company of Texas. His daughters are: Mrs. H. E. Mantz, whose husband is an assistant professor of Columbia University of New York; Mrs. D. A. Elmer, who lives in Michigan; and Mrs. Lucille Scudder, who lives in New York.

ROY HAMPTON GOUGH, A. M., M. D. In Texas medical circles Dr. R. H. Gough, of Fort Worth, is widely known for his extensive experience and proficiency as a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and besides a large private practice has given much of his time to work and duties as an educator and lecturer in different medical colleges and the public schools of Texas.

Doctor Gough was born near Sulphur Springs, Texas, in 1875, son of Rev. Lycurgus and Almedia (Brecheen) Gough. He acquired a liberal education, receiving the Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts degrees from Texas Christian University, attended the medical department of the University of Texas two years, and received the degree Doctor of Medicine from the Barnes Medical College of St. Louis, Missouri, in 1901.

Doctor Gough has kept well abreast of medical thought during the twenty years of his career as a physician, having attended numerous clinical courses in eye, ear, nose and throat diseases in the leading colleges and hospitals of Chicago, New Orleans and New York, as well as those of London, Edinburgh, Paris, Berlin and Vienna.

While a resident of Hillsboro, Texas, from 1905 to 1912, Doctor Gough served as secretary for six years, and president one year of the Hill County Medical Society. For the past nine years his office has been in Fort Worth, during five years of which time he was professor of otology in the Fort Worth School of Medicine and a member of the faculty in

eye, ear, nose and throat diseases in the All Saints Hospital and Training School for Nurses.

He is a member of the Tarrant County, North Texas District, Southern Medical and American Medical associations.

Doctor Gough is a Knight Templar and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, a member of the Kiwanis Club, the River Crest Country (golf) Club and other social clubs. He holds his church membership in the First Christian Church of Fort Worth, and is a member of the Board of Directors of the Christian Courier, the official church paper for the Christian churches of Texas.

Always willing to serve the community in its good work, Doctor Gough served as member of the Board of Directors of the Fort Worth Welfare Association for four years, was president of the Humane Society of Tarrant County for one year, and served as chairman of the board of the Union Gospel Mission for several months. For five years he was a member of the Board of Trustees and Executive Committee of Texas Christian University, and was active in the movement to bring that institution to Fort Worth from Waco in 1911. His offices have recently been established in suites 504-5-6 in the new F & M National Bank Building, corner of Seventh and Main streets.

**JAMES DAVISS COLLETT.** It is an old adage which tells us that "opportunity knocks once at each man's door," that at least one time in a man's life he is given the chance to grasp adventitious circumstance and through it place himself in a position to rise to recognition in the field opened up before him. This is undoubtedly true, as can be proved by thousands of successful careers, but the man who waits for the knock of opportunity will be found far in the rear of the individual who has the ability to make opportunity when his less ambitious fellows have allowed it to slip through their grasp. The modern man of business has little use for the man who waits for something to "turn up." He realizes that it takes but mediocre ability to seize something that has already been developed; and it is, therefore, that the man who makes a place for himself, not the man who takes a place vacated by others, is the one who creates the greatest demand for his services. Some men there are who can follow but one line; their abilities seem to have been developed in but one direction, and oftentimes they never discover their

field of activity until it is too late, until the best of their power has been contributed to a vocation to which their inclination and inherent abilities have been wasted. It is the man who realizes his proper field, who is possessed of the courage to grasp the opportunity presented in that direction, who rises above his fellows and eventually attains distinction, just for the reason that he has these qualities.

The career of James Daviss Collett, of Fort Worth, is one which for its record of opportunities grasped and achievements attained may stand as representative of the busy life which has made Fort Worth the metropolis it is today. Mr. Collett has made a success in many lines, and is at present a forceful figure in the oil and cattle business of this region.

James Daviss Collett was born at Galveston, Texas, March 10, 1869, a son of James Hamilton and Eliza (Daviss) Collett, natives of North Carolina and Alabama, respectively. Mr. Collett comes of Scotch-French and Irish ancestry, although his family has long been established in this country. James Hamilton Collett was one of the best-known men of Texas and for a number of years was manager of the original Washington Hotel. He died at the advanced age of ninety-two years. His wife is still living, being now a lady of eighty-two years. They had six children who reached maturity, and of them all James Daviss is the eldest son and second child.

In 1877 James Daviss Collett moved to Austin, Texas, where he attended school, being graduated from the high-school course. He went into the land business with his father, dealing in Texas land, surveying and locating land claims, and later was connected with W. C. Belcher in a land and mortgage company. In 1890 the business headquarters was transferred to Fort Worth. Until 1900 Mr. Collett continued with this company as its secretary, but in that year went to Mexico to look after some mining and engineering interests, and remained there for a year, when he returned to Fort Worth and became interested in oil, going to Spindletop at the time of the boom. Coming back once more to Fort Worth, he engaged in an insurance business and carried it on very successfully until 1914, when he sold it, and since then has been engaged in looking after his oil and cattle interests, which are very heavy. For the past few years he has also been connected with freight handling and shipping at Galveston, Texas, and is a man of many activities, and large means.



In 1901 Mr. Collett was united in marriage with Marie R. Anderson, a daughter of E. J. Anderson of Louisville, Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Collett have one son, James Daviss, Jr. Mr. Collett belongs to the Fort Worth Club, which he is now serving as vice president, and he was one of the organizers of the River Crest Country Club, to which he still belongs. The enterprises with which Mr. Collett has associated himself have all been sound, legitimate concerns, and when he severed a connection with any of them he left it better for his association with its management. Looking back over his career it must be a pleasure to him to reflect that his advancement has been and is gained through merit and knowledge and not by pulling down another or by wrecking a competitor. Taking him all in all, no higher praise can be bestowed upon him than to say that he is a true man and a dependable citizen.

ROBERT WILLIS FLOURNOY. It is sometimes found that without the stimulus of necessity a man is apt to rest content upon the laurels already gained and become engulfed in inertia, but this is not true of the man who has taken for his life work the profession of the law. In it he is forced to be constantly on the alert and to devote much time to study and thought. Without doubt the law has been the main highway by means of which more men of merit have advanced to prominence than any other road, and it is not unusual to find the legal practitioners the leading citizens of a community. To respond to the call of the law, to devote every energy in this direction, to broaden and deepen every possible highway of knowledge, and to finally enter upon this chosen career and find its rewards worth while, such has been the happy experience of Robert Willis Flournoy, of Fort Worth. He has gained honor and position in his profession through the application of honesty, energy, perseverance, conscientiousness and self-reliance, and has kept abreast of his calling in its constant advancement; but it is not alone as a lawyer that he is known to the people of his adopted city, for he has won distinction as one of its most public-spirited citizens and as one of the most active war workers during the period this country was at war. He has numerous club connections, and has given freely of his time, his money and his energies in promoting various movements for the good of the city and county.

Mr. Flournoy was born at Sandersville, Washington County, Georgia, September 22, 1867, a son of Robert W. and Ophelia C. (Tucker) Flournoy, both of whom were born in Georgia. The Flournoy family is one of the old and aristocratic ones of the South, of Huguenot extraction, his ancestors having been driven from France to the American colonies on account of religious persecution. The paternal grandfather, Robert W. Flournoy, was born in Georgia, where he became one of the distinguished attorneys of the state, but spent the last years of his life in Mississippi. When the trouble arose between the North and the South, which terminated in a declaration of war, he was one of the ardent supporters of the latter section, and was a member of the Secession Convention of Mississippi.

The maternal grandfather of Robert Willis Flournoy, Nathan Tucker, resided in Laurens County, Georgia. He was an extensive planter and practicing physician at the time of the holding of the Secession Convention of Georgia, and although he was a native of Rhode Island, and of "Mayflower" descent, his sympathies were all with the South, and he was a member and gave to the Confederacy his hearty support.

Robert W. Flournoy, father of Robert Willis Flournoy, like his father and father-in-law, was a distinguished figure in the history of Georgia, although he was not spared to round out his full measures of years, for he died when only twenty-seven years old. Although his passage through the world was of brief duration, he accomplished much. During the war of the sections he held the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Confederate army, and was acting colonel of his regiment at the close of the war. Upon his return home he assumed the position in his community to which his talents and his profession as a lawyer entitled him, and he was a member of the Reconstruction Legislature of Georgia in 1869, and had a brilliant future before him when his career was cut short by death.

Robert Willis Flournoy was the only son and one of the two children born to his parents. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Emory College, Oxford, Georgia, and was admitted to the bar in Mississippi in September, 1887, having disabilities of minority removed for that purpose. In February, 1891, he came to Fort Worth and entered upon a general civil and criminal practice and since then has gained notable distinction as a



legalist and has been connected with some of the most important jurisprudence of Texas. While he was very active in all of the war work, he was especially valuable to the administration as chairman of the Tarrant County Council of Defense during the great war.

In 1896 Mr. Flournoy was united in marriage with Miss Martha Redd Fontaine, of Mississippi, and they became the parents of three children, Robert Willis, Virginia Lewis and Martha Fontaine. Mr. Flournoy's every action is marked by great mental resourcefulness, and he has responded in a wonderful manner to all demands made upon him both in his professional and in civic affairs. He has ever been an inspiration for activities of the best kind, and a constructive force in his community. Holding his friends in good account, he likes to have them about him, and to them, as to all who know him, he is one of the finest examples of true southern manhood and professional efficiency and honor Texas has produced.

THOMAS B. YARBROUGH. Fort Worth has long been distinguished for high rank in its banking and brokerage system, and in this field of activity the business here is represented by men of high standing and national prominence. Among the alert and enterprising financiers of this city, who have utilized the opportunities offered for preferment and attained thereby a notable success, and whose career is typical of modern progress and advancement, is Thomas B. Yarbrough, vice president of the First National Bank, one of the largest financial institutions of Texas.

Thomas B. Yarbrough was born at Honey Grove, Fannin County, Texas, June 4, 1873, a son of Thomas B. and Sallie (Waggoner) Yarbrough. Mr. Yarbrough was reared and educated in his native place, where he completed the high school course. He later obtained employment as messenger boy in the bank at Honey Grove, and there began his practical banking experience at the remuneration of \$1.50 per week. In 1894 he went to Decatur, where he spent the ensuing year upon a ranch, engaging in general ranch and live stock work. In 1895 he accepted a position as bookkeeper in the bank at Decatur, and rose through successive promotion to official connection as vice president of the institution. In 1907 he came to Fort Worth and became vice president of the Waggoner Bank of this city, and when in 1911 this bank was consolidated

with the First National Bank, he was made first vice president of the new bank. Mr. Yarbrough is also vice president of the American Seed Company of Fort Worth and St. Louis, vice president of the Schumerhorn Company, proprietors of the "Fair" store, vice president and treasurer of the Fort Worth Power & Light Company, and is financially interested in other enterprises, including land and stock interests, owning 100 sections of land in Texas. Mr. Yarbrough's career is a very remarkable one. Starting out in life a poor boy, with absolutely no backing and no special training, he has steadily advanced until today he is one of the wealthy and influential men of his native state. His wonderful advancement but proves the contention often made that anything is possible in this country to the intelligent and industrious youth, and his example ought to stimulate others to renewed efforts.

Mr. Yarbrough married Miss Glenn Halsell, of Decatur, Texas, and they have two children, Dan Waggoner and Josephine. Mr. Yarbrough belongs to the Fort Worth Club and the River Crest Country Club. He is a director in the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce, and in fraternal circles is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias.

HARRY J. MORLANG is one of the alert and representative young business men of the City of Fort Worth, where he maintains his official headquarters as manager of the North Texas district of the Oil Well Supply Company, the home offices of which corporation are established in the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Morlang was born at Parkersburg, West Virginia, on November 9, 1877, and is a son of George and Meta (Pahl) Morlang. The early educational discipline of Mr. Morlang was obtained in the public schools of his native city, and after having attended the high school he initiated his business career by taking the position of rate clerk in the service of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. In 1898 he assumed a clerical position in the offices of the Oil Well Supply Company, of Parkersburg, West Virginia, and his efficiency led to his promotion to the management of a store conducted by this company at Weston, West Virginia. He proved his initiative and executive powers in such a way that he was advanced by the company to the responsible office of district manager, in which capacity he has served at Fort Worth since May, 1918. He has been resourceful in the developing of the large and substantial business of the com-



*H. Morsburg*





pany in his assigned territory, and under his management is retained a corps of about one hundred employes.

Mr. Morlang has gained secure place in popular esteem in both business and social circles since establishing his home in Fort Worth, and here he is identified with the Fort Worth Club, the River Crest Country Club and the Fort Worth Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, besides which he is prominently affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has received the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, with membership also in the Mystic Shrine.

The year 1906 recorded the marriage of Mr. Morlang to Miss Amy Catherine Ross, daughter of George Ross, of Weston, West Virginia, and they are popular factors in the social activities of their home city. Mr. Morlang takes loyal interest in the civic and material well being and advancement of Fort Worth, and is not only an active member but also has served as a director of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce.

HON. ROBERT LEE CARLOCK. Fort Worth was a city of about ten thousand population when R. L. Carlock arrived and opened his law office, and continuously for thirty-seven years his abilities have adorned the local bar. He is now gradually retiring from the responsibilities of a long professional career, being succeeded by his son, Capt. R. L. Carlock, Jr.

Mr. Carlock, who is representing the Fort Worth district in the State Senate, was born in McMinn County, Tennessee, February 5, 1863, son of James C. and Elizabeth M. (Hoyl) Carlock. His father was born in Tennessee and his mother in North Carolina. James C. Carlock, who died at the age of sixty-eight, was one of Tennessee's prominent citizens, a farmer, merchant, a sterling democrat and a man of great influence in his party over the state. At one time he served as a member of the Tennessee Legislature. The mother of Senator Carlock lived to the age of eighty-one. He was the youngest of a large family of fourteen children, being the seventh son, and of this large family eleven reached mature years and seven are still living.

Senator Carlock spent his boyhood in Eastern Tennessee and was liberally educated, graduating in law in 1882 from Cumberland University at Lebanon. He was only nineteen

when he graduated, was admitted to the bar the same year, and for about a year practiced at Athens, Tennessee. In 1883 he cast his lot with the vigorous young metropolis of Northwest Texas, and has always enjoyed a large practice and at the same time has been interested in community affairs and in politics. He was elected and served one term as county attorney early in his career. In 1916 he was elected a member of the Lower House of the Legislature and in 1918 was elected without opposition for a four-year term as senator from the Thirtieth Senatorial District. He was in the Legislature and one of its influential members throughout the period of the war. Senator Carlock has acquired some valuable interests in Fort Worth real estate, and is also connected with some of the city's typical business enterprises. He is an honored member of the Fort Worth Club and the River Crest Country Club, and is affiliated with the Masonic Order.

In 1884 Mr. Carlock married Sallie L. Henderson, of Athens, Tennessee. His only living son is Capt. Robert L., Jr., who was born in Fort Worth in 1887, and graduated in law from the University of Texas in 1911. He began practice with his father but early in the war volunteered and was commissioned a captain of artillery, and served with the famous Thirty-sixth Division in France. He was overseas nearly a year, and since his return has resumed his special work and is one of the highly successful younger members of the Fort Worth bar.

LUTHER BYRON COMER came to Fort Worth in the railroad service, June 6, 1894, was a prominent railway official for many years, later an active banker, and is one of the men of large affairs having their home and interests centered at Fort Worth.

Mr. Comer was born in Henry County, Missouri, July 12, 1870, a son of John W. and Everett (Gillaspie) Comer. His parents were also natives of Missouri, and the family came to Texas in 1895. The father died in Oklahoma City and the mother in Fort Worth. Three of their five children reached mature years. A. O. Comer is still connected with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, and J. A. Comer is an oil operator and broker in Fort Worth.

Luther Byron Comer spent his early life in Missouri, had a high school education and at the age of fifteen entered the employ of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway as a yard

clerk. He was promoted from time to time on the basis of efficiency, and when he came to Texas it was as general passenger agent and freight agent at Fort Worth for the Fort Worth & Rio Grande Railroad. Later, when this railroad was incorporated in the Frisco system, he became vice president and general superintendent of the line. Mr. Comer resigned in 1904 and for several years afterward was livestock agent for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas system at Fort Worth. In 1909 he assisted in organizing the Fort Worth State Bank, becoming its vice president, and in 1912 was elected president. On account of other business enterprises he resigned the presidency in 1919, but is now vice president and chairman of the board of directors of the bank. He has acquired some very extensive and valuable interests in the oil fields of Texas, and also in real estate.

Mr. Comer is a charter member of the Fort Worth Moslah Temple of the Mystic Shrine and is identified with several branches of Masonry. July 12, 1899, he married Mariola Boaz, daughter of W. J. and Mary Belle Boaz. Their one son, Everett Boaz, is now attending the Fort Worth schools.

R. ELLISON HARDING. Throughout the existence of the Fort Worth National Bank as a successor of the old private bank of Major Van Zandt, the name Harding has been associated with its personnel and management. Such association with one of the oldest and strongest bulwarks of finance in Texas is a distinction and responsibility thoroughly appreciated by R. Ellison Harding, now one of the vice presidents of the bank and who was born only a few months before his father came to Fort Worth and assisted in the organization of the institution.

Mr. Harding was born at Paris, Henry County, Tennessee, March 7, 1883. His father was the late Noah Harding, who married Celia Matthewson, both native Kentuckians. On coming to Texas in 1883 Noah Harding became associated with Major Van Zandt and others in establishing the Fort Worth National Bank, took the post of cashier of the institution, and served in that capacity and as vice-president until his death more than thirty years later, in 1914. Outside of banking he was a man of prominence in the upbuilding of his home city.

R. Ellison Harding, the only survivor of three children, was nine months old when brought to Fort Worth, grew up in the city

and finished his education in the University of Texas. In 1908, at the age of twenty-five, he became officially identified with the Fort Worth National Bank as assistant cashier. In 1914, at the death of his father, he was elected a vice president.

Mr. Harding is actively concerned with the management of several of Fort Worth's leading enterprises, being a director of the Fort Worth Life Insurance Company, treasurer and director of the Acme Brick Company, treasurer and director of the Fort Worth Gas Company, a director of the Fort Worth Power & Light Company, treasurer and director of the John Quarles Lumber Company, a director of the Citizens Hotel Company, a director of the North Texas Trust Company and director of the First State Bank of Keller, Texas.

His name is also associated with the cause of good citizenship. He is chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Young Women's Christian Association of Fort Worth, is a member of the Fort Worth Club, River Crest Country Club, Meadowmere Club, Rotary Club, and is a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner, and an Elk.

In January, 1911, Mr. Harding married Miss Annie Merle Reynolds, daughter of W. D. and Susie (Matthews) Reynolds, of Fort Worth. They have two children, Robert E., Jr., born in 1912, and Sue, born in 1916. Mr. Harding is a member of the Board of Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church.

GEORGE HENRY CLIFFORD. With that peculiarly twentieth century phase of modern transportation, electric interurban lines, George Henry Clifford, of Fort Worth, has been identified practically from the beginning of such development around this city, and while he entered the offices of the original company as a stenographer, he has for several years past had the chief responsibilities of management of several of the big public utilities of Fort Worth and has been active in promoting extensions of the service.

Mr. Clifford was born at Crowley in Tarrant County April 30, 1881, a son of George and Elizabeth (Birdwell) Clifford. His parents were also natives of Texas. Mr. Clifford was well educated in public schools and in the college at Weatherford, and a business college gave him a knowledge of stenography. In 1901, as a stenographer, he entered the offices of the Northern Texas Traction Company. He became interested in the subject of electric



*J. H. Cufford*





transportation, studied the technical and business side of the problems involved, and rapidly rose from one position to another in the company until he became its secretary and treasurer, later general superintendent, and is now vice president and general manager of the Northern Texas Traction Company, in addition being manager of the Tarrant County Traction Company. Every phase of the modern commercial development of Fort Worth as affected by electric transportation owes something to Mr. Clifford's expert knowledge and public spirited co-operation. Among other things he has done he promoted and built the Fort Worth-Cleburne interurban line. Few men in so short a period of years have risen so high in electric transportation circles. His prestige is indicated by the office he held in 1920 as president of the Southwestern Electric and Gas Association.

Mr. Clifford is also a former president of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce, and has acquired many interests in the business and industrial affairs of his home city. He is a director of the F & M National Bank and also has real estate and ranch lands.

Mr. Clifford is a member of the Fort Worth Club, the River Crest Country Club, and Glen Garden Club, is a Knight of Pythias, an Elk and a democratic voter. In 1905 he married Mrs. George Thorne.

ELMO SLEDD is consistently to be designated one of the representative figures in the financial circles of the city of Fort Worth, where he is a vice president of the Fort Worth National Bank, an institution with which he has been associated since 1887 and in which his advancement to his present office has been won through effective executive service in various capacities. Mr. Sledd was born at Murray, Kentucky, on the 2d of April, 1868, and is a son of J. Z. and Florence (Churchill) Sledd, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Kentucky, and both members of representative old southern families. J. Z. Sledd was about seventy years of age at the time of his death, and his wife passed away at the age of sixty-five years. Of their nine children five attained to years of maturity, the subject of this review having been the fifth in order of birth.

Elmo Sledd gained his youthful education in the schools of his native place, including the Murray Male and Female College, and as a youth became deputy clerk of Calloway County, Kentucky, of which his native town

is the judicial center. Thereafter he learned the trade of druggist, but to this he devoted his attention only a short time. In October, 1887, when nineteen years of age, Mr. Sledd came to Fort Worth and assumed a minor clerical position in the Fort Worth National Bank. Since that time he has filled every official position in this institution, with the sole exception of that of president, and this record stands as the most effective voucher for his special ability as an executive in the banking business. He won promotion to the position of cashier, and since his retirement from this office he has held that of vice president. He has identified himself most fully and loyally with the civic and business life of Fort Worth, and only one other person, Major Van Zandt, has been continuously associated with the Fort Worth National Bank for an equal period—thirty-three years. Mr. Sledd has been a resourceful factor in connection with the development of the business of this great financial institution, which now bases its operations upon a capital stock of \$600,000, and the surplus of which is in excess of a million dollars, the while the undivided profits aggregate \$600,000. Mr. Sledd holds membership in the Fort Worth Club, is prominently affiliated with the local organizations of the Masonic fraternity, including the Mystic Shrine, and holds membership also in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Woodmen of the World, while both he and his wife are active members of the Christian Church in their home city.

In the year 1890 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Sledd to Miss Lyde Graham, daughter of John Graham, a representative citizen of Seymour, Texas. The one child of this union is Florence Churchill, who is the wife of Sanford C. Webb, of Fort Worth.

JOSEPH GREEN WILKINSON. To be president of more than a score of Texas banks is a distinction enjoyed by few financiers in the southwest. Moreover Joseph G. Wilkinson is founder and active head of one of the large metropolitan banks in Fort Worth, the Continental Bank and Trust Company. He has a genius as a financier and banker, and had been interested in a dozen or so banking institutions in Tennessee before he came to Texas. He has risen to power and prestige as a financier from a beginning as a country boy with no capital except what he could earn by his labors in the fields.

Mr. Wilkinson was born in Coffee County, Tennessee, February 5, 1857, son of Isaac M. and Mary L. (Willis) Wilkinson. His father and mother were born in the same county and reared five children there, Joseph G. being the youngest.

His early life was spent on a farm, with attendance at the local schools, and he also had an ambition for a college education, partly satisfied at the Carrick Academy at Winchester, Tennessee. On account of the illness of his father he had to give up his college course at the age of eighteen, and took his place on the farm, worked in the fields industriously for seven years, and by the strictest kind of economy managed to save seven hundred dollars. He also read law for about eight months, but his knowledge of the law has been used only to help him in business. When he left the farm he invested his capital of seven hundred dollars in the mercantile business at Manchester. He handled his stock of goods in a way to secure a steady patronage and a growing friendship and prominence in the community, and he was soon branching out to invest in town property, and in a few years was able to satisfy a sentimental ambition of his boyhood to buy a certain farm in the community as soon as his resources made that possible.

It was at Manchester, Tennessee, that Mr. Wilkinson began banking, establishing a bank in February, 1890. At the end of the first year with another associate he bought out the only other banking institution in the town. He merged this with his bank, and from the consolidation formed the Coffee County Bank, and managed this institution so successfully that he was able to reach out and make financial connections with other localities. Mr. Wilkinson established eight other banks in Tennessee, northern Alabama and Mississippi, and some of these institutions he controlled at the time of the panic of 1893, and went through that period of depression with unimpaired resources and with added prestige as a banker.

Mr. Wilkinson, disposing of some of his interests in Tennessee and other states, came to Fort Worth in 1903, soon after the city had become known as a packing center, and on the 20th of April of that year organized and established the Continental Bank and Trust Company. He has been president of the company since the beginning, and the bank now has a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars. The original cashier was A. M. Young and the present cashier is E. M. Perkins. During the

seventeen years of his residence in Texas Mr. Wilkinson has organized thirty-five country banks, with capital stock ranging from ten thousand dollars to a hundred thousand dollars, and upon organization became president of each. He is still officially identified as president with twenty-five banks in the state.

May 18, 1886, when he was a young merchant at Manchester, Tennessee, Mr. Wilkinson married Dessie F. Strickler. They have one son, H. H. Wilkinson, now vice president of the Continental Bank & Trust Company of Fort Worth. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson are active members of the Church of Christ.

SIDNEY L. SAMUELS is a native of Fort Worth who by the application of his natural talents has achieved many distinctions as a lawyer, and in his profession has again and again rendered services of distinctive value to his home city and state.

Mr. Samuels is a son of Jacob S. and Bertha (Wadel) Samuels, both native Americans. His father came from Louisiana at the age of fourteen to North Texas in 1857, and was long identified with the pioneer community of Fort Worth. During the war between the states he served as a Confederate soldier under General Tom Green.

Sidney L. Samuels acquired his early education in Fort Worth schools, and was graduated in law at the University of Texas. He opened his law office in his native city in 1895 and his work as a lawyer has covered a quarter of a century. Out of the large volume of his private practice there have been many cases of great public interest and importance. He was counsel for the city in a suit in the United States District Court involving title to thirty thousand acres of land in Crain County, in connection with the Baldrige Bank failure. The individual creditors of the Baldrige sought to impound this property. He was also special counsel for Fort Worth perfecting the interests involved in the failure of the Fort Worth Savings Bank & Trust Company, which was the depository of city funds at the time of its failure. Another important service was rendered when he was retained as special counsel for Tarrant County at the time of the issue of its bridge bonds, and his resourcefulness was an important factor in upholding that issue and enabling the county to embark upon its important program for the construction of modern highways. Mr. Samuels is now retained as special counsel for the city in some







*Chas. K. Glead.*

pending litigation in the State and Federal courts.

For nearly two years Mr. Samuels devoted nearly all his abilities to the service of the Government while at war. He was chairman of the District Exemption Board for the Northern District of Texas. This was the largest district in the United States, embracing one-half of the State, and he discharged his duties in a way to justify the commendations upon his work from Army and Federal authorities. It is well known to public men at Washington that Mr. Samuels was pressed to take the position of Minister to Copenhagen during a period of the Great World war.

Mr. Samuels is senior member of the law firm of Samuels & Brown. He is an eloquent orator and widely known for his oratorical gifts. At one time he was appointed alumni orator for the University of Texas.

CHARLES WILLIAM HEAD was educated as a lawyer, but from the time he came to Fort Worth fourteen years ago has given all his time and exceptional qualifications to the insurance business, and is now senior partner of Head, Teas & Company, operating one of the largest general insurance agencies in the state.

Mr. Head was born at Paris, Tennessee, August 4, 1884, son of John J. and Sarah E. (Boggs) Head. His parents were native Kentuckians and of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Charles William Head is the youngest of five sons by his father's second marriage. His boyhood days were spent in Tennessee and he acquired his literary education in South Kentucky College at Hopkinsville. While there he acted as commander of the military organization of the college, and for a time was also a member of the faculty of instruction. He later entered the law school of Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee, where he graduated in 1906. He was admitted to the Tennessee bar, but has never formally practiced, though his legal education has been invaluable to him in the insurance business.

Coming to Fort Worth in 1906, Mr. Head was for a time a real estate operator and since 1907 has been in insurance, beginning as a local agent and during the past ten years has built up his general agency to rank among the first in the state.

He is a member of the Fort Worth Club, the River Crest Country Club, is a Scottish Rite and a Knight Templar Mason and

Shriner and is affiliated with the Sigma Alpha Epsilon college fraternity. In 1909 he married Miss Hazel Walker, daughter of Fort Worth's distinguished surgeon, Dr. A. C. Walker. They have two sons, Clark Walker and John Davis Head.

CHARLES H. PATTISON, vice president and one of the organizers of the National Bank of Commerce of Fort Worth, began his active career as a banker but subsequently became a prominent operator and producer in the Mid-Continent oil field, and is well known in oil circles in the Southwest.

Mr. Pattison was born at Champaign, Illinois, July 18, 1869, son of L. W. and Mattie (Harris) Pattison. His father was a native of New York and his mother of Kentucky. His father died at the age of sixty-three and the mother is still living. The oldest of three children, Charles H. Pattison spent most of his youth and boyhood in Southwest Colorado and in Texas, acquired a common school education, and at the age of fifteen began doing for himself. When he was twenty years of age he became assistant cashier of a bank at Solomon, Kansas. Later he was vice president, manager and principal owner of the Abilene National Bank at Abilene, Kansas. He left Kansas in 1900 and for three years looked after interests in the financial district of New York City. He then returned to the West and identified himself with the production of oil and natural gas in the Mid-Continent field. He continued his business and operations in several successive fields until 1914, and was instrumental in bringing in and maintaining a natural gas supply for many towns in Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri.

Mr. Pattison moved to Fort Worth in 1919 and became one of the organizers of the National Bank of Commerce, taking the post of vice president in its management. He is one of the members of that old and substantial social and civic organization, the Fort Worth Club, also of the River Crest Country Club, and is a Mason and Shriner.

ARTHUR D. HODGSON. One of the oldest wholesale houses of Fort Worth, and one with a substantial reputation all over the southwest, is the Nash Hardware Company. Thirty years ago when the house was still young there entered its service, as office boy, Arthur D. Hodgson, then fourteen years old. Mr. Hodgson devoted his time, energies and character to the fortunes of this company, has contrib-



uted to its success and growing prestige, and his service and abilities have been well repaid, since he is now president and manager of the company.

Mr. Hodgson was born at Fort Scott, Kansas, August 25, 1876, only child of W. D. and Mary (Hume) Hodgson. His father is a veteran Texas railroad man, came to Fort Worth in 1880, and is still in the railroad service after forty years. He was born in Pennsylvania and his wife in Ohio in Morrow County. She died in 1906.

Arthur D. Hodgson was five years old when brought to Fort Worth, was educated in the city schools, and in 1890 began his employment with the Nash Hardware Company as office boy. Perfecting his knowledge of book-keeping he was assigned to the books, and in 1895 was given further responsibilities, soon achieved financial interests in the concern, and in 1900 when the company was incorporated became its secretary and treasurer. He handled a growing routine of executive duties under those titles, and at the death of Mr. Nash in 1917 took active charge of the business and in 1919 was elected president and manager. This is altogether a wholesale business, and about a hundred persons are employed in the offices, warehouses and on the road. The company maintains a branch at Wichita Falls, with a staff of about fifteen employees in that office.

Mr. Hodgson has also acquired some other business interests, being a director of the Midland Brass Works of Fort Worth. He is a member of the Fort Worth Club, River Crest Country Club, Rotary Club, is a Mason and Knight of Pythias and a member of the Broadway Baptist Church, being a deacon. Mr. Hodgson married in 1900 Miss Georgia Pool, daughter of Mrs. E. A. Pool of Fort Worth. To their marriage have been born nine children, a happy household, their names in order of birth being Mary E., Josephine, Arthur D., Jr., George W., Helen, Margaret, Elizabeth, Virginia and James Lawrence.

RAMSEY C. ARMSTRONG, JR. Admitted to the bar in 1895, Ramsey C. Armstrong, Jr., has rounded out a full quarter of a century in the active practice of law and is regarded as one of the ablest members of the Fort Worth bar.

Mr. Armstrong is a native Texan, born in Jasper County, February 5, 1872, son of Rev. R. C. and Matilda (Smythe) Armstrong. His father, whose home is at 1436 Eighth Avenue

in Fort Worth, is one of the veteran ministers of the Methodist Church in Texas, and for a number of years was pastor of the First Church of Fort Worth. He was born in Alabama, served as a chaplain in the Confederate army, and has lived in Texas for nearly sixty years. His wife was the daughter of George W. Smythe, a prominent Texan who at one time represented his district in Congress.

Ramsey C. Armstrong, Jr., is fourth in a family of six children. He acquired a thorough education, graduating in 1894 from Southwestern University at Georgetown, Texas. He studied law at Weatherford, was admitted to practice in January, 1895, and began his professional career the same year at Fort Worth. Mr. Armstrong was identified with the Fort Worth bar continuously until 1908, when he moved to Muskogee, Oklahoma, about the time Oklahoma was admitted to the Union, and enjoyed a widely extended practice in the new state. In March, 1919, he established professional connections with Fort Worth, and his offices are on the sixth floor of the Wheat Building.

Mr. Armstrong has taken an active part in the democratic party, and is affiliated with the Lodge of Elks. In January, 1909, he married Miss Fannie Whaley of Oklahoma. They have one son, R. C. Armstrong III.

FRANK DOUGLAS BOYD, M. D., F. A. C. S. Locating at Fort Worth twenty-five years ago, Doctor Boyd has achieved secure success and reputation in his profession and as an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist takes rank among the first physicians and surgeons in the Southwest in this field.

Doctor Boyd was born at Rusk in Cherokee County, Texas, December 24, 1867, son of John A. and Amy E. (Harrison) Boyd. His mother was born in Alabama and was related to the Harrisons of Virginia, one branch of which produced Gen. William H. Harrison, one time President of the United States. John A. Boyd was born in Tennessee, came to Texas in 1852, and for many years was a farmer and merchant in Cherokee County and finally lived in Tarrant County, near Fort Worth.

Frank D. Boyd had made a definite choice of his life's vocation before he left the farm in Cherokee County. He graduated from the Rusk High School, attended the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Bryan, Texas, and began the study of medicine in the office of a physician at Waxahatchie. He graduated in



Frank D. Boyd, M.D.





1890 from the medical department of the University of Louisville, following which he specialized in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat at New York, also at Louisville, and for a time was assistant to a noted physician and surgeon at Chicago. Doctor Boyd practiced five years at San Antonio, and in June, 1896, removed to Fort Worth, where for a quarter of a century he has kept his professional reputation and achievements apace with the growing importance of the city. He has always been a student, and on an average has taken time from his practice every four years for post graduate study and observation, and several times has been abroad, a student at Vienna, Berlin and London. Doctor Boyd is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He was at one time oculist to the State Masonic Orphans' Home at Fort Worth, and was also a member of the faculty of Fort Worth University Medical School, now professor of oto-laryngology of Baylor Medical College at Dallas, and has contributed many formal articles and reports to medical journals, particularly to the transaction of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-laryngology. He is a Fellow of that Academy. He is an honorary member of other medical associations, and belongs to the American Medical Association and is a former chairman of the Board of Council of the State Medical Association. Doctor Boyd is a Scottish Rite Mason, an Elk, member of the Fort Worth Club, an ex-president of the Texas State Medical Association, senior member of the Boyd & Boyne Hospital for the treatment of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and an active deacon of the Baptist Church.

April 21, 1892, at Louisville, Kentucky, he married Mattie E. Callahan, daughter of James E. Callahan, of Louisville. Three children were born to their marriage. Both sons, Frank D. and John A., are deceased. A daughter is Amy Margaret Boyd.

MARCUS M. BRIGHT is a successful Fort Worth banker and has to a concentrated degree those special qualifications and abilities of a financier. Business men and citizens generally repose the utmost confidence in his financial integrity and judgment, and it is perhaps a significant fact that while he is active head of one of the larger banking institutions of Northern Texas he has a minimum of outside interests, and all of them are subsidiary to his real vocation and profession.

Mr. Bright was born at Jackson, Tennessee,

February 24, 1880, and achieved the presidency of one of the metropolitan banking institutions of Texas before he was forty years of age. His father, Marcus M. Bright, Sr., was a lawyer by profession, but died at the age of twenty-eight, before his promising abilities had borne their full fruit. The mother of the Texas banker was Belle G. Perkins, whose father, Colonel G. G. Perkins, was a distinguished Confederate soldier. Marcus M. Bright was the only child of his parents. His mother subsequently married Dr. R. H. Alvis, a railway surgeon of the Frisco lines at Ardmore, Oklahoma. She was a resident of Ardmore from 1889 until her death, February 17, 1920.

Marcus M. Bright was about nine years of age when taken to Oklahoma, and he acquired a good education both in public schools and under the instruction of his mother, who was a woman of great artistic talent. Mr. Bright finished his education in the University of Texas, and studied law one year in the University. His early knowledge of banking was acquired as a messenger boy in the First National Bank of Ardmore, and when he left that institution he was its assistant cashier. In 1906 he was chosen cashier of the First National Bank of Mineral Wells, Texas, and while there became well known among Texas capitalists, including Winfield Scott. When Mr. Scott and other Fort Worth business men started to organize a new bank in 1910 they delegated Mr. Bright with the chief responsibilities, and with the opening of the Fort Worth State Bank he occupied the post of cashier. In January, 1919, he was chosen vice president and sixty days later was made president. While established only about ten years, the Fort Worth State Bank is one of the larger financial institutions of the state, operating on a capital of one million five hundred thousand dollars, and some of the wealthiest men of the city are interested as stockholders and directors. In a large degree its successful management has been directly in the hands of Mr. Bright from the beginning. He has achieved his ambition to become a successful banker, and to his bank has given his undivided attention. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Fort Worth Club, of the First Methodist Episcopal Church and is a democrat in politics.

The great incentive to his work as a banker Mr. Bright acknowledges as his home and family. He has enjoyed an ideal home and family life. June 10, 1905, he married Miss

Amye Vickery, daughter of R. and Nellie Vickery, of a prominent Fort Worth family. The four children of Mr. and Mrs. Bright are Marcus, Jr., born in 1906; Hemming, born in 1908; Willard V., born in 1914; and Marjorie Belle, born in 1916.

HON. TOM C. BRADLEY. A successful lawyer needs to know men and affairs, and frequently gets that knowledge after being admitted to the bar. In the case of Tom C. Bradley of Fort Worth, the period of actual contact with the world began when he was a boy, and when he became a lawyer he had the invaluable background of a successful service in the operating department of railroads, and the self-reliant qualities that enabled him to make something of himself from limited opportunities have brought him a high degree of achievement as a member of the Fort Worth bar.

Judge Bradley was born in Drew County, Arkansas, October 6, 1867, son of William and Martha (Bell) Bradley. His father, a native of Rutherford County, North Carolina, spent his active life as a contractor and farmer. Judge Bradley on both sides is of Irish ancestry. His mother was born and reared near Corinth, Mississippi, being a granddaughter of a native Irishman. Tom C. was the eighth in a family of eleven children, five of whom reached mature years. He did not spend many years in the home environment, and even as a boy showed the faculty of making himself at home in the midst of changing and frequently adverse circumstances. He came to Texas at the age of seventeen, and while he worked at a number of different things his employment soon became concentrated in railroading, and he worked as a section hand, bridge hand, then as fireman and conductor, and was an efficient railroader before he set himself seriously to prepare for a legal career. In the intervals of work he had done much to supplement his meager primary education, and after gaining the fundamentals of a common school training he applied himself to the study of law while at Bonham, Texas, and was admitted to the bar in 1898. He at once engaged in practice at Bonham, and his abilities and personal character soon won him important honors. For four years he served as mayor of the town, resigning that office to become county judge. He was elected county judge by the largest majority ever given a county official up to that time. He handled the business administration of the county with the highest

degree of credit for two terms, and then came to Fort Worth to enter upon his larger career as an attorney.

In Fort Worth he first practiced in partnership with Judge R. B. Young, now judge of the Forty-eighth District Court of Tarrant County. Later he entered a partnership with Mike E. Smith, Gains B. Turner and T. J. Powell, under the name Smith, Turner, Bradley & Powell. His next association was with the firm of McLean, Scott, McLean & Bradley, his partners being Judge W. P. McLean, Walter B. Scott, and W. P. McLean, Jr. Judge Bradley was with this firm three years, at the end of which time he became associated with Lloyd H. Burns, his present partner. The firm of Bradley & Burns has been subsequently enlarged by the taking in of A. W. Christian and Captain Durwood H. Bradley, the name of the present firm being Bradley, Burns, Christian & Bradley. They have a large civil law clientage, and maintain offices in one of Fort Worth's most conspicuous skyscrapers, on the eighth floor of the Waggoner Building.

Judge Bradley is a member of the Masonic Order. He married Edna Boswell, who has special distinctions of her own in the Texas bar. She studied law, making a specialty of real property, and is one of the ablest lawyers in Texas on land titles and has performed a great deal of professional service in that field. Judge and Mrs. Bradley have two children: Patsey Geneva Joanna Bradley is the wife of S. J. Robinson, of Chicago; and Joseph Weldon, born in 1900, is now in Tampico, Mexico, in an official position with one of the large drilling companies.

GEORGE W. BURROUGHS. Former postmaster of Fort Worth and now in the insurance business, George W. Burroughs came to Texas more than forty years ago and was a rancher until he identified himself with the commercial life and affairs of Fort Worth, a city that he has seen and helped develop through the most important epochs of its history.

Mr. Burroughs was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, June 27, 1845. His father, George Burroughs, was a native of Londonderry, New Hampshire, and married Miss Lydia Russell, a native of Bradford, Massachusetts. Both spent their last years in Massachusetts, and of their six children, George W. is the only son and the only survivor.







*James M. Davis*

His boyhood was largely spent at Newburyport, Massachusetts, where he attended the primary, grammar and high schools. After leaving school he went to Boston and acquired a thorough commercial training as salesman in a wholesale dry goods house. Mr. Burroughs continued to be identified with business in New England until 1877, when he came to the Southwest and invested his capital in a ranch and some cattle in Erath County.

In July, 1883, he came to Fort Worth, and was for several years secretary and treasurer of the W. A. Huffman Implement Company. Later he was in the wholesale grain business, and from 1902 to 1906 gave up his participation in commercial affairs to serve the city as postmaster, to which position he had been appointed by President Roosevelt. Since leaving the postoffice Mr. Burroughs has established and built up an extensive general insurance business, with offices in the Touraine Building. For many years he has been an active Mason, and has held offices in the Lodge, Royal Arch Chapter and Council Degrees. He is a member of the St. Andrews Episcopal Church. In 1885 Mr. Burroughs married Miss Hilda Cetti.

**JAMES A. BUIE.** A wealthy and successful Fort Worth business man, James A. Buie has to a singular degree deserved all the good fortune that has come to him. His youth was a period of unaided work and struggle, and he developed his keen business talents by solving the problems of existence with a minimum weekly wage.

He was born at Ennis, Texas, July 22, 1877, son of Aaron H. and Virginia (Hebra) Buie, the former a native of Mississippi and the latter of Germany. He was the fourth of their ten children, eight of whom are still living. Mr. Buie's boyhood days were spent on a farm in North Central Texas. Three months each year he attended common schools, but when about fourteen his education was considered complete. After working on a farm for several years he went to Dallas, at the age of eighteen, and secured employment in a book store of that city at wages of \$3 a week. He did housework for his room and board. This was his business apprenticeship, and he remained attentive to his duties for three years, and then went on the road as a traveling salesman, and for fifteen years represented different lines. Later he became interested in

the automobile industry and for a time was state manager of a motor truck factory.

Mr. Buie entered the oil industry as an investor in 1918. Two thousand dollars was all the capital he had to invest, and he put it in a development company which six weeks later struck oil and soon afterward Mr. Buie sold out his interests for \$40,000. Since then he has done an extensive business, representing Texas investments with offices in Fort Worth, New York and Boston, and has also developed a large business in automobiles and motor trucks, maintaining a branch office and storage plant at Breckenridge. The annual volume of his business now runs close to two million dollars.

In 1898 Mr. Buie married Eula Morgan, of Italy, Texas. They have three sons: Carey M., V. Wycliffe and Morgan J. A.

**CYRUS ARTHUR WRIGHT** has achieved a place of leadership at the Fort Worth bar in a very brief time, though he had a well established reputation as a Texas lawyer based upon about ten years of practice at Amarillo in the Panhandle region and a still earlier period of practice in McCulloch County. Mr. Wright has been an active member of the Texas bar for eighteen years.

He was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, August 27, 1873, and represents an old and aristocratic Virginia ancestry. The founder of the Wright family in America was William Wright, who located in Westmoreland County in 1725, and lived the life of an English country gentlemen. He had a large plantation, numerous slaves, and the fine old manorial dwelling, still standing and occupied by his descendants, was erected by mechanics imported from England. In later generations members of the family were soldiers in the Revolutionary war and the War of 1812. The father of the Texas lawyer was M. U. F. Wright, a native of Westmoreland County and practically a life-long resident on the old homestead there. Though under age, he enlisted at the beginning of the war between the states in the Ninth Virginia Cavalry as a substitute for a cousin, whose father had died. He continued in the army after the cousin returned to the ranks, and was in service until Appomattox. Through half a century after the war he continued his work as a Virginia planter. In his generation the Wrights became Methodists, though formerly of the Episcopal Church. M. U. F. Wright was a

democrat. He married Eliza Harding Coles, a native of Virginia, who died at the old homestead in 1890, at the age of thirty-eight. Her grandfather, James Coles, was a colonel in the war with Mexico, while her father, Thomas Richard Coles, was a major in the Forty-seventh Virginia Infantry in the Confederate army. He married a Miss Harding, a relative of Commodore Perry.

The oldest of five children, Cyrus Arthur Wright was given every advantage of home and the best schools in the country. He attended William and Mary College at Williamsburg, Virginia, and through competitive examination won a scholarship in the University of Nashville, from which he was graduated with the A. B. degree in 1898. For four years before taking up the profession of law he was a teacher in Tennessee, South Carolina and Texas, coming to Texas in 1901 and teaching at Arlington. Mr. Wright began the practice of law at Itasca in Hill County in 1902, but soon engaged in practice at Brady, McCulloch County in West Texas, where he attained a high rank as a lawyer and served one term as county judge. After seven years at Brady he removed to Amarillo in March, 1909, engaging in the general practice of law and acquiring a legal business that made him one of the legal lights in the entire Panhandle district. From Amarillo Mr. Wright removed to Fort Worth, where he ranks with the ablest lawyers of the great city. Mr. Wright's offices are in the new F. & M. Bank Building. He is a member of the State Bar Association, is a democrat, but as a busy lawyer has had time to work in politics merely for the cause of good government. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

June 26, 1911, Mr. Wright married Miss Gladys Yoakum Gillette, who was born at Greenville, Hunt County, Texas. She was four years of age when her father, William S. Gillette, died. Three years later she went to Los Angeles with her mother, and lived in California until she was twelve, acquiring her early advantages in the schools there. Her mother, a member of the well known Taylor family of Tennessee and connected with the family of James K. Polk of that state, became the wife of Judge C. H. Yoakum, attorney general for the Frisco Railroad Company, and a brother of B. F. Yoakum. Mrs. Wright lived for several years with her mother and stepfather at Fort Worth and afterward grad-

uated with honors from the National Park Seminary of Washington, D. C. Mr. and Mrs. Wright have one son, Gillette Foy, born at Fort Worth February 9, 1913.

JOSEPH BRUCE WADE has been a member of the bar of several West Texas cities and counties, and for the past six years has practiced at Fort Worth, as member of the well known firm of Bryan, Stone & Wade.

Mr. Wade came to Texas as a young Tennessee lawyer, and was born near Trenton in that state July 24, 1882, a son of Isham F. and Lou M. (Freeman) Wade. His parents were natives of Tennessee and of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The Wades came originally from Scotland to Maryland, and many of the name became well known in that and in other states. Mr. Wade's grandfather, William Wade, was a native of Maryland, and left that state and settled in middle Tennessee and afterwards in West Tennessee. One of the direct ancestors sister to the mother of George Washington. Isham Wade and wife had ten children, all of whom are still living except one son. Joseph of the Fort Worth lawyer was Mary Ball, a Bruce was the seventh child.

He spent his boyhood in West Tennessee, was educated in the Trenton High School, and graduated in law from Vanderbilt University at Nashville in 1903. He was admitted to the bar a few days after his twenty-first birthday, and for two years practiced in his home town of Trenton as member of the firm of Harwood & Wade.

Fifteen years ago Mr. Wade came to Texas, spent a brief time at San Angelo, and then moved to Runnels County, practicing at Miles and Ballinger for ten years as member of the firm of Stone & Wade. In December, 1914, he moved to Fort Worth and has since been with Bryan, Stone & Wade, with offices in the Fort Worth National Bank Building. Mr. Wade has taken an active part in local affairs as far as consistent with the career of a very busy lawyer. He is a member of the Glen Garden Club of Fort Worth and the First Methodist Episcopal Church, South. December 19, 1907, he married Miss Alice Norman, of Paint Rock, Texas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Norman. They have one daughter, Mary Louise.

EDWIN E. BEWLEY, president and manager of the Bewley Mills at Fort Worth, is one of the vital and progressive business men of







Chas. T. Remond

the younger generation in his native city, and is a representative of a family whose name has been identified with the civic and business activities of Fort Worth for more than forty years. He was born in this city on the 2d of October, 1881, a son of M. P. and Hattie C. (Samuel) Bewley. M. P. Bewley was born and reared in Kentucky, and in 1876 came to Fort Worth and engaged in the buying and shipping of grain.

Edwin E. Bewley attended the public schools of Fort Worth and completed the curriculum of the high school. Thereafter he continued his studies in the University of Texas, graduating in 1902 with the B. L. and M. A. degrees. From his youth he has been associated with the milling business founded by his father, and upon the death of the latter he became president and manager of the Bewley Mills, in the operation of which he has continued the progressive and honorable policies which brought success to the enterprise under the able direction of his father. He succeeded his father also as a member of the directorate of the Farmers & Mechanics National Bank, one of the great financial institutions of Northern Texas. The Bewley Mills has a daily capacity of 1,500 barrels of flour and 500 barrels of cornmeal and has a force of about eighty employes. Their products find ready demand throughout the Southwest, besides which an appreciable export trade has been developed. Mr. Bewley is treasurer of the Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Texas, is president of the Texas National Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and is a director of the Fort Worth Life Insurance Company, and the Nash Hardware Company of Fort Worth, and is a director and vice president of the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank. He is a popular member of the Fort Worth Club, the River Crest Country Club and the Fort Worth Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is affiliated also with the Masonic fraternity.

The year 1913 recorded the marriage of Mr. Bewley to Miss Martha Jennings, daughter of Hyde and Florence (Van Zandt) Jennings, of Fort Worth, and the one child of this union is a son, Edwin Elmore, Jr.

CHARLES T. ROWLAND has been a Fort Worth lawyer for twenty-seven years. He was born near Fort Worth January 8, 1874, son of David W. and Paulina Rowland. His father was born in Tennessee, at a place named in honor of the Rowland family, and as

a young man came to Texas soon after the Civil war, and was successfully engaged for many years as a farmer and stock raiser, also as a miller and cotton ginner. He died at the age of seventy-four, and his widow is still living, at the age of seventy-six.

Charles T. Rowland, the oldest of three children, spent his early life on his father's farm. At the age of seventeen he came to Fort Worth and began the diligent study of law, and was admitted to the bar at the age of nineteen. Since then he has been engaged in practice, and during the first four years of his legal career, up to 1896, served as justice of the peace. For about two years he was assistant county attorney, and in 1916 was a candidate for the nomination of attorney general of the state.

Mr. Rowland was formerly in practice with Judge Bruce Young and Judge R. E. L. Ray, and at the present time is associated with former District Judge Marvin H. Brown. Together they enjoy an extensive civil practice in all the courts of the state.

Mr. Rowland married in 1900 Mary Early Morris. Her father, Colonel Ben Morris, came to Texas from Montgomery, Alabama, and was a Confederate soldier. Mr. and Mrs. Rowland have three children: Nell, Charles T., Jr., and Morris.

ARTHUR SEELEY DINGEE came to Fort Worth just thirty-five years ago (1921) and secured his first employment in a store occupying the site of his main business establishment in Fort Worth today. He is one of the city's oldest merchants, and as president of the firm of Turner & Dingee, conducts the largest grocery business in the city.

Mr. Dingee was born in Canada, May 6, 1862, son of Lewis and Rebecca (Smith) Dingee. His parents were natives of Canada. During his boyhood he attended grammar school at Georgetown, New Brunswick. In 1882, at the age of twenty, he started for the West, going out to Winnipeg, then practically on the frontier of the Canadian Northwest. He was in the service of the Canadian government surveying parties running the meridian lines over the Northwest Territory, and spent seven years in the hazardous and interesting duty, mingling with half-breed Indians and traversing vast areas of country in which white men had never set their foot. It was at the conclusion of several years of this kind of life, which completely satisfied his wander-



lust, that Mr. Dingee arrived in the little city of Fort Worth in 1886.

At that time Turner & McClure had a general grocery store at 502 Houston Street. Mr. Dingee entered their service as a clerk, in another year or so had acquired a small financial interest, and gradually absorbed the entire ownership. Though Mr. Turner has been dead more than twenty years, Mr. Dingee still retains his name in the title, largely for sentimental reasons, since it was Mr. Turner who gave him his first job in Texas at what was then considered a fine salary of fifty dollars a month. Mr. Dingee now has a complete chain of high class grocery stores so situated as to afford service to practically the entire city's population.

Mr. Dingee has accepted responsibilities in many of the important civic and commercial movements which have contributed to the successive stages of Fort Worth's growth and development. He was especially active during the World war, exerting himself in behalf of many different campaigns, and during the last War Savings Stamps drive personally conducted the work among his own employes, building up a subscription list in his own house to the amount of eighteen hundred dollars. Moreover, he served without remuneration as deputy inspector for the British Ministry of Food in the Fort Worth district. He has never been a seeker for political office and is independent in his political affiliations. He is one of the charter members of the Elks Lodge.

Mr. Dingee married Miss Pink Halloway, daughter of the late Colonel H. C. Halloway, a prominent Fort Worth pioneer, whose name is inscribed on the Tarrant County court house in recognition of his valued services to the community. Mrs. Dingee's mother, Margaret Ann (Loving) Halloway, came with her parents to Fort Worth in 1849, only a few months after the military post had been established. She is one of the last survivors of the original settlers at Fort Worth. Mr. and Mrs. Dingee are the parents of four children. The son, G. F. Dingee, served in the army during the war. G. F. Dingee and his brother Henry and their brother-in-law, W. D. King, Jr., are all actively associated with Mr. Dingee in the grocery business. The two daughters are Mary, wife of W. D. King, Jr., and Anne, wife of D. I. Cox.

**MARSHALL R. SANGUINET.** In the course of construction of scores of towering office

buildings all over the Southwest there has appeared somewhere about the premises the legend Sanguinet & Staats, architects and builders, and as this simple and forceful advertising in conjunction with the practical achievement itself has been going on for a quarter of a century or more, there is no question that this firm of architects is better known than any similar organization in the Southwestern states.

The firm has branch offices in half a dozen cities, but the senior member, Marshall R. Sanguinet, has for years been a resident of Fort Worth, and from that city he has directed the work that has made his name so widely known.

Mr. Sanguinet was born in St. Louis, Missouri, March 18, 1859, son of Marshall P. and Annie E. (Betts) Sanguinet. He was reared and educated in his native city, attended St. Louis University, spent two years in the Redemptorist College in Mississippi, and pursued a two years' course in architecture at Washington University in St. Louis. For a time while further prosecuting his studies he was under a private instructor in architecture.

Mr. Sanguinet located at Fort Worth in 1883, nearly forty years ago. His first practice as an architect was under the individual name of M. R. Sanguinet. Then successively he was a member of Sanguinet & Dawson, Haggart & Sanguinet, Sanguinet & Messer. The firm of Sanguinet & Staats has been in existence now for a quarter of a century, and they are architects of national reputation and experience. Their principal offices are maintained at Fort Worth, Houston, Wichita Falls and San Antonio.

This firm designed and built such notable structures as the Amicable Building of Waco, at the time known as "the tallest building in Texas," the First National Bank and Carter Buildings at Houston, the Rand, Gibbs, Frost, Washer Brothers and Central Trust Buildings at San Antonio, the twelve-story City National Bank Building at Shreveport, Louisiana, the Scarborough Building at Austin, the City National Bank and Wilson Buildings at Dallas, while at Fort Worth they were architects for the First National Bank, the Burkburnett Building, the Westbrook Hotel, the Fort Worth National Bank, the Denver Record, the twenty-four story F. & M. National Bank, the new Winfield Hotel, and W. T. Waggoner Building.

Mr. Sanguinet is personally known in a number of leading cities of the Southwest.





*Horace H. Cobb*  
MARY JANE EDWARDS



He is a member of the Elks and Fort Worth clubs, the Knights of Columbus, River Crest Country Club, Chambers of Commerce at Fort Worth and Houston, and is a member of the Houston Club and San Antonio Club. In 1886 he married Miss Edna P. Robinson. They have three daughters, Mrs. F. B. Lary, Mrs. F. L. Williams and Mrs. W. B. Ward, Jr.

CARL C. STAATS. To name Mr. Staats as junior member of Sanguinet & Staats, architects and engineers, is sufficient to establish his business and professional associations in practically every large city of the Southwest.

Mr. Staats, who is a building engineer of more than thirty years active experience, was born in New York City April 19, 1871, son of Frederick and Anna Staats. He was reared and educated in New York, and at the age of twenty came to Texas and in 1891 entered the office of J. Riley Gordon, architect, at San Antonio. It was seven years later that he became associated with M. R. Sanguinet at Fort Worth, so that this firm has been in existence for over twenty years. It is without doubt the largest organization of architects and building engineers in the state, and that means that it is one of the largest in the country. This company has furnished the plans and engineering supervision in the construction of many of the skyscraper buildings in the Southwestern States, for innumerable schoolhouses, high class residences, court-houses and other public buildings. At Fort Worth they were architects for the high school, more than thirty-five other schools in North Texas, courthouses in Fort Worth, Wichita Falls, Galveston, were architects for the Houston City Hall, Dallas Public Library, designed about twenty of the Exchange buildings for the Southwestern Telephone & Telegraph Company, and many handsome church edifices. This firm was selected as architects and engineers for the beautiful church at Washington, D. C., for the Methodist Episcopal Church South, a structure built entirely of white marble.

Mr. Staats married Mary Boyce and they have six children: Regina, Anna Mae, John, Edna, Gilbert and Patrick. Mr. Staats is a member of the Knights of Columbus and Elks, the Rivercrest Country Club, Fort Worth Club, and is active in a great number of business organizations at Fort Worth and elsewhere.

HORACE H. COBB. While a lawyer by profession and training, Mr. Cobb's associations with Fort Worth during the past thirty years have brought him intimate connections and prominent relationships with the financial and business affairs of northern Texas.

He is a New Englander, born at Windham, Vermont, January 9, 1850, son of Lyman and Ellen (Howard) Cobb. His parents were also natives of Vermont, spent many years at Chester in that state, but died in Texas. Horace H. Cobb acquired his early education in Vermont, was a student at Gale College and later at Cornell University, and was admitted to the bar soon after reaching manhood. For several years he was engaged in the lumbering industry in New York, Arkansas and Michigan, but in 1890 came South and located at Fort Worth as secretary and manager of the Belcher Mortgage Company. He has been handling the affairs of this well known financial corporation many years and is now its president. Through his connection with this company he is also directing the affairs of the Southern Trust Company, which had many stockholders interested in the Belcher Mortgage Company. Other important business interests under his charge are the O K Cattle Company, the Portillo Land & Lumber Company, and the Economy Oil Company. Mr. Cobb also has some financial interests at Abilene and Greenville, Texas.

During his many years of residence at Fort Worth he has allied himself with those movements calculated to promote the welfare and growth of the city. He promoted the Glen Garden Country Club, of which he is an active member and honorary president. He is also a member of the Fort Worth Club. In 1871 Mr. Cobb married Susan M. Church.

HON. JAMES CLIFTON WILSON, judge of the United States District Court of the Northern District of Texas at Fort Worth, was twice elected to Congress by the Twelfth Texas District, was former United States district attorney and almost continuously throughout the quarter of a century of his active legal career has been identified with public affairs.

Judge Wilson was born at Palo Pinto, Texas, June 21, 1874, son of Thomas and Margaret (Loving) Wilson. His father was born in Fayetteville, Tennessee, was a Confederate soldier four years, and in 1867 began his civil life over again in a new district in Texas, Palo Pinto County. He soon acquired the confidence of many of the prominent cat-

tlemen and other citizens of the frontier, was elected sheriff of Palo Pinto County, and died at Austin in 1879, while attending the first meeting of the Texas Sheriffs' Association.

Margaret Loving, wife of Thomas Wilson, and by a subsequent marriage the wife of C. B. Raines of Mineral Wells, was the youngest child of Oliver Loving, the distinguished Texas pioneer who located in Collins County as early as 1846, and in 1855 acquired the land in Palo Pinto County still known as Loving's Valley. He was one of the pioneer stockmen of West Texas, and lost his life at the hands of hostile Indians on the Pecos River in 1867. His name has always been held in loving memory by old time Texas cattlemen. Judge Wilson was named for his mother's brother, James C. Loving, who was one of the organizers of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas in 1877, and served continuously as secretary of that body until his death at Fort Worth in 1902.

Judge Wilson is one of a family of three children, the others being: Horace, a well known cattle man and a resident of Fort Worth, and Sue, who married Dr. J. H. McCracken, of Mineral Wells, Texas. James C. Wilson was reared and educated in Palo Pinto, attending the schools of that town and of Mineral Wells, also Weatherford College, and received his law degree at the University of Texas in 1896. He began practice at Weatherford, and continued to make his home in that city until November, 1912. From 1898 until 1900 he served as assistant county attorney of Parker County, following which he was for three terms county attorney, serving from 1902 to 1908. From 1908 until 1912 Judge Wilson was chairman of the Democratic County Executive Committee of Parker County. Soon after his removal to Fort Worth he was appointed assistant attorney of Tarrant County, and in August, 1913, President Wilson nominated him for the office of district attorney of the Northern Texas District. For this appointment he had the support of United States Senator Morris Sheppard, who had been a classmate of Judge Wilson in the law school of the University of Texas. Judge Wilson held the post of district attorney over four years. In 1916 he was nominated and elected a member of the Sixty-fifth Congress from the Twelfth Texas District, and in 1918 was re-elected for the term expiring in 1921. However, soon after the beginning of the Sixty-fifth Congress he resigned his seat, March 14, 1919, to accept

the appointment of the president as judge of the United States District Court of the Northern District of Texas, taking this office in July of that year. During his participation in the deliberations of the Sixty-fifth Congress, better known as "the War Congress," he served as a member of the naval committee, and as a member of that committee and in an official capacity visited each of the allied countries, as well as the battlefield in Northern and Eastern France during "the big offensive" in the summer of 1918.

Judge Wilson is one of the eminent lawyers and jurists of Texas, and few men of his age have had years so crowded with honors and official responsibilities. In Parker County in 1905 he married Miss Esther English. Mrs. Wilson was born at Pictou, Nova Scotia, and came to Texas as a teacher. The three children of Judge and Mrs. Wilson are James C., Jr., Horace, and Emily Loving Wilson. Judge Wilson is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine.

WILLIAM A. DURINGER, M. D. As a physician and surgeon Dr. Duringer's experience in Fort Worth goes back to a time when the city was largely a market town for the western cattle ranchers. As a citizen of the locality he knew Fort Worth before it had a single railroad. While it has been his good fortune to associate with and know many of the sterling pioneers and city builders of Fort Worth, Dr. Duringer has been steadily in the front rank of his profession during his thirty-seven years of practice, and is regarded as one of the leading surgeons in the Southwest.

Dr. Duringer was born at Pinckneyville, Illinois, October 29, 1861. When he was a boy the family came to Texas on account of his father's health. His father discovered the environment suited to his condition, and both he and his wife are still living, the father at the age of eighty-five and the mother at eighty-three. After reaching Dallas the Duringer family traveled overland into Tarrant County, and Dr. Duringer recalls that stage of the journey as being uninterrupted by fences, pastures or farms. The old Duringer homestead is located south of Fort Worth on Deer Creek.

During his youthful years Dr. Duringer helped develop that farm, toiling in the fields throughout the summer season and attending a term or two of country school in winter. Though living somewhat isolated from the great currents of the world's activities he realized a definite impulse toward scientific attain-







*W. B. Fishburn*

ments and determined to become a physician. Dr. Duringer entered Tulane University, medical department, at New Orleans in 1883 and showed such proficiency as to win an internship. His education completed, he returned to Fort Worth and in 1885 occupied a little frame one-room building on the corner of Sixth and Houston streets, on the site of the imposing Waggoner Building. He soon left his office quarters there to join the firm of Burts, Field & Duringer, who had more commodious offices on the corner of Third and Main streets. At that location Dr. Duringer remained and looked after his growing practice in medicine and surgery for over thirty years. His present offices are in the Club Building. Dr. Duringer was one of the original organizers of the Fort Worth Club and participated in its affairs when the club rooms were two rented rooms over the express office at Main and Second streets.

In his profession Dr. Duringer has become prominent as general surgeon of the Rock Island lines in Texas, as surgeon of the Southern Pacific lines, consulting surgeon for Armour & Company, and he is a member of the board of directors of All Saints' Hospital and visiting surgeon of St. Joseph's Infirmary at Fort Worth. He enjoys the distinction of being a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, a member of the County and State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and an honorary member of the Phi Chi Medical Society.

Besides his honored place among the members of the Fort Worth Club he was one of the earliest Knights of Pythias in the city, also one of the first members of the Elks Club, and for many years has been a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, and is an honorary member of the Eagles. He also belongs to the River Crest Country Club and the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Duringer, in 1897, married Bernice Juanita Hovey. She is the only daughter of Colonel S. B. Hovey. Their two children are Elizabeth H., wife of C. A. Banks, and W. Hovey Duringer.

O. K. SHANNON, who has been a resident of Fort Worth since 1907 and prominently identified with the city's public utilities, is a lawyer by training and profession and came into prominence over the state as a political associate of the late Governor Lanham.

Mr. Shannon was born at Manhattan, Kansas, January 8, 1872, and came to Texas when

a small boy. He was a student at that famous institution of learning known as Add-Ran College at Thorp Springs, the traditions of which are inherited by the Texas Christian University at Fort Worth. Later he studied in the Kansas University at Lawrence.

Mr. Shannon lived for a number of years at Weatherford, where he studied law, and after his admission served as city attorney. For four years he was a clerk in the General Land Office of Texas and for two years chief clerk in the office of the secretary of state. Later he was chosen secretary of state under Governor Lanham, and his official duties at Austin gave him a wide acquaintance all over Texas.

On moving to Fort Worth in 1907 Mr. Shannon became associated with the Jones-Wortham Lumber Company. Somewhat later, when the Consumers Light Company obtained a franchise from the city, Mr. Shannon, disposing of his interests in the lumber company, became secretary of the light corporation. He also took part in another development in the public utility situation, and at the consolidation of the gas interests at Fort Worth became secretary of the gas company. For several years past he has been vice president and general manager of the gas company.

Mr. Shannon is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Elks, and is a member of the Fort Worth Club and the Rotary Club. He married at Weatherford, Texas, in June, 1898, Miss Emily Armstrong.

WILLIAM BAILEY FISHBURN came to Texas when a young man, has had a busy career, and at Fort Worth has achieved rank as one of the leading business men. He is president and general manager of the Fishburn Dyeing & Dry Cleaning wholesale establishment at 501-502 Commerce street, representing one of the most progressive concerns in the city. Its present prosperity and prestige are directly due to the initiative and intelligent management of its president.

Mr. Fishburn was born at Lafayette, Tennessee, January 24, 1864, son of Wilson and Elizabeth Fishburn. He was educated in the public schools of his native state, and in 1884, at the age of twenty, came to Texas. He worked as a farm and ranch hand and from his earnings paid for three years' tuition in the Texas Christian University. In 1901 he located in Fort Worth and invested a very modest capital in a dyeing and cleaning shop. He has made a close study of that business

and has enlarged his facilities in proportion to the increasing appreciation of its service. In March, 1920, the business was incorporated with a capital stock of \$350,000, and the modern plant of W. B. Fishburn, Incorporated, is regarded as one of the largest and most complete dyeing and dry cleaning establishments in the South. Only the most modern, improved methods are employed. Mr. Fishburn is also interested in oil refining, and has some direct connection with Texas agriculture.

He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has been twice married, and has two daughters, Miss Lena Faye and Bailey Ray.

W. T. WAGGONER. One of the very largest of Texas skyscrapers is the W. T. Waggoner Building of Fort Worth. It is a distinctive monument to the wealth and enterprise of a man whose name has been synonymous with the ranching industry and banking in Northwest Texas for the past forty years. Mr. Waggoner practically grew up in the cattle domain of Northwest Texas, and first became prominent as a banker in the Panhandle city of Vernon.

Mr. Waggoner is a native Texan, born in Hopkins County August 31, 1852. He was the only son of Dan and Nancy (Moore) Waggoner, his mother being a native Texan, while his father was born in Tennessee. Dan Waggoner came to Texas during the fifties, and for many years was a cattleman of prominence, with home at Decatur in Wise County. He died at Colorado Springs at the age of seventy-four, but was buried in Decatur.

W. T. Waggoner from the age of six years was reared on his father's ranch near Decatur, and he grew up in an environment calculated to bring out his peculiar talents and qualifications as a successful stockman. He was associated with his father as long as he lived in the firm of Dan Waggoner & Son. Mr. Waggoner began extending his livestock enterprise into the Panhandle district as early as 1873, and he achieved the bulk of his wealth by the steady accumulation of land and stock and against the many adversities that beset the old time Texas cattle man. He gained wealth without the envy of his less fortunate fellowmen, and all the way from Fort Worth to the farthest limits of the Panhandle are men in comparatively humble circumstances who recall his acts of kindness and good faith and his sterling integrity in all of life's busy relations. Mr. Waggoner in 1899 became one of the or-

ganizers of the Waggoner National Bank at Vernon, and the following year became president of that institution. On removing to Fort Worth about five years later he became president of the Waggoner Bank and Trust Company. This bank was subsequently consolidated with the First National Bank of Fort Worth, of which he is still a director. He has his offices in the magnificent and lofty Waggoner Building, which was completed in 1919. Mr. Waggoner still regards himself fundamentally as a rancher, and has the active direction of extensive interests in that line. He and his children own approximately six hundred thousand acres of land in Texas. He gave each of his children a hundred thousand acres. This land lies in Wichita, Wilbarger, Bailey, Ford and Knox counties.

In 1877 he married Ella Halsell. Their three children are Electra, wife of A. B. Wharton, and Guy and Paul, both of Fort Worth.

CHARLES A. WHEELER, president of the Acme Laundry Company, which owns and operates one of the leading laundries of the city of Fort Worth, the establishment and service of the same being of the best metropolitan standard, claims the old Buckeye state as the place of his nativity. He was born in the city of Mansfield, Ohio, on the 28th of March, 1874, and is a son of William B. and Aurelia (Latimer) Wheeler. William B. Wheeler was born and reared in the state of New York, established his residence in Ohio in the year 1867, and there became prominently associated with the lumber business, in which he maintained alliance with Hon. John Sherman, who became one of the distinguished men of Ohio. He was active in support of the Union during the period of the Civil war, and after its close he continued his residence in Ohio until 1876, when he came with his family to Texas and established his residence at Sherman, judicial center of Grayson County. In May, 1880, he removed with his family to Fort Worth, where for a time he was identified with the telephone business. About the year 1885 he established and equipped the Fort Worth Laundry, and he was otherwise active in connection with the civic and business advancement of Fort Worth in the earlier period of its history. He was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and he and his wife were originally members of the Presbyterian Church, from which they transferred their membership to the Congregational Church.



Mr. Wheeler was one of the venerable and highly honored citizens of Fort Worth at the time of his death, at the age of seventy-six years, and his wife passed away at the age of seventy-five years. Of their two children the younger son died in infancy.

Charles A. Wheeler was a lad of about six years at the time of the family removal to Fort Worth, and here he was reared to manhood, his educational advantages having been those of the public schools. When fifteen years of age he began work in his father's laundry, and he thus continued until he was seventeen years old. Thereafter he was for a short time employed in a local ice factory, and he then went to Poughkeepsie, New York, where he completed a course in the celebrated Eastman Business College, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1891. Upon his return to Fort Worth he became associated with the Artesian Ice Company, and he was connected also with the Fort Worth Coal Company and the Fort Worth Laundry. In 1896 he purchased the Fort Worth Laundry, but in 1898 he sold the plant and business. In the following year he purchased the Acme Laundry, and of the company which operates this large and well equipped laundry establishment he has since been the president and general manager. He is a member of the directorate of the Fort Worth National Bank and is a director of the Employers Indemnity Association, which maintains headquarters in Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Wheeler has achieved distinctive success and prestige in his business career at Fort Worth, and is known as a progressive and public-spirited citizen who takes deep interest in all things touching the well-being of his home city. In 1912-13 he was president of the National Laundry Owners' Association, of which he continues a popular and prominent member. He was vigorous in support of the various local war activities during the nation's participation in the World war, and was liberal in support of the various Governmental loans. He has received the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, and is a member of the Mystic Shrine, and is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is identified actively with the Fort Worth Club and the River Crest Country Club.

The year 1894 recorded the marriage of Mr. Wheeler to Miss Marian Alberta Bridgess, who was born and reared in Fort Worth, a daughter of Albert A. and Martha (Utle)

Bridgess. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler have two sons, William Brown and Charles A., Jr.

THOMAS B. VAN TUYL. The first Texas experiences of Mr. Van Tuyl were acquired in the great cattle range of West Texas before a single line of railroad traversed that immense region from Fort Worth to El Paso. He was a rancher, then became identified with banking, and has been a man of growing prestige in financial and business circles at Fort Worth for many years, where he is manager of the Tillar estate.

Mr. Van Tuyl was born at Brooklyn, New York, November 13, 1861, a son of Andrew and Kate (Clifton) Van Tuyl. His father was also a native of New York City, and lived there until about fifty years of age, when he came to Texas and established a home on a ranch near Abilene. Kate Clifton was born in England, where her parents died when she was a child, and she was brought to New York by her guardian. Thomas B. Van Tuyl is the fourth in a family of five children, four of whom reached mature years. He was reared and educated in Brooklyn, and was about seventeen years of age when he came to Texas in 1878. Going to the frontier in Taylor County, his work in that section for eight or nine years was as a sheep rancher. In 1887 he became connected with a bank at Colorado City, and in 1906 came to Fort Worth to take the post of assistant cashier of the old American National Bank. He was with that banking house for five years, and during that time became closely associated with the vice president of the bank, B. J. Tillar. Mr. Tillar's father, J. T. W. Tillar, died in 1908, leaving a great estate, valued at several million dollars, to his son as trustee and manager. B. J. Tillar in 1911 appointed Mr. Van Tuyl as business manager of this estate, and for these responsibilities his long financial training and exacting standards of business integrity amply qualify him. Mr. Van Tuyl has a number of other business interests in Fort Worth and is a director in several corporations.

Fraternally he is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World and is a member of the Baptist Church. In 1892 he married Ella Jolly, of Colorado City, Texas. Their four children are, Thomas B., Jr., Andrew J., Elizabeth and Laura. Mr. Van Tuyl is independent in politics, but takes a keen interest in the public affairs of his home city.

ROBERT R. DARRAH has considered Texas his home state for thirty years or more, and during the greater part of his time has been agent or sales manager for several oil corporations. He is now manager of the Northwestern division of the Magnolia Petroleum Company.

Mr. Darrah was born in Belmont County, Ohio, October 8, 1862. His father's grandfather and also his mother's grandfather were born in Scotland and moved to Ireland. Grandfather Alexander Darrah was born in Ireland and came to this country and established a home in Belmont County, Ohio. Mr. Darrah's father, David Darrah, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, and married a Miss Wiley, a native of the same county. Her father was born in Ireland. Robert R. Darrah was fourth in a family of seven children, all of whom reached mature years except one twin boy. He grew up in Belmont County, which is a peculiarly industrial district of eastern Ohio. He was only ten years of age when his mother died, and after getting a common school education he worked about four years in a glass factory. In April, 1881, he started west, going out to California, and in September, 1882, first saw Fort Worth, then a typical cattle town. In the spring of 1883 he removed to Abilene, Texas, and while there cast his first vote. In the fall of 1883 he established a home in Runnels County, West Texas, and worked at the carpenter's trade for a year or so. In October, 1885, he returned to his home in Ohio, accompanying a train load of cattle as far as Chicago.

Mr. Darrah returned to Fort Worth January 6, 1886, and for a number of years was successfully engaged in the transfer and storage business. He sold this business in 1898 and joined the Lone Star Oil Company as its agent. Subsequently he was for three years a salesman for the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, but about 1910 he resigned to engage in the real estate business. He has been associated with the Magnolia Petroleum Company since August, 1912, and in January, 1914, was made sales manager of the Northwest Division, with headquarters at Fort Worth. Mr. Darrah has acquired other business interests in the city and has taken an active part in its affairs for many years. He is a past president of the Fort Worth Rotary Club and for thirty-one years has been connected with the Knights of Pythias, filling all the chairs and serving as a member of the Grand Lodge. He was instrumental in the building of the

splendid Knights of Pythias Club at Fort Worth. In 1920 was completed the Magnolia Petroleum Company's filling station and office building at Fort Worth, one of the largest and most complete stations of the kind in Texas. It cost over a hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Mr. Darrah by his second marriage has two children, Willie May, wife of R. B. Hodges, of Fort Worth; and Elizabeth. Mr. Darrah is a member of the Presbyterian Church and Mrs. Darrah is very active in the Christian Church, being president of the Ladies' Aid Society.

H. J. ADAMS has lived in Fort Worth continuously for forty years, since early boyhood, served an apprenticeship in business in this city as clerk for a leading grocery house, but for a number of years past has been a member and is now president of that notable mercantile organization the Sandegard Grocery Company.

Mr. Adams was born in Georgetown, Scott County, Kentucky, December 21, 1875, son of Captain Joe M. and Sannie (Offutt) Adams. His father was born in Scott County, Kentucky, served as captain of a company in the Confederate army with the Eighteenth Mississippi Regiment, became a lawyer by profession, and practiced for many years in Kentucky. In 1881 he removed with his family to Fort Worth, and was a retired lawyer for a number of years before his death. His wife also died in Fort Worth, and of their five children four reached mature years.

The fourth in age among the children, H. J. Adams was five years of age when brought to Fort Worth, was educated in the public schools, and later returned to Kentucky and was a student in Bethel College at Russellville. His first training in the grocery business was received with the firm of Turner & Dingee, and he continued with that establishment in increasing responsibilities until he went into business for himself. In July, 1900, associated with A. and A. J. Sandegard, he effected a partnership, and they started out on a modest scale with one small store. In 1912 the Sandegard Grocery Company was incorporated, and since then Mr. Adams has been president of the company, A. J. Sandegard, vice president, and A. Sandegard, secretary and treasurer. The business has grown greatly in volume, the aggregate of transactions running up into millions every year, and a chain of seventeen complete and high class stores are operated in the



*W. W. Danah*





city of Fort Worth, involving the service of about seventy-five people.

Mr. Adams as a successful Fort Worth business man is an influential member of the Chamber of Commerce, is a charter member and has served as a director of the Fort Worth Rotary Club and one of its first presidents, and also assisted in the organization of the Fort Worth Merchants' Association and the Retail Merchants' Association of Texas, serving both in an official capacity. He is a member of the Glen Garden Country Club and is vice president of the Board of Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church. In 1898 Mr. Adams married Florence Orndorff, of Russellville, Kentucky. They have two daughters, Lucy Harding and Mary Orndorff Adams.

**WILL L. SARGENT.** In the development of the land and other material resources of Western Texas, particularly along the routes of the Texas & Pacific, the I. & G. N. and the Texas Midland railroads, probably no other one man deserves more credit and has exercised more real influence than Will L. Sargent, who was immigration, industrial and publicity agent of these lines at various times being last with the Texas & Pacific Railroad, covering the entire system with headquarters at Fort Worth, thus making him one of the popular and esteemed citizens of the Panther city.

Mr. Sargent was born August 8, 1859, on the old homestead plantation at the head of navigation on the Tombigbee River in Fulton County, Mississippi, at Cotton Gin. His parents were Capt. James L. and Melisa A. (Crayton) Sargent, of old southern families. The mother died in 1862, during the progress of the Civil war. Capt. James L. Sargent after the war married Mary Harris, of Lee County, Mississippi, and he spent his last days at Caddo, Oklahoma.

Will L. Sargent grew up on the Mississippi plantation and acquired a common school education. He has lived in Texas since 1879, when he located in Colorado County. He moved out to the Texas plains a few years later and became prominent in Stonewall County, where he had an active part in promoting settlement and development in that sparsely settled region, and was also elected county and district clerk. He was editor and publisher of the Lasso at Raynor in Stonewall County, and either as owner or editor was connected with Texas journalism about fifteen

years. He was editor and publisher of the Terrell Times-Star, and made that one of the leading papers in that section of Texas, succeeding ex-Governor O. B. Colquitt—the two were great friends. In 1893, while living in Navarro County, he was elected sergeant-at-arms of the Lower House of the State Legislature, and served during the Twenty-third Assembly, refusing a second term.

After giving up newspaper work Mr. Sargent went into the land business, with headquarters at Terrell. He had the knowledge, enthusiasm and resourcefulness that admirably equipped him for land colonization and development work. For a time he was Texas immigration agent for the Frisco Railroad and also the Texas Midland, and officials of those roads said that he was personally the means of securing a larger number of settlers and investors than any one man in the state.

He was with the immigration department of the Texas & Pacific from 1905 to 1912, and has had his headquarters at Fort Worth since 1906. He represented the general immigration bureau of the Gould system of railroads, which was organized January 1, 1909. Mr. Sargent is a real authority on the resources of Texas, particularly those in the great western and Southwestern sections of the state. As a trained newspaper man he has through contributions to newspapers and magazines done much to bring the resources of that part of the state to the knowledge of an extended public.

Under appointment from former Governor Campbell Mr. Sargent was a delegate and specially represented the governor and commissioner of Agriculture at the Seventeenth National Irrigation Congress at Spokane, Washington, in August, 1909. By appointment from the Thirty-first Legislature he became a member of the executive committee for conservation and reclamation service provided by Legislature. His service has been particularly efficient in securing co-operation among railroads, local commercial clubs and associations and the farmers in promoting the interests of Western Texas. He has arranged numerous permanent and temporary exhibits of Texas resources and products out of as well as in the state, and through that means alone brought to the state hundreds of desirable settlers and large investments of capital and industries. Mr. Sargent is credited with having done more for irrigation in West Texas than any other individual. This work has brought the greatest results in the lower Pecos

Valley, and he was the first to give publicity to the resources of the Toyah Valley in that section and assisted in establishing the first irrigation system there. He interested the capital that built the Pecos Valley road from Pecos to Balmorhea.

Mr. Sargent for four years was a large contributor to and editor of the great Texas and Pacific Quarterly, served as Texas correspondent of the National Irrigation Journal of Chicago, is a former vice president of the Texas Press Association, has been president of the Texas Real Estate and Industrial Association, and was honorary vice president from Texas of the Eighteenth National Irrigation Congress and member of the executive committee of the Texas Conservation Association. For five years he was private secretary to R. C. De Graffenreid, known as the "Black Eagle of the Piney Woods," during his service in Congress. Mr. Sargent has been temporary and permanent secretary of more state democratic conventions than any Texan, and had he desired or consented, politics would long ago have made him a prominent figure in the state. He was a close personal friend of the late Governor Hogg, and had an active part in the campaigns in that period of Texas politics.

Mr. Sargent married in 1891 Miss Ruby V. Kennon, who was born and reared in Lowndes County, Mississippi, where her father, Dr. William Kennon, was a prominent physician and surgeon. Mr. and Mrs. Sargent enjoyed an ideal married companionship. For the last six years of her life Mrs. Sargent was practically an invalid. She passed away April 22, 1908. She was survived by four children, Mary, Bessie, Winifred and William. Mr. Sargent in October, 1911, married Miss Eva Lee Castlen, of one of the old and best families of Owensboro, Kentucky.

C. H. WINGROVE is a native Texan, for a number of years was a commercial traveler, and is now active head of the leading merchandise and brokerage firm of Fort Worth, the Wingrove-Austin Company.

Mr. Wingrove was born at Denison, Texas, September 19, 1877, son of H. C. and Anna Mary (Carroll) Wingrove. His parents were born in Pennsylvania of Dutch ancestry and came to Texas from Missouri in 1876, locating at Denison. Charles H. was the third in their family of five children, three of whom reached mature years.

He spent his boyhood and early youth at Denison, graduated from the high school there, and also attended the University of Texas. For a number of years he traveled as a commercial salesman, but in 1909 established his permanent home and headquarters at Fort Worth and entered the merchandise brokerage business. The firm has offices in the Moore Building. Mr. Wingrove is interested in several other business concerns in Texas.

He has always endeavored to exercise the full duties of citizenship. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and one of its directors, is a member of the Fort Worth Club, Rotary Club, a director of the Glen Garden Country Club and a director and one of the very active members of the Welfare Association. Fraternally he is affiliated with Lodge, Royal Arch Chapter, Council and Knight Templar Commandery of the Masonic Order, also with the Mystic Shrine, and is a member of the United Commercial Travelers and the Travelers Protective Association.

Mr. Wingrove married Nan Byrd Wallett in 1900. She also lived in Denison, Texas. They have one son, Charles Henry, Jr.

ROBERT M. ROWLAND is a prominent Fort Worth lawyer who has always been satisfied with the mature achievements of his profession rather than the honors of politics.

He is a native of Tarrant County, Texas, born January 19, 1872. His father, W. H. Rowland, was a native of Tennessee, and as a child came to Texas with the family prior to the Civil war. He served as a Confederate soldier. W. H. Rowland married Martha Fowler, who came to Texas from Missouri with her father, Meredith Fowler. The Rowland family traces its origin back to the Norman French. In the family of W. H. Rowland and wife were the following children: Charles, William, James, Benjamin, Ruth, and Bernice, wife of Dr. Bradley Davis of West Columbia, Texas.

Robert M. Rowland was second in age, and spent his boyhood near Azle in the northwest part of Tarrant County, where he attended district school. He finished his literary education in Baylor University at Waco and began the study of law under Judge N. A. Stedman of Fort Worth. He was admitted to the Fort Worth bar in August, 1894, and in October of the same year opened his office. For about two years he was associated in partnership with S. C. Massengale. Mr. Rowland in May, 1896, moved to Ladonia, Texas,





*Robt. M. Rowland*



and enjoyed a pleasant and profitable professional career there until May, 1905, when he returned to Fort Worth and for the past fifteen years has handled an important individual share of the general practice and the legal business centered at Fort Worth. For one year, in 1910, he was assistant attorney general at Austin, resigning at the end of the year to resume his practice at Fort Worth.

He is a member of the Fort Worth Club, River Crest Country Club and Knights of Pythias and of the Magnolia Avenue Christian Church. In 1895 he married Miss Katherine Myers, of Fort Worth, who is a native of Tennessee. They have four children: Irene, wife of Gerald B. Whitney, living in Canada; Catherine, wife of L. Paul Bryant, an attorney living at New Orleans; Maud and Mary Elizabeth, both at home.

**PATRICK H. EDWARDS.** In some men the business sense is remarkably developed, and through it they reach an eminence not attained by those who try to control affairs for which they have no aptitude. It is now generally recognized that no one reaches to an unusual measure of success who goes against his natural inclinations, for when competition is so strenuous men need to have every advantage in order to meet and overcome the obstacles which are bound to arise, and profit by legitimate business chances. Especially is this true in a city like Fort Worth, where, although the field of operation is broad, the rivalry is intense and the man who distances others must keep on a constant strain in order to win the race of life. In no branch of activity are these facts more clearly proven than that which deals with insurance, and one of the men engaged in it who has, with profit to himself and advantage to his customers, found a congenial work, is Patrick H. Edwards.

Mr. Edwards was born in Marion County, South Carolina, February 18, 1868, a son of Leonard M. and Martha (Lewis) Edwards, both of whom were born in South Carolina. He lived to be seventy-six, and she survived him, not dying until she was eighty-two. They had seven children, of whom Patrick H. Edwards was the fifth child and second son.

Growing up in his native place, Mr. Edwards attended its public schools and then completed his education at Wofford College, Spartanburg, South Carolina, from which he was graduated in June, 1894. For a time after his graduation he was in the educational field, and became superintendent of a graded school

in his native county, but after four years moved to Florence, South Carolina, and there went into the insurance business, coming to Fort Worth in 1903, as he saw that in this city he would find better opportunities for his business. After he became established here he sent for his family and they joined him in 1904. With the exception of a period when he was cashier of the Western National Bank Mr. Edwards has devoted himself to the insurance business, and is now doing a general insurance business and represents some of the most reliable old line insurance companies in the country.

In October, 1896, Mr. Edwards was married to Mamie Ford, of South Carolina, a daughter of the late Dr. C. T. Ford, of Mullins, South Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards have three sons, namely: Paul H., Lawton F. and Donald B. Mr. Edwards belongs to the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Fort Worth, in which he is much valued. His long connection with the insurance business has made him an authority in all matters pertaining to it, and his advice is sought and taken upon many occasions. He is accepted as one of the representative men of this section, and while his energies have been utilized principally in his own business, he has taken the interest of any intelligent man in public affairs, and always been on the side of law and order and modern progress. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Lions Club.

**SAMUEL AUGUSTUS TEAS.** One of the most successful general insurance organizations in Fort Worth is the firm of Head, Teas & Company. Mr. Teas has been identified with the insurance business practically throughout his mature career, and is one of Fort Worth's live and progressive citizens.

He was born in Corsicana, Navarro County, Texas, September 10, 1882, and represents two pioneer families of the state. His parents were T. A. and Ruth (Riggs) Teas, both native Texans. His father was a merchant and died at the age of sixty-five, and the mother is still living. T. A. Teas was a Confederate soldier. Mr. Teas' maternal grandfather was Col. J. M. Riggs, who served with the rank of colonel in the Confederate army. A son of Colonel Riggs, Stephen, lost his life in the cause.

The fifth in a family of six children, Samuel A. Teas was well educated in public schools and in a business college, and while he had



some other employment during his youthful years he acquired a knowledge of the insurance business as clerk in an insurance office. In 1910 the firm of Head, Teas & Company was organized, and they have handled a large amount of the insurance business originating in Fort Worth since then. Mr. Teas is also a stockholder in several enterprises of the city.

He is a York and thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, and is one of the governors of the Fort Worth Club. He is also a member of the River Crest Country Club.

In 1912 Mr. Teas married Miss Martha Cantey, daughter of S. B. and Italia (Brooks) Cantey, her father being one of the older and most prominent members of the Fort Worth bar. Mr. and Mrs. Teas have one daughter, Italia Elizabeth Teas.

ROBERT C. MARTIN, cashier of the First National Bank of Fort Worth, is one of the conservative and representative men of this region who have won approval and confidence by their dependable actions and upright lives. Mr. Martin was born at Jefferson, Texas, December 29, 1881, a son of Thomas P. and Corrie (Taylor) Martin, natives of Virginia and Texas, respectively. Thomas P. Martin was a banker, and served as cashier of the old Jefferson Bank during the period when Jefferson was the metropolis of the state, but later he came to Fort Worth and in association with A. B. Smith organized the Merchants National Bank of Fort Worth. His death occurred when he was about sixty-four years of age, his wife having passed away at the age of fifty-two years. They were the parents of nine children, six of whom survive, namely: Mamie, who is the wife of J. U. McAllester; Thomas P., Jr., president of the Oklahoma Stockyards National Bank of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Corrie, who is the wife of H. A. Allen, of Texas; Alberta, who is the wife of James Hubbard, of New Austin, Texas; Virginia, who is the wife of C. H. Walton, of Fort Worth; and Robert C., who is the youngest of the family.

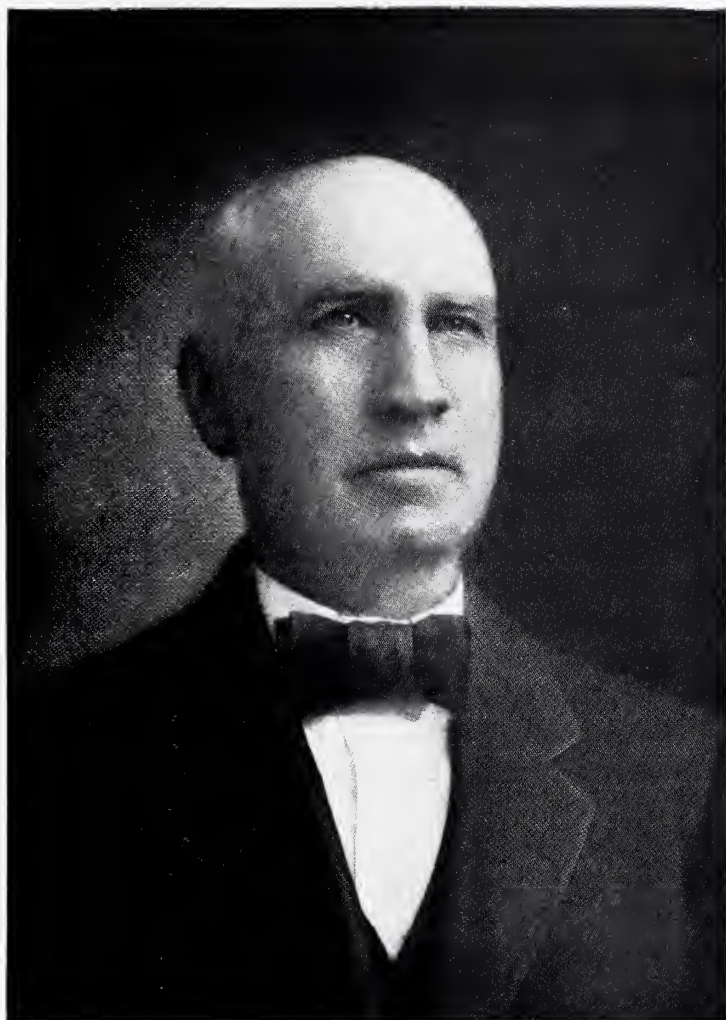
Mr. Martin was educated in the public schools of Fort Worth, and his first connection with the business world was obtained with his present bank, with which he has remained, with the exception of a few months, for twenty-four years. He began with the bank in a humble capacity, his duties being the sealing of the envelopes of the bank's correspondence. Later he became a runner for the

bank. When he first went with the bank it had but seven employes, but now there are 125 officials and employes connected with it. From time to time Mr. Martin has been promoted, rising from one position of responsibility to another until he has reached his present one, and it is an accepted fact that there is no more efficient man in the banking business than he. Mr. Martin has other interests in addition to being cashier of one of the largest banking institutions of Texas. He is interested financially in several other enterprises, and his money and business sagacity have aided materially in the development of some of the leading industries of Fort Worth. He was one of the organizers and is today vice president of the Ballard & Martin Electric Ice Company, one of the largest and most completely equipped ice factories in the South. He has long been an active member of the Fort Worth Club, the River Crest Country Club, the Forest Addition Club, the Chamber of Commerce and the Credit Men's Association. He is a Knight Templar and thirty-second degree Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. With the exception of three years he has spent his entire life at Fort Worth.

In 1913 Mr. Martin was united in marriage with Alice Harris, a daughter of G. H. Harris, of Azle, Texas, and they have one daughter, Alice Virginia. Mr. Martin is possessed of that distinct impulse toward activities of the best sort, and his actions oftentimes serve to stimulate others to renewed endeavor. He has looked into the future with the trained man's keenness of vision, has seen the future of Fort Worth and has never failed in his support of the city and its highest interests. However, although he has always been anxious to bring about improvements, he is too sound a business man to advocate careless expenditure of the taxpayer's money, and must be convinced of the advisability of a movement before he will give it his support.

ANDREW JACKSON LONG. With the advancement and development of every commonwealth there are certain individuals who stand forth in favorable light and whose names are synonymous with the upbuilding of the community in which they have made their abode, and in a history of the state of Texas the name of Long finds easy and graceful place.

For more than twenty years A. J. Long has been a resident of Fort Worth, and while in



*A. Long*





that city he may be best known as a banker and a leader in civic affairs, it is also true that for many years he has held a prominent place among the cattle men of Texas, owning and operating large ranches and an active figure in the livestock markets of the Southwest and in the conventions of the Texas Cattle Raisers Association.

Mr. Long was born in southern Texas, in Lavaca County, October 23, 1848, and practically grew up on the cattle ranges of the state. From his earliest childhood he rode the range and followed the trail, becoming schooled in that practical experience which was later to bring him both fortune and prominence as an individual operator. He is also a representative of those pioneer times when Texas was, in large part, an untracked wilderness, and privation and danger was the common heritage of those sturdy men and women who had braved the perils of the frontier in search of a home for themselves and their families.

Samuel A. Long, a Tennessean by birth, had come to Texas in 1835 and served as a soldier in the struggle for independence, under the command of Sam Houston, a distant relative. Later, when the war between the states became an actuality, he served with credit in the Confederate army, having espoused the cause of his adopted state. He had in the meantime established himself in the cattle raising business and had acquired prominence as a rancher, operating in the vicinity of San Antonio. In Texas he met and married Louisa McCrea, who also was a native of Tennessee, and had come as a girl with her parents to Texas in those early times when the state was still in its formative period. Samuel A. Long died September 16, 1866, and his wife, Louisa, passed away May 5, 1905.

Andrew Jackson Long is the third in the order of birth in a family of eight children. His boyhood days were spent amidst such surroundings and environment as confronted the youth of that period. He assisted his father in the work of the range, herding cattle and performing such other duties as were compatible with his age. A tragic incident of his boyhood, one indicative of the dangers which constantly surrounded those pioneer families, stands forth in his memory with vivid clearness. When but a lad of thirteen years he was herding the cattle on the range, when suddenly a band of Indians came charging over the hill. Without waiting to bridle his pony, which had

been grazing near by, the boy hurriedly jumped onto the pony and then began a race for life. The boy reached the corral first and thus escaped, but a younger brother, who had been at play a short distance from the corral, was killed by the savages ere they rode away, and thus another innocent life was given as a sacrifice in the winning of the wilderness.

For a number of years Mr. Long continued his operations in the vicinity of San Antonio, and at the age of twenty-six went to Nolan County, where he established his headquarters and grazed his cattle for a quarter of a century. He is one of those few remaining cattlemen who, in order to find a market, drove their cattle overland to northern market in Kansas and elsewhere.

In August, 1899, he came to Tarrant County, making Fort Worth his home. Since that time he has had active part in the advancement of the city, being identified with nearly every movement tending toward civic betterment and the welfare of the community at large. He became interested in banking and served as first vice president of the American National Bank of Fort Worth until that institution was consolidated with the Farmers and Mechanics Bank, when he was elected a vice president and director of that bank, which he continues to serve. He is also financially interested in other banking institutions and is a director of the Fort Worth Life Insurance Company. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine.

In 1881 he was united in marriage with Miss Queen Boren, a native of Bell County, Texas, and the three children born of this union are: Lawrence Ivan Long, now vice president of the Guaranty State Bank of Fort Worth, and one of the representative younger business men of the city; Mabel, and Lenore.

JOHN HOWELL McLEAN, M. D. With some special distinctions as a surgeon that have earned him a Fellowship of the American College of Surgeons, Doctor McLean began practice at Fort Worth seventeen years ago with a training and preliminary experience acquired in some of the best medical schools and institutions of the country.

Doctor McLean was born in Titus County, Texas, June 11, 1877, son of W. P. and Margaret (Batte) McLean, his father a native of Mississippi and his mother of Virginia. Doctor McLean, the eighth child and fifth son of his parents, grew up in Eastern Texas, at-

tended the grade schools of Mount Pleasant, and had a thorough literary education as a student of the Southwestern Presbyterian University at Clarksville, Tennessee, from 1892 to 1896. He graduated with the A. B. degree and the following three years, until 1899, was a student in the medical department of Fort Worth University. He graduated, but supplemented his diploma with advance work in the Medical School of Cornell University at New York City from 1899 to 1901. During 1902-03 he was an interne in the Bellevue Hospital of New York. Doctor McLean established himself in practice at Fort Worth in December, 1903, and for several years past has confined his work largely to surgery and to diseases of women. He is examiner for a number of life insurance companies, and is also local surgeon for the Texas & Pacific Railroad Company. Besides his membership in the American College of Surgeons Doctor McLean belongs to the county, district and state medical societies and the American Medical Association. He is a member of the Fort Worth Club, and his offices are in the Fort Worth Club Building. He is also an Elk, a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner and a member of the college fraternity Kappa Sigma and the Phi Alpha Sigma medical fraternity. In 1907 Doctor McLean married Anita Hunter, of Fort Worth. They have two children, William Hunter and Anita Jean.

GEORGE W. HALTOM has in the city of Fort Worth an establishment that in every department is metropolitan in equipment and service, and figures as the headquarters of his large and prosperous wholesale and retail jewelry business, this well ordered mercantile house being situated at the corner of Sixth and Main streets.

Mr. Haltom was born in Nevada County, Arkansas, August 29, 1872, and as a citizen and business man he fully exemplifies the vital and progressive spirit of the West. He is a son of E. and Mary (Staggs) Haltom, the former of whom was born in North Carolina and the latter in Arkansas. He whose name initiates this review gained his youthful education in the schools of his native county, and was twenty-one years of age when, in 1893, he came to Texas and engaged in the retail jewelry business at Bowie, Montague County. He built up a substantial and profitable business and continued his residence at Bowie until 1907, when he found a broader

field by removing to Fort Worth and establishing his present wholesale and retail jewelry business, which has signally prospered under his vigorous and resourceful management. He also established a branch house at Wichita Falls. In connection with his business he retains a corps of thirty-five employes at all times, and his wholesale trade extends throughout Texas and into the State of Oklahoma. Mr. Haltom is a stockholder in the National Bank of Commerce, of which he is a director, and is the owner of business buildings and other real estate in Fort Worth. He is actively identified with the Fort Worth Club and the River Crest Country Club, and is one of the city's most alert and progressive business men. He initiated his independent career by opening a little shop and engaging in the repairing of watches and clocks, his capital upon his arrival in Texas having been summed up in forty dollars. Through his own ability and enterprise he has developed the largest wholesale and retail jewelry business in the Southwest, and the same has been a valuable addition to the commercial activities of Fort Worth.

In 1896 was recorded the marriage of Mr. Haltom to Miss Maude Friedly, and they have four children: Evanda P., Ruth, Esther and Chester.

LAWRENCE IVAN LONG has been associated with the banking interests of Fort Worth for thirteen years, and is vice president of the Guaranty State Bank of that city.

He was born in Western Texas, at Sweetwater, May 1, 1884, and his father, Andrew J. Long, was for many years prominently identified with the cattle industry in West Texas. Andrew J. Long was born in this state October 23, 1848. He married Queen I. Boren, who was born in Texas in 1860. Both the Long and Boren families came to Texas from Tennessee and are of Scotch-Irish ancestry.

Lawrence Ivan Long in 1899, at the age of fifteen, came to Fort Worth with his parents, who moved to the city to afford their son better educational advantages. He was educated in the public schools of Fort Worth, and in 1904 graduated from the Virginia Military Institute. Mr. Long acquired his first banking experience with the Exchange National Bank, beginning in 1907. In 1909 he transferred his services to the North Texas State Bank, was made assistant cashier in 1910, and five years later became vice presi-







W. A. Jones

dent of that bank and now holds the same office in the Guaranty State Bank.

Mr. Long is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, a member of the Knights of Pythias, and belongs to the Fort Worth Club.

W. C. FORBESS is a veteran of the transportation service, for many years was actively identified with steam railroads in various capacities, but practically from the beginning of its operation has been connected with the Northern Texas Traction Company, of which he is now assistant manager, with headquarters at Fort Worth.

Mr. Forbess was born in Huntington, Tennessee, son of S. A. and A. F. Forbess, who several years later moved to Colorado, where W. C. Forbess grew up on a farm. He acquired his education in the public schools and a business college. His first employment after leaving home was with the Denver, Utah & Pacific Railway Company. He was an expert telegrapher and also served as station agent and operator with the Burlington & Missouri River Railway. After several years he joined the Canyon Coal Company of Lafayette, Colorado, as assistant secretary.

Mr. Forbess first came to Texas in 1891 and for nine years was connected with the Weatherford, Mineral Wells & Northwestern Railway Company, first as local agent and then as general freight and passenger agent. In 1900 he went to St. Louis, Missouri, and for a brief time was chief clerk of the general manager of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Railway.

However, he returned to Texas the same year and was general superintendent of the Gulf & Brazos Valley Railway until 1902, when he joined the Northern Texas Traction Company, then operating its pioneer line. He was general passenger agent, subsequently the duties of claim agent were added, and since 1910 he has been assistant manager of the corporation.

Mr. Forbess is known as one of Fort Worth's most public spirited citizens. He is vice president of the Fort Worth State Bank and is a member of the River Crest Country Club, the Elks and Knights of Pythias, Rotary Club, the Chamber of Commerce, Lions and Fort Worth clubs.

GEORGE T. REYNOLDS, of Fort Worth, is one of the few remaining links to connect the modern day Texas with that time and period, infinitely remote to the average man,

when all the country west of Fort Worth was an unrivaled domain for the Indians, buffaloes and the cattle outfits of an adventurous vanguard of white men.

Mr. Reynolds was born at Montgomery, Alabama, February 14, 1844. His father was B. W. Reynolds, long conspicuous among the pioneer cattlemen of West Texas. The family came to Texas in 1847, when George was three years of age, and lived in Shelby County, in the eastern part of the state, until a year or so before the beginning of the Civil war when they moved to old Fort Griffin in West Texas. Schools and books played only a nominal part in the real education of George T. Reynolds, one of whose first achievements as a boy was the ability to retain a secure seat in the saddle of a cattle pony. The first money he ever earned was carrying the United States mail between Palo Pinto and Weatherford, a distance of thirty or forty miles. As a safeguard against Indian attack he made this journey by night. In 1862 when he was eighteen years of age he enlisted in Company E of the Nineteenth Texas Cavalry, under Col. Nat Buford. He saw some service with his command under General Marmaduke in Missouri and Arkansas until wounded in battle in 1863, after which he was granted an honorable discharge. His soldier pay was three hundred dollars in Confederate money, but actually worth only thirty dollars. A young man of enterprise and ability in West Texas at that time needed little money. For a period of ten years or more Mr. Reynolds lived as a true frontiersman, ever ready to protect himself and his property against hostile raids, and he is one of the few men still living who actually fought the wild Indians of West Texas. In June, 1864, he and his brother-in-law, Sam Newcomb, and five others, started south seeking a more favorable location. They had some encounters with Indians, in the course of which they captured a number of stolen horses. The party undertook to drive this stolen stock to Fort Mason, where they planned to restore them to their proper owners. In some way the report got out that the Reynolds party had stolen the horses from the Confederacy, and Texas Rangers encamped at San Saba arrested Mr. Reynolds and his companions, and for several days they had to endure the confinement of a room 8 by 10 feet and the companionship of innumerable "cooties." Finally one of the Rangers who had been at one time an employe of B. W. Reynolds recognized the

son of the old time cattle man, and through his intercession the party was released. Mr. Reynolds at one time fought the noted war chief Satanta and his son Satonka.

One of his first important independent undertakings as a cattleman was made in 1865, when he drove a hundred head of steers into New Mexico and sold them profitably. The next year brought him a reversal of his good fortune. He had rented the old stone ranch in Throckmorton County, and in June, 1866, the Indians drove away all the cattle and horses, to the number of five hundred, leaving only one horse on the ranch. The most nearly fatal of his experiences with Indians occurred in the spring of 1867, more than fifty-three years ago. In the course of a fight with some Indians Mr. Reynolds' body was pierced with an arrow. While lying on the ground he removed the wooden shaft, but the head was buried and it seemed a fatal wound. His brother, W. D. Reynolds, riding up asked him which Indian shot him, and Mr. Reynolds replied it was the one "with the red shirt." W. D. Reynolds shortly afterward returned with a scalp saying, "Here is your man with the red shirt." Suffering much pain from his wound, Mr. Reynolds was carried back to his home, sixty miles away, and five days elapsed before the nearest doctor, living at Weatherford, could be summoned to attend him. Reinforcing the general expectation that the young plainsman was in the shadow of death was a dream confirming such an event dreamed by his father. But a little more than a year later Mr. Reynolds was on his way to Mexico with a herd of cattle and again had to fight Indians and most of his stock was stolen. An interesting reference to the encounter he had in the spring of 1867 is in the form of a doctor's certificate signed by W. M. Lewis, M. D., and dated at Kansas City, August 1, 1882: "This is to certify that on Tuesday, July 17, 1882, at St. James Hotel, Kansas City, Missouri, with the assistance of Doctor Griffith of Kansas City and Doctor Powell of New York City, I successfully removed a steel or iron arrow head from the back of G. T. Reynolds of Fort Griffin, Texas, and that said arrow head entered his body in front and passed directly through his abdominal cavity and lodged in the muscles of his back on the third of April, 1867."

Mr. Reynolds and his brother W. D. Reynolds for several years had their ranch headquarters in Eastern Colorado and found a market for their stock in Salt Lake City.

They personally participated in many of the notable stock drives out of Texas over the trails to the north and west, and eventually their interests became so extensive that they gave over the detailed duties of riding the trails to their managers and foremen. Mr. Reynolds for many years was president of the Reynolds Cattle Company, and either personally or through his business became known in livestock circles all the way from the Rio Grande to the Canadian border. For many years he maintained a large ranch in North Dakota, has had many ranches in Oklahoma as well as in West Texas, and his capital has gone into many lines of constructive enterprise in his home state. He is interested in a number of cotton seed oil mills in the Southwest, was at one time president of the First National Bank of Oklahoma City, and was organizer and is still president of the First National Bank of Albany, Texas, and has many important financial holdings in Fort Worth. Mr. Reynolds married Miss E. L. Matthews, daughter of J. B. Matthews.

WILLIAM D. REYNOLDS. For all the remarkable variety and extent of its wealth and resources Texas has been, and in the opinion of competent judges, will continue for several generations to be one of the world's greatest feeding and breeding grounds for livestock. Livestock, chiefly the old Texas Longhorn, was for years Texas' principal product. Just now the world's eyes are focused on Texas because of its petroleum wealth. There are many forms of mineral resources, agriculture and lumber in Texas, yet in spite of what enthusiasts may say a time may come when Texas will cease to produce oil, but the industry of stock raising will go on and flourish as long as mankind regards meat an essential part of its diet.

For this reason all the elements and traditions of permanence and substantiality are associated with Texas stock men and they seem more to the manner born as part of the Lone Star commonwealth than men engaged in any other line of business. Among men of this class still living whose experience comprehends nearly every phase of the great southwestern cattle industry from its beginnings as an insecure occupation in the midst of the buffalo and wild Indian one of the most conspicuous is William D. Reynolds. Mr. Reynolds for a number of years has lived at Fort Worth, the city which primarily owed its greatness to the livestock business. Mr. Rey-



nolds is a younger brother of George T. Reynolds, and both became identified with the cattle industry in Western Texas about the close of the Civil war.

William D. Reynolds was born in Montgomery County, Alabama, April 22, 1846, son of B. W. and Anna Marie (Campbell) Reynolds. In 1847, the year after his birth, the family came to Shelby County, Texas, and about 1859 they moved to old Fort Griffin, the famous military post and rendezvous of cattle men in West Texas. B. W. Reynolds was long a prominent cattle man.

Except for a few terms of instruction in the school of East Texas, William D. Reynolds acquired that sort of education which is an appropriate balance between the activities of the body and the seat of good judgment. Like the ancient youth, he learned to ride, to shoot and to tell the truth.

While he acquired the rudiments of experience in the cattle industry on his father's ranch, he had an interesting point of contact when he undertook his first work away from home. That was as an employe of the historic firm of Loving & Goodnight. September 22 1867, he hired out to this outfit at fifty dollars a month, furnishing his own horses and saddles. He was one of the cowboys who assisted in moving a herd of thirty-two hundred head of cattle for Loving & Goodnight to Colorado. He took along some forty odd head of his own. It was during this expedition that Oliver Loving was killed by the Indians, and Mr. Reynolds assisted in bringing back the body of that Texas pioneer to his old home at Weatherford. At the close of his term of service Mr. Reynolds had increased his personal capital to seven hundred dollars in cash and a mule worth a hundred and twenty-five dollars. In the spring of 1868 he and his brother George combined their capital, and that was in fact the beginning of the Reynolds Land & Cattle Company, a business partnership and corporation that is one of the oldest in the Southwest and has become famous among stockmen all over the West. For a number of years they kept much of their stock on the range in Eastern Colorado, but following the drought of 1876 they moved their herds and headquarters to Roberts County in the Texas Panhandle. The next year most of the Reynolds stock was sold to Charles Goodnight. W. D. Reynolds then returned to the old family seat at Fort Griffin, and continued in the cattle business from that point until 1883. That year he took up his residence at

Albany, and became a stockholder and later vice president of the First National Bank of Albany.

The operations of the Reynolds brothers have nearly always been conducted on a large scale. However, the extent of their operations has not been the sole distinction of their work. They were pioneers in the introduction of high class cattle to the range in West Texas. They showed a willingness to spend money and patience in adapting the improved strains of beef animals developed in England and in other countries to the conditions of the Southwest, and it has been many years since any of the typical range stock was kept on the Reynolds ranches. Their stock farms have become noted as breeding centers for the Hereford strain, and they have brought some of the finest specimens of pedigreed stock to Texas. From the Reynolds Cattle Company have proceeded some of the most active influences in raising the standards of the livestock industry of West Texas.

A tribute to Mr. Reynolds written several years ago is as true today as it was then: "It would fill a large catalogue to mention the various enterprises and fortunes and vicissitudes of Mr. Reynolds in his connection with the livestock industry and other lines of enterprise in Texas. He has been through the whole schedule, has witnessed and experienced the bad years and the good, has fought Indians, has endured drought and blizzards, has herded his cattle over the vast free ranges when only the buffalo and the Indians disputed his possession of the territory, and has also conducted his operations in the presence of agricultural settlers and the railroads and with all the varied facilities and activities of modern civilization. The important fact is that Mr. Reynolds, by exceptional business ability and the persistent courage of the true cattle man, has always averaged a little bit above the standard of success, and for years has been one of the most influential and prosperous citizens of Texas.

"W. D. Reynolds is a man whose figure and dignified bearing would attract attention in any company. His manner is modest and unassuming, and during his long, eventful career he has made many friends. No man stands better or has greater influence with the people of his section, and there are few more careless of the honors that might be gained for the asking. He has no political aspirations and has never allowed his name used in connection with a public office."

For about twenty years Mr. Reynolds had his home at Albany, but since 1904 has lived in Fort Worth. He is still vice president of the Reynolds Cattle Company, with offices in the new Reynolds Building at the corner of Main and Ninth streets. He is one of the prominent figures of the Texas Cattle Raisers Association, and is a director of the Fort Worth National Bank. He is a Knights Templar Mason and Shriner, and a member of the River Crest Country Club of Fort Worth.

January 1, 1879, Mr. Reynolds married Miss Susie A. Matthews, daughter of J. B. Matthews, of Albany, Texas. His home life and his children have been Mr. Reynolds' greatest inspiration. His eight children were named George Eaton, Ella, William D., Jr., Joseph Matthew, Annie Merle, Watt Wendel, John and Nathan B. During the great war three of the Reynolds boys were soldiers, all of them serving as commissioned officers.

HUNTER E. GARDNER has contributed his quota to the development and upbuilding of the substantial business controlled by the Carter Grocer Company, one of the representative wholesale corporations in the city of Fort Worth, and he holds the office of president of this company. He was born at Homewood, Mississippi, on the 21st of December, 1868, and was the second in order of birth in a family of six children. He is a son of William H. and Hattie (Wilson) Gardner, both of whom were born in the state of Alabama and the latter of whom died when about thirty-five years of age. The father died in Granger, October 24, 1920, aged seventy-six years.

To the public schools of Forest, Mississippi, Hunter E. Gardner is indebted for his early education, and later he completed a course in a business college at Bowling Green, Kentucky. Thereafter he was associated with the general merchandise business at Forest, Mississippi, until 1892, when he came to Texas and established his residence at Sherman. There he was connected with the wholesale grocery house of the Eubank Grocery Company until 1895, when he came to Fort Worth and connected himself with the Carter-Battle Wholesale Grocer Company. When this corporation was succeeded by the Carter Grocer Company in 1910, Mr. Gardner became treasurer of the new corporation, an office he continued to fill until January 1, 1921, when he was elected president of the company. He is

affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, including the Knights Templar and Mystic Shrine, and also with the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He holds membership in the Glen Garden and the River Crest Country Clubs and also in the Fort Worth Club. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

In December, 1897, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Gardner to Miss Lotta Carter, daughter of Everett H. and Belle Carter, of Fort Worth, and they have three children, Hunter E., Jr., Rosalind and Belle.

HERMAN GARTNER when a boy at Houston entered an insurance office as his first means of earning a living, rapidly acquired a knowledge of the business and discovered in it a profession worthy of his best energies, and for a number of years has lived in North Texas and is a member of the association, Mitchell, Gartner & Walton, one of the largest general insurance agencies in the South.

Mr. Gartner, one of Fort Worth's most highly esteemed citizens, was born at Cibolo, Guadalupe County, Texas, August 30, 1886, son of George and Mary (Vordenbaum) Gartner. His father is deceased and his mother is living at Houston. Herman Gartner, fourth among their seven children, was reared and educated in Houston and was first an office boy for the firm of Cravens & Kelly at Houston. He remained with that firm six years, and eventually they transferred him to North Texas as special agent and claim adjuster, with headquarters at Dallas.

January 1, 1909, Mr. Gartner moved to Fort Worth and engaged in the general insurance business on his own account. He has been a member of Mitchell, Gartner & Walton since 1913. This firm has a large suite of offices at 810 Throckmorton Street, and about twenty-five people are employed for the office and outside work of the agency.

April 7, 1914, Mr. Gartner married Miss Elizabeth Reynolds, daughter of Fort Worth's well known stock man and capitalist, George W. Reynolds. Mr. Gartner offered his services to the Government at the time of the World war. He attended the Officers Training School at Jacksonville, Florida, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Officers Reserve Corps, but was not called to active duty before the signing of the armistice. He is a member of the Fort Worth Club and the River Crest Country Club.





Herman Gartner





JOHN BAILEY CRADDOCK, secretary of the Carter Grocer Company, one of the substantial and important wholesale concerns lending its quota to the commercial prestige and precedence of the city of Fort Worth, was born at Houston, Virginia, on the 8th of February, 1866, and is a scion of an honored family early founded in the historic Old Dominion commonwealth, where both of his parents were born and reared. Mr. Craddock is a son of Dr. John W. and Mary (Easley) Craddock, the former of whom is deceased and the latter still maintains her home in Virginia, where Doctor Craddock was for many years engaged in the practice of his profession as one of the able physicians and surgeons of his native state. Doctor and Mrs. Craddock became the parents of ten children, all of whom attained to years of maturity, and of the number John B. was the fourth child and third son.

John Bailey Craddock is indebted to the public schools of his native place for his early educational discipline, and as a young man he became a successful traveling salesman in the commercial field. In 1894 he established his residence in Fort Worth and became a traveling salesman for the wholesale grocery house of the Waples-Platter Company, but in the following year became one of the organizers and stockholders of the Carter-Battle Grocer Company. When a reorganization of this company was effected and the title changed to the Carter-Hunt Grocer Company, Mr. Craddock became secretary of the corporation, and when the present title of Carter Grocer Company was adopted he assumed the important executive office of secretary, of which he has continued the efficient and progressive incumbent to the present time, with secure place as one of the vital and representative business men of Fort Worth, his loyalty to his home city being marked by deep appreciation and great faith in its future. He is affiliated with the Fort Worth Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and holds membership in the Glen Garden Country Club and the Rotary Club.

On the 24th of April, 1904, was recorded the marriage of Mr. Craddock to Miss Donna Lee Carter, daughter of Everett H. and Belle Carter, of Fort Worth, and the three children of this union are Jean, Dorothy Lee and John B. Jr.

CHARLES BERNARD SMITH, but more familiarly known among his friends as Barney Smith, is the particular genius whose abundant

enthusiasm, energy and technical skill have been responsible for nourishing an industry at Fort Worth, which when he came to the city in 1907 was in precarious infancy, to one of the strongest, most vigorous and prosperous industrial institutions of the state. This is the Texas Rolling Mill Company, and Fort Worth business men who appreciate the splendid asset this industry brings the city have freely given to Barney Smith the chief credit for its wonderful growth.

C. B. Smith was born near Dayton, Ohio, in 1881, son of Adam J. and Sarah A. (Smith) Smith. His maternal grandfather, Joseph E. Smith, was the founder of Wooster, Ohio. His parents were also born in Ohio, but when Barney was four years of age they moved to a farm near Muncie, Indiana, where the boy grew up. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of Delaware County, Indiana, took the normal course at the Northern Indiana Normal University at Valparaiso and studied law in the Indiana University at Bloomington. He completed his law studies at the age of nineteen. About that time there developed pulmonary troubles which seemed a permanent bar to any confining professional career. Instead of practicing law he became a blacksmith's apprentice in a machine shop at Muncie, and with a growing fondness for the work supplemented his practical education with technical courses in drafting, machinery designing, strength and testing of materials and technical engineering in general through courses with the Scranton Correspondence Schools.

Until 1901 he was a blacksmith in the Muncie shops of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, following which as a construction engineer he had part in the construction of the plant of the Highland Iron and Steel Company at Terre Haute, one of the most important industrial concerns of the city and one of the best merchant iron mills in the country. His next technical service was at St. Louis, where for fourteen months he was connected with the rolling mill department of the American Car and Foundry Company. Following that he spent a little over a year with the Western Iron Mills Company at Denver.

Barney Smith came to Fort Worth in February, 1907, expecting to render only a temporary service to the Texas Rolling Mill Company. That was a comparatively new industrial concern, the main plant had just been burned, and the stockholders and directors had never been able to realize any profits

from the enterprise. The capitalization was only \$75,000. As a master of almost the entire range of technique involved in iron plants and rolling mills, Mr. Smith supervised the reconstruction of the overhead machinery and the mechanical equipment of the rolling mills. In the meantime he had become acquainted with Fort Worth, and having a vision of big things for the company he was readily persuaded to remain with it, continuing as general foreman of the plant and from February, 1915, until November, 1920, was vice president and general manager of the company. In the meantime the company had increased its capital to \$250,000, and though a pioneer industry in a new field, and under the necessity of establishing a market for its products in the face of great competition, it has established a secure position on a plane of rivalry with the great merchant iron mills of the North and East, and for a number of years every railroad in Texas has gone to this Fort Worth industry for some of its bar iron and other supplies. The company made a specialty of steel products used in concrete construction. A still further expansion of the industry came in 1919 when a special department for the manufacture of oil well supplies, and machinery for the manufacturing of oil, was added at a cost of \$150,000. The business now employs 500 men, more than sixty per cent of whom are skilled mechanics.

Thus at the age of forty Mr. Smith has to his credit the achievement of building up one of the most distinctive industries of the Southwest. A man of great enthusiasm himself, he has been associated with other enthusiastic citizens in promoting the welfare and upbuilding of Fort Worth, has long been an honored member of the Chamber of Commerce, is a member of the Fort Worth Club, the Rotary Club, and is a Knight Templar and Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner. Among other interests he owns a cattle ranch in the state of Mississippi, the ranch being near one of the battlefields on which Captain Paddock, editor of this state history, fought during the Civil war. Mr. Smith married Miss Julia A. Turner, of Terre Haute, Indiana. They have four children, Beatrice, Charles Bernard, Jr., and Anna Belle and Alma Delle, twin daughters.

ALVA ROY ELDREDGE, manager of the Union Transfer Company of Fort Worth, was a veteran servant of railway transportation for many years, for more than two decades having been in the service of the Texas & Pacific

Company prior to establishing his permanent home and headquarters at Fort Worth in his present business.

Mr. Eldredge was born in Shelby County, Ohio, October 26, 1865, son of Jonathan Edward and Casie (Evans) Eldredge. His parents spent all their lives in Ohio, and Alva Roy was a small boy when they died. He grew up at Troy, Ohio, acquired his education in the public schools, and at an early age began working for himself. As a railroad employe he learned telegraphy, became an operator, and in 1886, at the age of twenty-one, came to Texas. His first headquarters were at Marshall, and for twenty-two years he was with the Texas and Pacific as operator, agent and in other capacities. He was on duty at many of the leading stations along the route, even as far West as El Paso, where he was agent until he left the service of the railroad and came to Fort Worth in 1908.

For the past twelve years has had the active management of the Union Transfer Company, and has made that one of the important assets in the city's facilities for handling and transporting commodities. Mr. Eldredge during his career has been an extensive traveler and is one of the best informed men on North and West Texas. He has co-operated in a public spirited manner with the progressive forces of Fort Worth during the past twelve years, and is a popular member of some of the city's best known organizations, including the Fort Worth Club, the Temple Club, Rotary Club, is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner and a member of the Knights of Pythias.

In 1894 he married Miss Maud Capps, a sister of the well known Texas lawyer. They have three children. Lois C. is the wife of C. C. Griffin, of Breckenridge, Texas. Both sons are in their university careers, Ward C. being a student at Princeton, while Frank A. is in the University of Texas.

REECE S. ALLEN. While Reece S. Allen was one of the early operators in the Beaumont oil fields in southeastern Texas and made a very considerable fortune there, the primary purpose of his coming to North Texas was to acquire and develop a cattle ranch, and it is almost with jealousy that he watches the encroachment of oil derricks upon his cattle pastures. Mr. Allen, whose home is at Electra and whose business offices are in Wichita Falls, is a member of the prominent syndicate Kemp-Munger-Allen Company, whose initials





*Frederic S. Allen*



form the well known title, K M A, for one of the best known oil districts in North Texas.

Mr. Allen was born in Pettis County, Missouri, and is still a comparatively young man on the lee side of fifty. His parents were Charles and Mary (Hughes) Allen. His father came from an eastern state to Missouri before the Civil war and served as a Confederate soldier. Mary Hughes was a member of the Hughes family of Central Missouri, long distinguished for their great stock farms and the ownership of some of the most noted cattle, horses and hogs in the world. Thus through his mother's ancestry Reece S. Allen comes by his interest in stock raising very naturally.

He was reared and educated chiefly in Pettis County, Missouri, and as a young man in 1902 left Missouri and went to Beaumont, Texas. In 1905 he bought 40,000 acres on the Waggoner ranch property along the bluffs of Red River and Wichita County. A Central Missourian and old friend of Mr. Allen, a correspondent of the Dallas News, recently told something about Mr. Allen as a rancher and oil operator: "Much of the original ranch purchase has been resold, and is bearing oil in spots, but he has held to as inviting a ranch district as ever received the shadow of a crow in flight, and has made the dream of his youth come true. Hundreds of Polled Angus cattle browse over land where the oil drill has never touched, but he fears—and expresses it as such while pointing to a community of derricks over by Red River and their counterparts standing on Sunshine Hill off to the Southwest, and between them the cattle graze—that the two pools may hook up."

It was in the fall of 1919 that the firm of Kemp-Munger-Allen opened up the famous K M A oil field district of Wichita County. Mr. Allen has made his home at Electra since early in 1905, coming here before the Electra field was opened. Even as a rancher he has always been engaged in oil production and oil enterprises. He is president of the Reece Allen Refining Company, operating refinery at Amarillo, and has many other business and financial interests in Northwest Texas.

Mr. Allen married Miss Jennie Ferguson, of Callaway County, Missouri. They have one son, DeCourse Allen.

REV. EDWARD F. PARK, C. M., has been a resident of Fort Worth a dozen years, and as

pastor has been largely responsible for the splendid work represented in and accomplished by the St. Mary's of the Assumption Church at Jennings Avenue and Magnolia Street. In this field of labor Father Park has gained the utmost confidence of the people, Catholic and non-Catholic, and here has rounded out and brought to fruition much of the mature experience of his career.

He was born at Donaldsonville, Louisiana, in 1874, son of John and Mary Catherine (Fitzgerald) Park. He acquired his literary education at the hands of the Brothers of the Sacred Heart College at New Orleans, graduating at the age of fourteen. At the age of fifteen he was associated with his father in business. At nineteen came the resolution to devote his life to the service of God. He entered the community of the Priests of the Congregation, with whom he completed his philosophical and theological courses. In 1898, three years prior to receiving the sacrament of Holy Orders, he entered upon his first great work of importance, having been sent to Chicago, where he became one of the founders and first Prefect of Discipline of the now famous University of De Paul. He was ordained to the priesthood in St. Louis, June 14, 1901. Having spent eight years in the upbuilding of the Catholic University at Chicago, Father Park was sent in October, 1905, to Dallas, so that he has now been identified with this state for sixteen years. He built the magnificent school of higher education, the pride of Dallas, known as the University of Dallas. His next assignment was to Fort Worth, and he came to this city in November, 1908.

Here again a glorious work was accomplished for the church. Through his efforts the present beautiful edifice of St. Mary's of the Assumption was erected and completed in May, 1909, by a congregational of the faithful. It has grown and continued to grow under the tutelage and administration of Father Park, who is an indefatigable worker for the members of his congregation in his parish. What he has done both in his parish and outside of his parochial duties has gained him a high place in the hearts of Fort Worth people. He is still in the best years of young manhood, and there is promise of a long period of fruitful years still before him. This church is a beautiful structure, especially in the interior, and while the congregation is young in years it has to its credit many benefits and influences exercised throughout Fort Worth.



May 4, 1909, the first services were held in the new church, in the presence of the Rt. Rev. Bishop, the local clergy and many of the faithful from the entire city. Father Park offered the first mass, assisted by Rev. James MacRoberts, C. M., and Rev. Patrick J. O'Beirne. The opening sermon was preached by Father MacRoberts. During the last ten years St. Mary's has received over 400 converts, reflecting a marked spiritual growth that has been characteristic of the church from its establishment. Father Park has shown rare ability in bringing large numbers into the church, a work that meant time and patience, though the reward of seeing misguided souls safe upon the path of salvation was well worth the while. And as a crown to all his works in Fort Worth, he is now erecting a business college wherein any and all poor young boys and young men, without any cost whatever, will be educated for business life, receiving a training that will fit them to measure up to the standards of commercial and civil life. This institution was opened September 12, 1921.

BONNIE C. WORKMAN is a specialist in experience and skill in all branches of electrical contracting, and under his personal management has built up a large and prosperous wholesale, retail and contracting electrical business at Wichita Falls for the Nunn Electrical Company, of which he is manager.

Mr. Workman was born at Scurry in Kaufman County, Texas, thirty odd years ago, a son of J. J. and Agnes (Johnson) Workman. His parents still live at Scurry, where the son was reared and educated. Through inclination he took up the electrical business. He first joined the Nunn Electrical Company at Amarillo. In November, 1917, this company chose him as its representative to establish a branch house at Wichita Falls. The beginning was made with a small plant and retail store. Through Mr. Workman's enterprise, energy and intelligent management the concern has grown to large and important proportions. The company does all kinds of electrical contracting, installation and equipment, and carries one of the largest stocks in Texas as wholesale and retail dealers in electrical goods and equipment. The quarters occupied by the company have been enlarged several times to meet the demands of its greatly expanding business. In August, 1920, Mr. Workman moved into the handsome and commodious Adams and Martin Building on Scott Street, near Tenth, a building especially arranged for

his purpose. Besides the wholesale and retail store there a warehouse and manufacturing plant are maintained on Pecan Street with floor space 50x125 feet.

Mr. Workman is active in all civic affairs, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and is a representative of his line of business in the Rotary Club.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL EASLEY, who recently took up his duties as trust officer of the Wichita State Bank & Trust Company, achieved his early prominence as a banker at Waco, but his name will be recognized and chiefly recalled by many successful men on account of his long continued service as an educator with Add-Ran College at Thorp Springs and Waco.

Mr. Easley came to Texas in 1876, with his parents, William and Phoebe (Teter) Easley. Mr. Easley was born at Kirksville, Missouri, and his father was a native of Kentucky and his mother of Virginia. When the family came to Texas in 1876 they located at Thorp Springs in Hood County, and A. C. Easley grew up on a farm. After a common school education he found his opportunity and inspiration for a higher education in the noted Add-Ran College, and worked and paid his way through that famous institution, which for years was one of the best schools in the state. After graduating in 1890 he continued as a member of the teaching staff, having taught in the college before his graduation. For seventeen years he was an instructor at Add-Ran. He received his 'Master's' degree from the college in 1892, and while teaching he also spent two summers in post-graduate work at the University of Chicago. Mr. Easley did much to extend the work of Add-Ran, and his abilities as a financier came into play as business and financial manager. He organized the business school of the college, conducting it for a number of years. When Add-Ran was removed to Waco in 1895 he went with the institution, both as teacher and business manager. It is with a proper degree of pride and satisfaction that Mr. Easley can recall his long and honorable connection with a school whose graduates for years have included some of the best citizens of Texas. Add-Ran College in 1903 was incorporated as the foundation of Texas Christian University, and in 1910 the University was removed from Waco to Fort Worth.

Mr. Easley was for eight years paying teller and auditor of the Citizens National





*H.W. Greenway*



Bank of Waco. Just before coming to Wichita Falls he was for two years president of the Waco National Farm Loan Association, a branch of the Federal Land Bank of Houston. He came to Wichita Falls in January, 1920, to take the position of trust officer of the Wichita State Bank & Trust Company, of which W. R. Ferguson is president and Lester Jones, cashier.

Mr. Easley organized and was captain of the first football team of Add-Ran, which was probably the first team to play the modern style of football game in Texas. He was also organizer of the Military Department of the school, for many years was a member of the National Guard of Texas, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He is a member of the Christian Church.

A. C. Easley and Miss Claudia Miller were married after they graduated from Add-Ran College, both being members of the same class. Mrs. Easley is a native of Texas and was also a teacher in Add-Ran. Mr. Easley has three sons, all of whom were soldiers during the World war. His two daughters are Misses Annie May and Maybelle Easley. First Lieutenant Claude Easley was in the National Guard several years, and before the war with Germany began had joined the Regular Army. He is now a member of the Thirty-Seventh Infantry, and was with the regiment on the Mexican border during the World war and is now with his command at Fort Wayne, Detroit, Michigan. In the army he is noted as a rifleman. While in the National Guard he was in every state rifle team since he was seventeen. In 1920 he was a member of the Infantry Rifle Team of the United States Army and won the championship of the United States.

The second son, G. L. Easley, volunteered in the war with Germany, and went overseas with the Thirty-sixth Division, serving in France for eight months. K. H. Easley, the third soldier son, was a former National Guardsman, was on the Mexican border in 1916, and during the war with Germany was in the Students' Army Training Corps.

HORACE WALTER GREENWAY. One of the most important branches of the building trades is plumbing and heating, and in recent years the contracts for that essential feature of building construction in some of the great modern offices and other structures have frequently involved outlays running into hundreds of thousands of dollars. One of the

plumbing and heating engineers of the Southwest who has the facilities for handling any of the largest contracts in building construction is Horace Walter Greenway of Fort Worth, who has been a master plumber in that city for over fifteen years.

Mr. Greenway was born at Belleville, New Jersey, November 18, 1874, a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Horner) Greenway. His parents were natives of England, his father of Birmingham and his mother of London. In 1871 they came to America, accompanied by their five children, and settled at Newark, New Jersey. Horace Walter Greenway was the ninth of their eleven children. In 1885, when he was eleven years of age, his parents moved to Hutchinson, Kansas. His father died in 1903, and his mother is now living at Fort Worth. Mr. Greenway completed his education in the schools of Kansas, and in 1891 went to St. Louis and began his apprenticeship at the plumbing trade. He lived and worked at St. Louis for nine years and in 1900 came to Dallas, Texas, and four years later took up his home at Fort Worth. In 1906 he engaged in the plumbing business for himself and he has rapidly developed an organization competent to handle every class of contract and has had business relations all over Texas and extending to Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arizona and Arkansas. He was the contractor for the plumbing and heating plants in nine of the ward school buildings at Fort Worth, for the County Jail, U. S. Helium Plant at Fort Worth, a great many of the private residences, the Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, the Stripling Department Store, the Fakes Furniture Store, and Mr. Greenway has the contract for the plumbing and heating installation in the new Winfield Hotel, to be the largest hotel in the state. Mr. Greenway supplied the plumbing for Captain Paddock's residence on Jennings Avenue. In recent years his business has required the assistance of a force of about twenty skilled mechanics, but during the building rush at the beginning of 1921 he had approximately a hundred and fifty men on his payroll.

In 1899 Mr. Greenway married Mounette Adams, daughter of Robert A. and Lettie (Camerene) Adams, of Boston, Massachusetts. Mrs. Greenway was born at Boston in 1880, and that city was her home until her marriage. They have one son, Horace W., Jr. Mr. Greenway has considerable investments in oil and other properties in Texas. He is a

member of the Elks Lodge at Fort Worth, is a Mason and is a member of the Kiwanis Club.

H. B. HINES. Long before Wichita County had any significance among the counties of Texas beyond that of an agricultural district H. B. Hines chose it as his field of action, and from an exceedingly modest beginning had a place as a leading merchant, banker and property owner several years before the great oil boom.

His interests have grown and kept pace with the remarkable development of the past decade, and his character and achievements are closely associated with the upbuilding of the city.

Mr. Hines was born at Atlanta in Cass County, Texas, June 7, 1872. In 1880, when he was eight years of age, his parents moved to Fannin County, and he grew up there in a country community, with such education as was supplied by local schools. Mr. Hines had determination and ambition even as a boy, and these qualities were first demonstrated when at the age of sixteen he went to West Point, Mississippi, the home of a very fine high school, and by working to pay his own way remained a student within its walls for three years. Then, returning to Fannin County, he clerked in a store, and in the spring of 1892 reached Wichita County.

Twenty dollars comprised his only capital, but with confidence in himself and assurance for the future he managed to stock a small building with groceries. This modest enterprise as a merchant was at Iowa Park. His affairs prospered, and not long afterward he started a general store, at first the smallest of its kind in Iowa Park but eventually the largest. From Iowa Park he extended his interests to the little town of Kell, where he established a bank and a lumber yard.

Wichita Falls has been the center of his extensive operations as a business man since 1909. In that year Mr. Hines bought what became known as the Hines Building on Ohio street, at the corner of Seventh. This was the first modern office building in Wichita Falls and for many years the only one. Its offices were occupied by the town's leading professional men. In subsequent years Mr. Hines has supplied a large amount of capital and enterprise in further building up the city's commercial district, and for several years past it has been the popular judgment that he probably owns more business property

and parcels of real estate than any other man in the city.

An important enterprise directly associated with the development of the oil industry was the Wichita Valley Refinery at Iowa Park, of which he was one of the founders and owners. He and his associates built this plant with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, and after several years of successful operation sold it for approximately a million dollars. Mr. Hines has also been interested in the cotton gin and lumber business a number of years, most of these interests being centered at Iowa Park.

The history of petroleum oil in North Texas might properly mention Mr. Hines as a pioneer. He helped drill the first oil well in Wichita County, at a place now known as Burk Station, between Iowa Park and Electra. He has been more or less identified with oil production ever since the Electra field was opened in 1911.

Mr. Hines is a pioneer city builder, and while still a resident of Iowa Park became a charter member of the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce, serving several years as a director, and supplying some of the important resources and plans which that body has evolved as a means of promoting the metropolitan life and affairs of Wichita Falls.

In the spring of 1920 Mr. Hines bought the beautiful Adams home at Highland Park, Dallas, in the most exclusive and beautiful residential section of the city and in close proximity to the Royal A. Ferris and other notably handsome residences there. Mr. Hines acquired this resident property chiefly to secure the benefits of Dallas' educational facilities for his children.

RHEA S. NIXON. Among the thirty or forty thousand new citizens attracted to Wichita Falls during the past four or five years one of the easily conspicuous ones, by reason of his personal abilities and his active associations with capital, is Rhea S. Nixon, president of the American National Bank, which he founded.

Mr. Nixon did not leave his native state to come to Texas, since he was born and grew up in the southwest quarter of the Lone Star State, and learned banking as well as ranching in the district southwest of Antonio. He was born at Luling in Caldwell County, November 22, 1885, son of J. K. and Mary (Little) Nixon. His parents are still living. His father was born in Caldwell County, and



at the early age of fifteen went into the Confederate army and served as a courier on the staff of General Hardeman. J. K. Nixon was a brother of the pioneer citizen of Southwest Texas after whom the town of Nixon was named.

Rhea S. Nixon at the age of eight years accompanied the family to a ranch in Frio County, and he grew up in a country then and still devoted to the great livestock industry. He attended local schools, and acquired his first knowledge of banking when a boy as an employe of a bank at Moore. From there he removed to Pearsall and accepted what was perhaps the lowest position in the Pearsall National Bank. He had the making of a financier, the ability, the willingness to learn and the diligence, and in a few years was cashier-manager of the institution and conducting the affairs of the bank in such a way as to attract favorable comment from bankers elsewhere in the state. He also took an active part in public affairs, and served as deputy tax assessor of Frio County, and for four or five years was deputy sheriff under Sheriff J. J. Little, one of the most distinguished officers of the law which Texas has ever had.

Mr. Nixon's prestige increased as a banker, and before leaving Southwest Texas, he owned a large amount of ranch property in the two counties of Frio and Atascosa. Then, in November, 1918, he came to Wichita Falls, and took a prominent part in the organization of the American National Bank, which began business February 10, 1919, in a building at Ohio and Seventh streets. During 1920 the bank was removed to a new home on the first floor of the Commerce Building, where it has one of the best equipped banking houses in the state. The removal to this building was made June 1, 1920, and the occasion was properly celebrated as one of the notable events in the expanding financial affairs of the city. Mr. Nixon is a prominent type of the progressive young man in finance, and it is noteworthy that the two vice presidents of the bank, F. L. McCoy and H. G. Burlew, also came up from the bottom without missing a single grade in experience and service in banking.

Mr. Nixon since coming to Wichita Falls has become personally interested in local real estate, and is an independent oil operator and leaseholder in the oil district. However, his chief interest is the bank, and he has had the satisfaction of seeing its original capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars increase to

two hundred thousand dollars, while its total resources in the summer of 1920 were more than two and a half million. Mr. Nixon represents the banking interests of the city as a director and second vice president of the Rotary Club. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Golf and Country clubs, is affiliated with the Masons and Elks and member of the Methodist Church.

At Pearsall he married Miss Mary Hindes. Her father, C. F. Hindes, is one of the oldest and most distinguished citizens of Frio County, long identified with the cattle industry and with banking in that section.

**JUDGE GUY ROGERS.** At the special session of the State Legislature in 1920 a new legal body was authorized for Wichita County, known as the County Court at Law. This special branch of the judiciary was necessitated as an auxiliary to the regular County Court for the handling of the tremendous volume of business due to the enormous growth in population and business in the county. In filling the office of judge of the new County Court the Board of Commissioners selected a young lawyer of high attainments and a former army officer, Capt. Guy Rogers, who had begun the practice of his profession only a short time before he went into the army.

Judge Rogers was born in Grapevine in Tarrant County, Texas, December 24, 1893, son of Linville Bradley and Emma G. (McGhee) Rogers. His parents now live in West Texas, at Canyon City. Judge Rogers grew up on the old farm at Grapevine, finished his high school course there in 1911, and after graduating from the West Texas Normal College in 1913 entered the University of Texas, pursuing both the academic and law courses. He graduated in law with the class of 1917, and handled his first cases as a lawyer in his home town of Grapevine.

After America entered the war with Germany he joined the Officers' Training Camp at Leon Springs, was commissioned a lieutenant three months later, and as a first lieutenant was assigned to duty with the One Hundred and Sixty-second Depot Brigade at Camp Pike, Arkansas. After several months there he was detailed to Camp Perry, Ohio, in the Small Arms Firing School. He distinguished himself as an expert rifleman, and his special efficiency led to his promotion as captain while there. Returning to Texas, he was an instructor with the rank of captain during the remaining period of the war at the



Central Officers' Training School at Camp Bowie. Captain Rogers received his honorable discharge December 16, 1918.

He at once located at Wichita Falls, where he gained a gratifying private clientage before his appointment by the Board of County Commissioners on June 8, 1920, as judge of the County Court of Law. His appointive term expired December 1, 1920, at which time he was elected county judge for a two-year term, without opposition.

Judge Rogers is a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, and a member of the Methodist Church and the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce. He married Miss Alline Burleson Hartson, of Kyle, Texas, and they have a daughter, Mary McGhee Rogers, and a son, Guy Rogers, Jr.

SAMUEL BURK BURNETT is one of the last survivors of that group of Texans who were pre-eminent in constructive achievement. He has been one of the builders of empire in the Southwest. Through personal courage, indomitable energy and a remarkable practical wisdom he made himself master of vast bodies of land and other property, developed natural resources and made it all count toward one aim, the substantial wealth and prosperity of the country, his own wealth being only incidental to the working out of the larger and broader purpose.

Everyone in Texas knows something of Burk Burnett. He came to North Texas when a boy more than sixty years ago. He was born in Bates County, Missouri, January 1, 1849, son of Jeremiah and Nancy (Turner) Burnett. The section of Missouri where his parents lived was a rather lawless region, and in 1857 the family came to Texas and settled on Denton Creek in Denton County. The old Burnett farm there has long been owned by Samuel Burk Burnett. The latter had only the opportunity of a few years of public schooling in Denton County. He grew up on a farm and from his earliest years was completely at home in the saddle. He trained himself as a cowboy in looking after his father's stock, and in 1866 hired out to a cattle outfit, driving over the Chisholm trail. The following year he took a large bunch of cattle for his father north to Indian Territory, and in those years he learned how to fight Indians and white outlaws, and has had repeated experiences to test the physical and moral courage fundamental in a man's man.

Burk Burnett has been called the pioneer in the work of grading up the native Texas Longhorn steer. While a mere youth he bought the first thoroughbred bull ever brought to Denton County. In 1874 he set a new precedent among Texas cattlemen when he bought in southern Texas a bunch of all steer cattle, and his success in preparing them for the market convinced his neighbors and associates of the wisdom of the plan of buying steers. In the fall of 1875 Mr. Burnett drove his herd to Wichita County, establishing himself at a place later known as Burke Station. He built the first frame house in Wichita County, hauling the lumber from Fort Worth with ox teams. There was no Wichita County and no Wichita Falls at that time. It was a lonely and desolate region, and the cattlemen experienced much difficulty in keeping the buffaloes from their herds. A large part of the Burnett holdings in Wichita County was subsequently sold to Kemp & Kell of Wichita Falls, who founded the town now the famous oil center of Burk Burnett. Mr. Burnett had to fight to hold his place in the frontier region of Wichita County. The worst enemies were white outlaws, and by the killing of the noted desperado Jack King, Mr. Burnett helped put an end to one of the worst bands that infested the region.

With the advance of settlement into the Wichita country Mr. Burnett sought other grazing districts. He was a staunch friend of the great Comanche chief, Quanah Parker, and the Indians always looked upon Mr. Burnett as a man who could be implicitly trusted in every act of business. Through his influence with the local tribes Mr. Burnett secured the lease of some three hundred thousand acres of the old Kiowa and Comanche reservation in what is now southwestern Oklahoma, and continued to graze his herds there for over twenty years, until the Indian lands were opened for settlement. Mr. Burnett never made a promise to the Indians which he did not faithfully keep, and his use of the lands distributed hundreds of thousands of dollars to the Indians.

About twenty years ago Mr. Burnett began extending his ranch holdings in western Texas and in 1900 bought an extensive tract in King County, subsequently known as the famous 6666 ranch, long noted as a model in efficiency and productiveness and the home of one of the greatest herds of thoroughbred Herefords in the world. As a land owner Mr. Burnett's holdings at one time totaled about 360,000



*S. B. Russell*





acres, including the original ranch at Burk Burnett, and with thousands of acres in King and Carson counties.

Mr. Burnett has been a banker and business man as well as a land owner and stock raiser. He is the last surviving director of the original board of the First National Bank of Fort Worth and the largest stockholder, and has been officially identified with a number of industrial and banking companies in Texas and Oklahoma. The Burk Burnett Building in Fort Worth is a modern and handsome structure of the "skyscraper" type, and Mr. Burnett is one of the largest property owners in the city.

He is the last survivor of the group of cattlemen who organized the Texas Cattle Raisers Association, and for many years has been the honored treasurer of the association. He has been through every phase of the cattle industry of the Southwest, and in terms of large scale production probably no man has done more for the modern cattle business than Burk Burnett. His brand "6666" has long been famous in the livestock industry. It has been on the sides of hundreds of thousands of cattle on the range, in the markets and in the prize ring at state and national livestock shows. His Herefords have appeared in expositions for over ten years and have won many prizes from grand champion to white ribbon.

February 9, 1871, Mr. Burnett married Ruth Lloyd, daughter of M. B. Lloyd, who for many years was president of the First National Bank of Fort Worth. By this marriage Mr. Burnett had two children: Thomas L., long actively associated with his father in the cattle and land business; and Annie V., deceased wife of Charles A. Johnson. In 1892 Mr. Burnett married Mrs. Claude Baradall, a daughter of the distinguished Parker County citizen, J. R. Coutts. The one son of that union was S. B. Burnett, Jr., who died in 1916 in early manhood. The death of this son, who had received every advantage of training and possessed many of the best qualities of his ancestry, was the greatest sorrow to Mr. Burnett.

A few years ago an old friend, T. J. Powell, wrote a sketch of Samuel Burk Burnett. This sketch is such a tribute as only a great man could deserve, and such as only an old time friend could write. It tells more about the real Burk Burnett than any formal biography possibly could. However, only a few of the paragraphs can be reproduced here.

"Burnett is a remarkable man," says Mr. Powell. "His strenuous life has left few marks on him. The trials and hardships of frontier life, with its dangers, severe sickness and heavy responsibilities, incessant and everpressing, have left him tranquil in mind and spirit. Typically a high type of the frontiersman, he is as open and sunny in his nature as the prairies and rugged as the hills in the strengths of his character. He hates the shams and veneer of modern social life and is at all times a natural whole-souled man of the world, generous to his friends and open in his aversion to his enemies. To know him is never to forget him, and his cheery voice and laughter will live in the memory of those who know him as long as life lasts.

"He has the rare faculty of holding his friends. Generous-minded, he is a true 'Elk,' and the faults of his friends are traced in the sand. Bitterness is foreign to his mind. He will go to great lengths to serve a friend, but will not cross the street to punish an enemy. He is too big for the small animosities of life and too busy to harbor a hatred. His friends are found in every walk of life from the humblest Indian in his wigwam on the Reservation to the President of the United States.

"When President Roosevelt visited Burnett to take the famous wolf hunt, he found a congenial spirit, and between the two men a firm and lasting friendship was established. They had met in a business way when Burnett was fighting to hold his leases in the Territory. The same strenuous, forceful strain of life is in them both. Each has an innate, ineradicable sense of justice and personal courage. Both are natural leaders of men. Burnett, assisted by his son, Tom Burnett, handled the famous wolf hunt, and since that time Roosevelt has referred to him as 'that man Burnett, whose heart is a genuine gold brick.'

"While this sketch is being written a signal honor has been conferred on him by the Saddle and Sirlon Club of Chicago, an exclusive organization whose membership is limited to the kings of the livestock business. This organization has requested Burnett to sit for an oil painting to be hung on the walls of the club by the side of the portraits of the late Gustav Swift, Phil D. Armour, Nelson Morris, ex-Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, and other great men who have figured largely in the livestock industry of America. He is

the first Texan to be thus honored, and the honor is deserved.

"Burnett is a lovable man in social life and has a multitude of friends among all classes, from the Indians who met him in their wigwams in the early days to the rich financiers in their imposing homes. There are no formalities in his office or home. The writer doubts if there ever lived a man more thoroughly liked and admired by his friends. He has the abandon and joyous spirits of a youth and is always the life of any crowd he is with. He never gave a man the 'worst of it' in his life or deceived a man or misrepresented a fact. One reason of this is because he always bought and sold on the open market in his own name and never speculated in uncertain business enterprises except when he would subscribe to some scheme to help a friend or his home city, and these things were incidents not calculated in his business ventures or as part of his business purposes. Thoughtful in his speech, generous in thought, he is an ideal friend. No ill humor can alter his views of a man or find credence with him. His sense of loyalty prevents this and he comes as near as any man to the exemplification of that old injunction 'see no evil; hear no evil; speak no evil.' That's Burnett. His eyes, ears and mouth are closed to the faults of other men and slanders concerning them.

"Burnett's contact with nature, in his life on the range and in the great open spaces, has implanted in him its rugged strength and beauty. He has the warmth of the noonday sun, the mildness of the midnight moon, the resourcefulness of the soil. Like nature, he has many aspects, and from each viewpoint he is capable, natural, sincere. Changing seasons of success, disappointments, joy and sorrow may shift the perspective, but he is always true to the cardinal principles of his life—honor, truth, integrity, loyalty and love of his fellow-man."

JAMES C. MYTINGER. For a man of his age James C. Mytinger has some unusually heavy business responsibilities at Wichita Falls, but this is due not only to his exceptional talents but to his continuous experience, beginning as a youth, with the group of industrial activities and other interests that have been most prominent in the commercial history of Wichita Falls.

Mr. Mytinger was born at Sulphur Springs, Texas, in 1889. His father, though for many years a resident of Sulphur Springs, is now a

manufacturer of machinery bearings in Philadelphia. James C. Mytinger was educated in the public schools of his native town, attended the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, and with some of the technical ability inherited from his father and the training afforded in school he came to Wichita Falls in 1910, at the age of twenty-one.

Almost his entire business life here has been in association with the industrial, railroad and other interests of Messrs. J. A. Kemp and Frank Kell, who have been the capitalists chiefly responsible for the upbuilding of Wichita Falls. These successful men found in Mr. Mytinger an able lieutenant, and he in turn attributed to them a constant source of inspiration leading him to success. For several years he was secretary in charge of detail work for their interests. Incidentally for some time he was assistant secretary of the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce, and for four or five months was acting secretary of that body.

From March 1, 1917, to June 1, 1921, Mr. Mytinger was general manager of the Wichita Mill & Elevator Company, of which Frank Kell is president. This is the largest flour mill in Texas, and for several years the city's leading industrial establishment. The mill was established by Mr. Kell and his associates more than twenty years ago, and it afforded a primary market for the surrounding territory when wheat growing was in its infancy, but for many years past it has been one of the chief milling institutions of the entire Southwest. On June 1, 1921, Mr. Mytinger succeeded the James C. Hunt Grain Company, a firm that had conducted business in Wichita Falls for twenty-six years. As president of the J. C. Mytinger Grain Company he does a general domestic and export grain business and also has twenty elevators throughout Northwest Texas and the Texas Panhandle and Oklahoma. The capacity of the Wichita Falls elevator is 300,000 bushels.

Mr. Mytinger is also secretary and treasurer of the Wichita Falls Traction Company and of the Wichita Falls Window Glass Company, is associated with a number of other enterprises, and is prominent in the Chamber of Commerce, being chairman of its Business Council. He was one of the organizers and is a very active spirit in the Wichita Falls Open Shop Association. Mr. Mytinger married Miss Grace Truman Porter, of Marshall, Texas. They have one son, James C., Jr.



GEORGE F. THOMPSON, a man of broad and mature business experience and successful achievement, has been a resident of Texas only since 1918, but has entered with characteristic ability and enthusiasm into the romance and practical production of the celebrated oil fields of Northwest Texas, where he has become one of the most resourceful and influential representatives of the industry in the field about Electra, Wichita County, where he maintains his home and business headquarters. In giving record of his connection with operations in this field it is gratifying to be able to reproduce the following extracts from another publication, issued in April, 1920:

"Colonel George F. Thompson, manager of the Thompson Brothers Drilling Company of Electra, Texas, who has made a phenomenal record in the Electra oil fields within the last two years, came here from Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he was formerly engaged in the carriage business, being president and general manager of the George F. Thompson & Son Buggy Company, a well known concern who were extensive manufacturers of carriages in Minneapolis for over thirty years, up to about 1914."

Mr. Thompson was born and reared in York County, Maine, and comes of that strong New England ancestry that has been the foundation of the best in American character and achievement. He received his early education in the schools of his native state and was but a boy when he entered upon a practical apprenticeship to the sturdy trade of blacksmith. At the age of seventeen years he gained pioneer distinction in the State of Iowa, where he established a small shop and engaged in the manufacturing of buggies and carriages, this having been perhaps the first factory of the kind west of Chicago. Some time later Mr. Thompson established a carriage factory at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, but eventually he removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he became the founder and executive head of the George F. Thompson Buggy Company, which eventually developed into the largest manufacturing enterprise of the kind in the Northwest, the company's buggies and carriages having found sale throughout the states to the west of the Great Lakes and those as far south as Texas. He continued his active association with carriage manufacturing for considerably more than thirty years—until the inroads of the automobile brought virtual decadence to the use of horse-drawn vehicles of the kind. With characteristic resource-

fulness Mr. Thompson turned his energies and powers into another field of industrial enterprise. In 1918 he came to Electra, Texas, a vigorous town situated in the heart of one of the richest oil fields in Wichita County, and here he engaged in the drilling of oil wells. This was a branch of industry of which he had at that time not the slightest technical knowledge, but he was confident that the same energy, the same careful and honorable methods that had enabled him to develop and build up a substantial manufacturing enterprise would prove efficacious in the new field. Accordingly he fortified himself thoroughly in all details of his new business, his mechanical skill and information proving of great value in this connection. He soon became one of the most prominent and successful well drillers in this field, besides continuing as the executive representative of the Minnesota Southern Oil Syndicate, which has large holdings of oil leases and properties in this section of Texas. Mr. Thompson has forged well to the front as one of the leading oil producers and business men of the Wichita County oil fields. One of his recent and noteworthy achievements was the bringing in of the famous Bowers gusher, about fifteen miles northeast of Electra. He effected this result in June, 1920, when the well came in as a gusher. The completion of this well was effected under most discouraging circumstances. Mr. Thompson originally became associated with the project only in the way of contracting to drill the well, with no personal interest of a financial order. The well was spudded in late in the fall of 1919. As the drilling progressed, those who were financing the project found difficulty in obtaining funds for continuing the drilling, besides which they began to lose faith in the enterprise. The situation steadily grew worse in this respect, and Mr. Thompson determined to take over the work and continue the operations in an independent way. These operations were carried forward in the face of adverse conditions caused by severe weather and by muddy roads that made impossible the use of automobile trucks in bringing in the heavy supplies that were demanded. Thus such supplies had to be transported by teams, and in addition to this water interfered much with drilling operations. Under these conditions and with a large amount of money involved, it required a stout heart and resolute will to continue the enterprise. The victory was won in the bringing in of a gusher that more than amply re-



paid Mr. Thompson for his work, his confidence and his determined spirit. The Bowers well established a new oil field in Wichita County, and it was soon surrounded by other derricks, thus adding materially to the oil production of the county.

Mr. Thompson, with characteristic loyalty and progressiveness, has proved one of the apostles of civic, industrial and material advancement at Electra, and in evidence of his enterprise and public spirit stands the Thompson Building, which is a three-story brick business block, with offices on the upper floors. By erecting this building he has contributed much to the appearance and business facilities of Electra. Two of his sons by his first marriage, Karl W. and Frederick, are successful and representative young business men of Wichita County, the former having been the promoter and developer of the Southland addition to this vital little city.

In February, 1920, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Thompson to Mrs. Katharine O'Donnell, a talented young woman of gracious personality, and she is the popular chateau of their home. She was a resident of Minneapolis, Minnesota, at the time of her marriage.

EDWARD SCHLAFFKE. While Electra during the past ten years has become one of the most famous towns in the Southwest, it was practically an unknown and unimportant village in the midst of an agricultural district when Edward Schlaffke went there in 1910. Mr. Schlaffke was a merchant when the first big oil discoveries were made in that vicinity, developed a highly profitable business in the course of the oil boom, and has matched his capital and personal enterprise with every successive development in that rich community. He has taken an active share in the oil business, is also a banker and takes the deepest interest and pride in the remarkable history of Electra.

Mr. Schlaffke was born at Horine, in Jefferson County, Missouri, in 1880. Jefferson County is one of the historic counties of Missouri, located just below St. Louis, the county seat being the old town of Hillsboro. Mr. Schlaffke's mother was born there, and her people were early pioneers in the county. His father was a boy when his parents came to this country and settled in Jefferson County.

Edward Schlaffke spent twelve years of his early youth in St. Louis, where he finished his schooling. He was a young man of thirty

when he came to Electra in 1910, and in March of the following year he invested a capital of fifteen hundred dollars to start him in the hardware business. As one of the early men on the ground he was in a position to take advantage of the subsequent rapid growth following the oil discoveries, and his enterprise developed a business of great scope and value. When he sold it in 1919 the sale price was forty-six thousand dollars, a figure that is an interesting index to the individual achievements of Mr. Schlaffke.

He left merchandising to devote his time and energies to his other affairs. He has been a stockholder and director of the First National Bank of Electra since 1914, and in 1917 became its president. This bank is by no means one of the oldest financial institutions of Northwest Texas, but in point of resources it is one of the most prosperous. Mr. Schlaffke has devoted a large amount of capital to the oil industry centered at Electra, and is a director of the Beaver-Electra Refining Company and president of the Beaver-Electra Tank Line Company, which operates a system of two hundred and fifty tank cars for oil transportation.

He has in fact been in the forefront of all worthy movements to place Electra among the wealthiest and most progressive cities of its size in the state. He is president of the Grand Theater Company, which built and operates in the city a theater costing over a hundred thousand dollars, and one of the most attractive playhouses in the Southwest. He is a director in the Farmers Elevator Company and the Electra Ice Company. Mr. Schlaffke is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and other business and civic organizations.

He married Miss Effie Marriott, and they have three children: Catharine, Emeline and Edward, Jr.

CHARLES C. LITTLETON, president of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers Association, is an authority by long experience and expert knowledge on every phase of cotton oil production. He is active executive head of several large cotton oil mills over North Texas, and directs his extensive business affairs from Fort Worth, which city he has considered his home for many years and in which he is regarded as one of the most alert and progressive men of affairs.

Mr. Littleton is a native of Roane County, Tennessee, but since he came to Texas at the age of ten he practically regards the Lone



*Handwritten signature, possibly reading "C. C. Smith".*





Star as his native state. His life has been a program of self effort and hard work. He was employed as a farm hand at the age of seventeen and in the meantime had limited opportunities to acquire even a common school education. For two years he was a section hand on the Texas & Pacific Railroad. From his earnings in that capacity he managed to save enough to attend school six months. The next important step in his career was his appointment as department clerk of the County Court of Parker County. He resigned from that position to take a place in the Bank of Weatherford, and had a valuable training and experience in banking for six years.

Mr. Littleton has been actively identified with the cotton oil business for the past twenty-one years. He resigned from the bank at Weatherford in December, 1899, to become associated with a group of cotton oil mill men, and continuous experience and study have made him an authority on every phase of cotton oil production. An important group of these industries in North Texas are directed by him in an executive capacity as president and general manager. This group includes the Mutual Cotton Oil Company of Fort Worth, and the Whitesboro Cotton Oil Company, the St. Jo Cotton Oil Company, the Nocona Cotton Oil Company, the Gainesville Cotton Oil Company at the places named, and the Planters Cotton Oil Company at Weatherford. It was an appropriate honor when Mr. Littleton was chosen president of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers Association.

For many years he has been active in the civic and social affairs of his home city, where he is a member of the Fort Worth Club and other organizations. May 15, 1895, he married Pearl Corn. They have one daughter, Mrs. Hester Baudaux, and her son, Charles Littleton Baudaux, is named in honor of his grandfather.

Mr. Littleton has taken an active part in political affairs and is recognized as one of the leaders in the republican party in Texas. The State Republican Council, of which he is chairman, was organized in his office in 1919 and has done effective work in eliminating the "color question" from the politics of the state. He was reared a democrat, but later espoused the cause of principles of the republican party, as did also two of his brothers, Jesse M. Littleton, republican mayor of Chattanooga, Tennessee, and John J., now deceased. Another brother, Martin W. Littleton, is the well

known democratic congressman from New York.

HENRY T. JONES has spent all his brief mature career in the various branches of petroleum production, and is one of the most highly qualified technical men in the oil refining processes in Wichita County.

Mr. Jones, who is manager of the Refinery at Iowa Park, was born at Danville, Illinois, some thirty odd years ago. After getting an education he became a worker in the oil fields of Kansas, and has had an uninterrupted experience with the oil refining industry in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. From Oklahoma he came to Wichita Falls early in 1918 to serve with the management of the Texhoma Oil & Refining Company.

In June, 1920, he went from Wichita Falls to Iowa Park as production and refinery manager of the Walker Consolidated Producing & Refining Company. This company is the successor of the original Wichita Valley Refining Company, which built at Iowa Park the first oil refinery in Wichita County. The original company's plant was started with an investment of about twenty-five thousand dollars and a capacity of about five hundred barrels of oil per day. The present company's investment is several million dollars in plant and pipe lines, and the refinery has a capacity of over two thousand barrels per day. From the crude oil is manufactured gasoline, kerosene and various other petroleum products. The pipe line system is an extensive one, reaching nearly all the important oil fields in Wichita County. The Walker Consolidated Producing & Refining Company's interests represent one of the largest and most important industries in Wichita County. It owns many producing wells and has been especially active in developing production in the Kemp-Munger-Allen field of the county.

Though a young man, Mr. Jones has an established reputation over the Southwest as a refiner and manager, and is thoroughly versed in all the intricacies of this highly specialized industry. He is a prominent Mason, being a member of the Scottish Rite Consistory at Dallas, and Maskat Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Wichita Falls.

FELBERT A. RAY. Many wealthy men in Texas today admit that good fortune and favorable circumstances have had much to do with their present material lot. However, good fortune has been only remotely incident-

tal to the interesting career of achievement of a young Wichita Falls business man, Felbert A. Ray, owner of Ray's Sheet Metal Works. If he has achieved an important share in the great prosperity of his home city it is because he has made a productive and essential industry pay him only appropriate rewards for his enterprise and sagacity.

Mr. Ray is still under forty years of age, was born at Kosciusko, Attala County, Mississippi, and was brought to Texas in 1892. With only a common school education he began as a boy to learn the trade of sheet metal worker. He learned his art in Texas and in Oklahoma. For some time he lived at Alvord in Wise County, thence removed to Oklahoma and located at Chickasha, and subsequently followed his trade in Oklahoma City and El Reno, whence he came again to Texas and was at Amarillo just before moving to Wichita Falls.

Mr. Ray established his home at Wichita Falls, then a small city of five thousand population in 1908. He reached here with only six dollars and twenty-five cents, and as a working mechanic he seldom had any surplus beyond a hundred dollars for several years afterward.

Without money capital he capitalized his brains and energy and in 1912 established his present business, the Ray Sheet Metal Works. In the growth and development of this industry Mr. Ray acknowledges a debt to the great oil boom chiefly because as a result there was furnished a constant market for his products, most of which are used in connection with the oil well drilling industry.

Just eight years after he established his modest business, in 1920, Mr. Ray built a large exclusive plant located at the corner of Oak Street and Virginia Avenue in the southeast part of the city. This plant occupies half a block of ground and the buildings, including the new addition, are 120 by 150 feet. It is a modern industrial plant, with much attention given to light, ventilation and working space and other working conditions. The new buildings and equipment required an increase in the capital stock to a hundred thousand dollars. It is significant of Mr. Ray's rapid progress that he owns nearly all this stock himself, a nominal interest being held by his uncle, William R. Gay, who is office manager.

The large plant, with the additional building mentioned, and the equipment of fifty thousand dollars worth of modern power machinery, is the largest of its kind this side of

St. Louis, and one of the really important industrial enterprises of the oil metropolis. Fifty workmen, many of them skilled and highly paid mechanics, are employed. The machinery includes the most modern corrugating machines, culvert-making machines, pipe-making machines, and many other devices for the making of all kinds of tanks, piping, culverts, well-casing, eave troughs, and practically everything in galvanized iron. The largest business is the manufacture of galvanized iron tanks and well-casing for the oil industry. The concern has a large wholesale trade in tanks for farm purposes, and other articles made from galvanized ware. The galvanized iron is received flat from eastern factories, but all the processes of fabrication are done in the plant. The wholesale feature of the business includes a demand from many sections of West Texas, from Amarillo to San Antonio. Their steam boilers, fed by natural gas, furnish power, and there is two hundred feet of line shafting in the plant.

Not all of Mr. Ray's capital is represented in this thriving industry. He is a property owner in other cities of Texas and Oklahoma, having business buildings in Chickasha, Oklahoma, valued at a hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Ray is affiliated with the Order of Elks. He married Miss Blanche Hobson, of Oklahoma, and they have two daughters, Opal Ray and Mary Frances Ray.

WALTER P. MORGAN, an ex-service man who for ten months was with the American armies in France, has for several years both before and since the great war been one of the leading young business men of Wichita Falls, where he is vice president and general manager of the Morgan Feed & Fuel Company.

Mr. Morgan was born at Henrietta, Texas, in 1887, a son of C. W. and Louisa J. (Ray) Morgan. His mother is still living. Walter Morgan grew up on a farm in North Texas, but at the age of sixteen, in 1903, came to Wichita Falls, and for two years attended the city high school. Largely through his individual exertions he has been responsible for the growth and upbuilding of a plant and organization that share prominently in the commercial affairs of the city. The Morgan Feed & Fuel Company, of which he is president, does both a wholesale and retail business in feed and fuel. Early in 1920 the company occupied its new warehouse and yards on Austin Street in the southern indus-



trial section of the city, where they have one of the largest and most complete plants of the kind in Texas.

Mr. Morgan's war services began in January, 1918, with his volunteering as private. He joined Field Remount Squadron No. 302 at Jacksonville, Florida. From the ranks he was promoted to second lieutenant. His ten months' overseas duty began with his landing in France, May 13, 1918. His squadron operated successively with the First Army, the Third Army and the Army of Occupation. His first fighting experience at the front was at Chateau Thierry, and he was in that sector and between there and Rheims until September 15th, when he went into the Verdun sector, and was in the Argonne Forest when the armistice was signed on November 11th. He reached America March 9, 1919, and was discharged March 11th.

Mr. Morgan married Miss Ruth H. Masters, of Sherman, Texas, on April 8, 1919. They have a son, Walter P. Morgan, Jr., born March 2, 1920. Mr. Morgan is a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

ROBERT A. PAINTER. Practical oil men all over North Texas acknowledge a great debt to the enterprise of Robert A. Painter in establishing and building up one of the most indispensable auxiliaries to successful work in the development of oil territory. This is the Lone Star Tool Company, of which he is founder and president, operating a model twentieth century factory where nearly every tool, appliance and equipment used in the oil fields are manufactured complete.

Mr. Painter from his earliest recollections has had an oil district as his home environment. He was born in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, in 1878. That was an important center of petroleum production. He spent part of his boyhood in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and also attended school in West Virginia, being in that portion of West Virginia where petroleum is one of the leading sources of wealth. The feature of this environment which influenced Mr. Painter in the selection of a career was its mechanical and technical side. He learned the machinist's trade and is a thoroughly expert mechanical engineer involving practically every mechanical facility connected with oil production. He came to Oklahoma about the time of the beginning of the great oil boom in that state and established the Muskogee Tool Company,

which has since become one of the large concerns of its kind.

In 1911 the Electra oil field was discovered in North Texas, and this development made Wichita Falls a logical point for the establishment of such an industry as Mr. Painter had specialized in. Therefore in 1912 he started a small tool shop in the city, and later took over the shop of the Ramona Machine Company. In 1914 he organized the Lone Star Tool Company, and from that time devoted renewed energy and capital to enlarging the tool manufacturing business. At first his plant had an equipment costing about fifteen thousand dollars. The present modern plant inventories around four hundred thousand dollars. Associated with Mr. Painter in the conduct and management of the Lone Star Tool Company are W. R. Hammond as assistant superintendent and who has been an invaluable assistant to Mr. Painter in the development and growth of the firm; Mr. H. J. Fenton is vice president and has been associated with Mr. Painter since 1917, and has been instrumental in bringing about the present plant of the Lone Star Tool Company. His experience as a salesman of oil well supplies has proved of great benefit in his present connection.

This plant of the Lone Star Tool Company is on Mississippi Avenue at the corner of Oak Street. The buildings are modern concrete and brick structures, that for convenience of operation and facilities of shop work and practice are conceded by engineers and technical men to be among the most modern in the country, and certainly unsurpassed in any western city. The modern idea of plenty of light and ventilation is carried out completely. The machines are of the most expensive and modern design, driven individually by compressed air from electrical power, while the compressed air plant is one of the most modern and complete found anywhere, and was installed at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars.

The output of the company is almost exclusively the manufacture of tools for oil well drilling and the various complicated devices and tool auxiliaries to the drilling of oil wells, the erection of rigs and the installation of drilling outfits. The business is a self-sufficient and complete one, since the tools are all manufactured first hand from forgings made in the shops, and the only raw material brought in from the outside are the original steel billets. One feature of the equipment is an electric



crane running the entire length of the shops and through the yards. Thus in about half a dozen years Mr. Painter has given Wichita Falls one of its leading and most valuable industries. He is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce and Wichita Club. Mr. Painter married Miss Edith Brown, of West Virginia. Their four children are Zella E., Mabel, Pearl and Mary.

ANDREW L. JACKSON has had an active membership as a practicing lawyer of the Fort Worth bar for a quarter of a century, and enjoys the highest standing in his profession, not only in Texas but in many other cities where his professional engagements have made him known in the trial of cases before State and Federal Courts.

Mr. Jackson was born in Sumter County, Alabama, May 18, 1862. The family settled in Alabama just a century ago. His parents, James and Charlotte (Blakeney) Jackson, were married in South Carolina, near Cheraw, Chesterfield County, in 1836, and their bridal tour was a wagon journey across the country to Sumter County, Alabama. They lived out their lives in that section of Alabama, and the father was a farmer and planter. He died about 1865, while the mother lived to the age of seventy-seven. Andrew L. is the youngest of nine children, eight of whom reached mature years.

His boyhood was spent in the environment of an Alabama farm, and as a result of the war he had limited opportunities and had to construct his own career with little aid from any one. He attended a country school near his birthplace, and for several years was a teacher, largely as a means of achieving his higher and professional education. Mr. Jackson is a graduate of the University of Alabama with the class of 1884. Then after several years of teaching he entered the law school of Columbia, now George Washington, University at Washington, District of Columbia, and had the benefit of instruction from some of the great masters of jurisprudence and also of residence at the capital city. Mr. Jackson received his LL.B. degree in 1893 and the following year was awarded the Master of Laws degree. He came to Fort Worth in December, 1894, was admitted to the bar and at once began practice. He has never had a partnership, but since the earlier years his practice has been one not only of large volume but of first rate importance. As an attorney he has practiced and handled cases

before many of the Federal Courts of the country, at Washington, District of Columbia, Chicago, Detroit, Cincinnati, Madison, Wisconsin, Cleveland, San Francisco, Baltimore, Maryland, and Atlanta, Georgia, and has had many associations with the leading American lawyers.

Mr. Jackson is a member of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce, is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, and has long been one of the leading men in the First Baptist Church. In 1895 he married Miss Annie Wylie, daughter of Oscar Wylie, of Sumter County, Alabama. They have three daughters, Virginia, Lillian and Edith Mae.

ROBERT LEE YATES cast his lot with the City of Wichita Falls when it was a busy country town expressing its character largely as a shipping point and a center of market and distribution for the outlying agricultural communities. Mr. Yates has taken great pride in the growth and development of the city during the past twenty years, and his name has come to signify good citizenship and also leadership in the community's affairs.

He was born at Sharon in Weakley County, Tennessee, March 13, 1875, son of William and Marie (Malin) Yates. His father was born at Lynchburg, Virginia, and his mother at Ralston, Tennessee. His father was a Confederate soldier and after the war lived in Tennessee, where he died in 1887.

Robert Lee Yates was twelve years of age when his father died. He grew up and attended school at Sharon and in 1891 came to Texas. His first home was in Texarkana, later at Wolfe City, and at Fort Worth he entered the railroad service of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway. Mr. Yates is a veteran in railroad operating circles, and for seventeen consecutive years, from July 6, 1902, until 1919, he was a conductor on the Fort Worth & Denver road. His home has been at Wichita Falls since 1902. He resigned from the railroad service to take an active part in the oil industry in Wichita County, and has had some important interests in the development of that field. Later he has acquired other business connections, among them being the ownership of the cigar and news stand in the courthouse. He is known as a man of thoroughness and efficiency in everything he undertakes. He is a charter member of Division No. 515, Order of Railway Conductors, at Wichita Falls. In January, 1921, he became a candidate for the



*A. L. Jackson.*





office of police commissioner of Wichita Falls. His wife and children are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Yates married Miss Lella Fultz, who was born and reared at Ladonia, Texas. Their two children are, Gerald Scott, born August 21, 1902, and Ruth Marie, who was born September 27, 1904.

HENRY S. FORD, while running a drug business in West Texas some years ago, took over the management of a small local picture show and thus became interested in a business that is now one of the greatest in the country in capital and number of people interested, and has gone from one modest success to another until now the "D. F. R. Organization," of which he is a member, is one of the largest amusement corporations in North and West Texas. This organization owns playhouses in a number of Texas cities, but chiefly at Wichita Falls, where a large part of the patronage of theatrical talent is indebted to Mr. Ford and his associates.

Mr. Ford was born at McCondy, Mississippi, in 1884, son of Dr. S. Q. and Maggie (Shell) Ford, also natives of the same state. The family moved to Texas in 1890, locating at Temple in Bell County. Henry S. Ford was reared and educated at Temple, and while there learned the drug business and became a registered pharmacist.

About 1910 he located at Tulia in the Plains country and was a retail druggist of that town. About 1913 he took over the picture show house, thus making his entry into the amusement business, and he has long since discontinued his work as a druggist. Wichita Falls has been his business headquarters and home since March, 1920. His associates in the D. F. R. Organization are Ross Rodgers of Amarillo and Dr. E. Lee Dye of Plainview. The full corporate name of their business is Dye, Ford & Rodgers Enterprises. They own and conduct vaudeville and picture show houses in Wichita Falls, Amarillo, Plainview, Canyon and Dalhart. Most of their capital is at Wichita Falls, where they control and operate five playhouses—the Olympic, Palace, Empress, Majestic and the Wichita theaters. Three of these, the Olympic, Majestic and Empress, are devoted exclusively to pictures, the Wichita is patronized by the "legitimate" drama organizations, and the Palace is a vaudeville house.

The Olympic Theater, completed and opened for business in 1920, ranks with the

very largest and best equipped picture theaters in Texas, has a seating capacity of over a thousand, and has the third largest combination organ of any theater in the state. This instrument, which was installed several months after the theater opened, is a Hope-Jones organ costing sixteen thousand dollars. The Olympic has every facility for a perfect technique for motion pictures and also every convenience contributing to the comfort and pleasure of spectators.

The Palace Theater, completed and opened in January, 1921, is devoted exclusively to vaudeville. It handles the complete Majestic program, and is now the first city in Texas marking the tour of Majestic programs in the state. These programs are witnessed at Wichita Falls before they go to Fort Worth and Dallas. Like the Olympic, the Palace is a theater of the first class and most modern type, having been constructed without regard to expense in order to give Wichita Falls a perfect vaudeville house.

Mr. Ford is a member of the Masonic Order and the Elks. He married Miss Aleta Bruce, of Georgetown, Texas, and their two children are Leah and Steve.

WALTON W. MURPHY, whose numerous friends and admirers in a number of communities of Northwest Texas know him as "Pat" Murphy, is auditor of Wichita County, and has had a long and varied experience in public and business affairs.

He was born in Union Parish, Louisiana, in 1880, and came to Texas when a youth. He attended high school and business college at Fort Worth, and leaving that city removed to Haskell, Texas. He was assistant cashier of the Farmers National Bank of Haskell until 1908. At Dallas he was for three years clerk of the Criminal District Court, and then for two years chief deputy in the office of Dallas County's sheriff, following which he was special assistant county attorney of Dallas County.

Mr. Murphy has been a resident of Wichita Falls since 1918. In July, 1919, he was appointed auditor of Wichita County by District Judges Scurry and Bonner. As auditor he has charge of the county finances, supervising the expenditures for all purposes and the purchasing of supplies. Texas laws make this a very important and highly responsible office, particularly so in such a rich and growing county as Wichita. The office is one requiring for the proper discharge of its duties a man

of business ability and experience of the first rank.

Mr. Murphy is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Wichita Falls, and is affiliated with the Elks. He married Miss Auba Post, of Haskell, Texas, and they have two daughters, Burch and Faire.

E. R. COCKRELL, mayor of the City of Fort Worth, had an active part in public affairs of Texas for many years prior to his election to the office he now holds. As a lawyer he has been one of the men of prominence in North Texas and at Fort Worth for many years. He has been active in many good causes, and his professional standing and his integrity of character have well earned him the confidence of all interests and classes who seek effective leadership in matters of civic advancement.

Mr. Cockrell was born in Missouri April 2, 1872, son of H. C. and Sadie (Reiley) Cockrell, who were also native Missourians. His father was a lawyer by profession and died in 1918. His mother is now living at San Jose, California.

The oldest of five children, E. R. Cockrell grew up in the State of Montana and had a rugged experience there on the stock ranges. Later he acquired a liberal education and is a man of mature scholarship, an important factor in his advancement as a lawyer. He received the Bachelor of Arts degree from Texas Christian University and is the president of the Alumni Association of that institution. He holds the Master of Arts degree from Drake University at Des Moines, Iowa, and is a graduate of law from the Iowa College of Law. He did post-graduate work in law and economics at the University of Chicago, Columbia University and Oxford University in England, spending a year in investigating city and national governments in Europe and also acquiring much first hand knowledge of municipal affairs in New York and other cities.

Mr. Cockrell was admitted to practice law by the Supreme Courts of Montana and Texas, and has been a resident of Texas for twenty-one years. Since 1910 his home has been in Fort Worth. He founded the College of Law of Texas Christian University, and much of the time since then has been devoted to this university department. In 1921 Mr. Cockrell was put forward as the candidate of a large group of Fort Worth citizens for mayor, and his election which followed showed one

of the most sweeping victories ever recorded in municipal affairs.

In 1897 he married Miss Dora Brokaw, of Des Moines, Iowa. They have two children, Dura Louise and Vardaman. Mr. Cockrell is a member of the Masonic Order and Shrine, of the Knights of Pythias, the Chamber of Commerce, Kiwanis Club and the Christian Church.

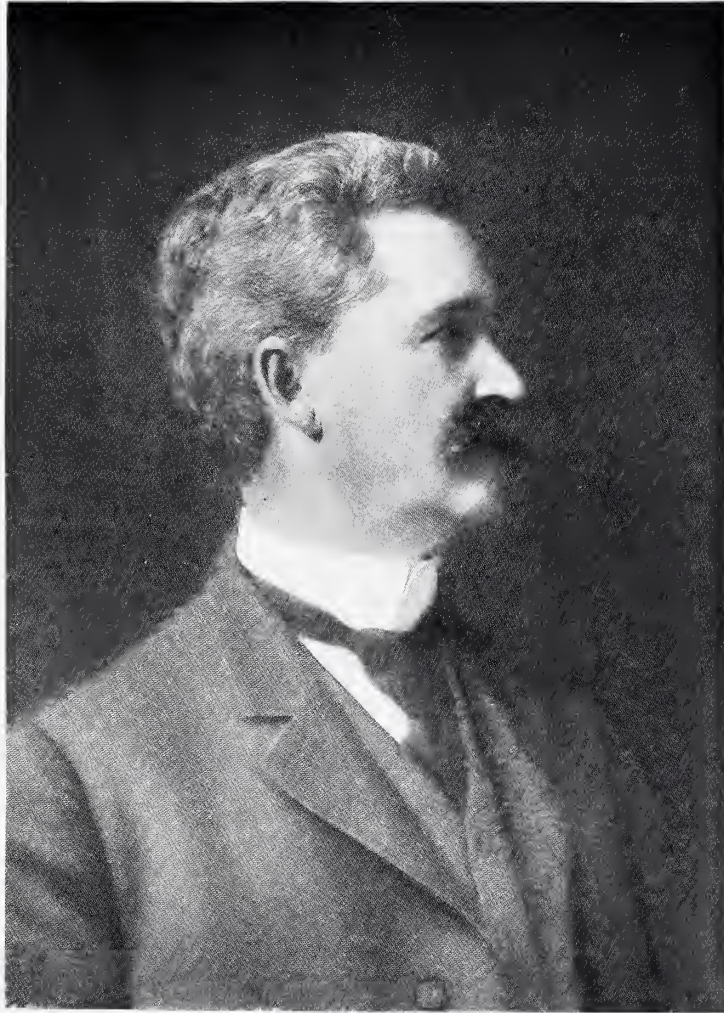
ANDREW THOMAS BYERS came to Fort Worth some thirty odd years ago as a northern lawyer, capitalist and business man, and through his personal enterprise and the resources he commanded contributed in a vital and significant way to the first real industrial progress and advancement of the city. He is credited with having been the chief influence in giving Fort Worth a modern system of electric service transportation, and at one time he owned the land and made the disposition of it, through wise planning, by which all that section of the city north of the river has become the scene of Fort Worth's most permanent industrialism, the stockyards and packing plant.

Mr. Byers was born in Madison County, Ohio, September 27, 1847, son of John and Sarah (Painter) Byers. His parents were native Pennsylvanians and early settlers in Madison County, Ohio. His father died at the age of eighty-two and his mother at seventy-eight, and all but one of their ten children grew to mature years and four are still living.

The sixth child and fourth son, Andrew T. Byers, came to manhood with a liberal education acquired in the public schools and later as a graduate in 1874 from the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. He studied law at Springfield, Ohio, under Judge Shellebarger, and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He at once entered a busy practice at Springfield, was elected and served as city attorney three years, and was also admitted to practice in the Federal Courts of Cincinnati. Beginning about 1884, his law practice was continued at the same time with an increasing share in manufacturing industry, and these interests continued to engage him in Ohio until 1888, when he came to Fort Worth.

Fort Worth was then struggling with some of its most difficult problems involved in a change from a country town to a city, and its chief importance was still as a market town for the tributary district, with very little manufacturing or industry. On coming to Fort





A. W. Ryan





Worth Mr. Byers bought 1,400 acres of land, including practically all the Trinity River bottoms north of the courthouse, where the Fort Worth stockyards and many of the kindred industries now have their location. Mr. Byers and his associates laid off what is now North Fort Worth, and as a means of developing this property and also the city in general he and his associates also secured a lease on the old Fort Worth Street Railway property, which had only one line on Main Street. The tracks were extended to the south side and also to North Fort Worth, a double track was laid, and electricity was substituted for horse motive power. It was one of the first electric railway systems constructed in the Southwest, the electric lines in Kansas City and St. Louis having been built about the same time. Thus Mr. Byers was busily engaged for a number of years in modernizing this southwestern city, and has been deeply interested in everything vitally concerning Fort Worth since then. He has handled many tracts of real estate, and in recent years has also become interested as an investor in oil production. He is an honored member of the Fort Worth Club and the River Crest Country Club.

In 1877 Mr. Byers married Ida Bidwell. Of their three children the only one now living is Gertrude, whose husband, Dan C. Richardson, is auditor of the Western Electric Company of New York.

L. H. VAN ZANDT is one of Fort Worth's prominent business men, long identified with and now proprietor of the Van Zandt Iron Works at 209-215 West Railroad Avenue. This is an industry that has lent its facilities to a broad general service in former years, and is now exclusively devoted to the manufacture of ice and refrigerating machinery, and as such stands as the largest and one of the most exclusive plants of the kind in the Southwest.

Mr. Van Zandt was born in Fort Worth August 26, 1871, and is a birthright pioneer of the city. The house in which he was born stood at the corner of Throckmorton and Sixth streets, on the present site of the First Christian Church. He is a son of Dr. I. L. and Ellen (Henderson) Van Zandt, native Texans. L. H. Van Zandt acquired his early education in Fort Worth's schools and had a thorough training in technical lines for his chosen career. He attended the Rose Polytechnic Institute of Terre Haute, Indiana, and also the University of Michigan. On return-

ing to Fort Worth he established the Van Zandt-Claypool Machine Company, which later became the Van Zandt-Moore Iron Works, and is now the Van Zandt Iron Works, with Mr. Van Zandt, proprietor. Since the facilities of the concern have been exclusively devoted to the manufacture of ice and refrigerating machinery the business has greatly expanded. Every large building in Fort Worth of any consequence has had part of its equipment installed and manufactured by the Van Zandt Iron Works. These include in part the Fort Worth National Bank Building, the First National Bank Building, the W. T. Waggoner Building, Dan Waggoner Building, Star-Telegram Building, Neil P. Anderson, Building, F. and M. National Bank Building, the Carter Grocery Company, Metropolitan Hotel, Joseph's Cafe, Westbrook Hotel, Hotel Winfield, Turner & Dingee Building, Walker Bread Company's Plant, and many others. The company's products and service have also gone as far away as Colorado and Louisiana.

Mr. Van Zandt married Miss Lula Keese December 18, 1907. They have four children, William, Gertrude, L. H., Jr., and Nell.

FRED MAKIN has been a factor in Fort Worth's essential industries for a period of fifteen years, is a busy and public spirited citizen and is a representative of the city's manufacturing industries, being junior partner in the firm of Lauritzen & Makin, owners of one of the leading planing mills in this section of the state.

Mr. Makin was born in England in 1874. He received some of his education in his native country, but in 1885 was taken to Canada and lived there for seven years, until he was nearly grown. For several years he had his home at Rochester, New York, and also in St. Louis, Missouri, and in 1905 came to Fort Worth to take charge of the Fort Worth Planing Mill. He acquired his first experience as an operative in a planing mill when a youth, and his familiarity with that industry is the result of fully thirty years of work and management. He remained with the Fort Worth Planing Mill until 1912, when he and Mr. Lauritzen established their present business. They have a modernly equipped plant, employ a large force of hands, and the quality of their service and output brought them a steadily increasing business.

Mr. Makin married Miss Mattie Harris. By this marriage he has a son, Clarence H. In 1905 he married Lillian See, and they have

two children, Raynard and Marjorie E. Mr. Makin is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and is a member of the Fort Worth Rotary Club.

V. LAURITZEN. An industry that goes far toward giving complete effectiveness to the industrial efficiency of the City of Fort Worth is the extensive wood working and planing mill plant of the firm Lauritzen & Makin. The senior member of this firm has had a practical experience in the operation of planing mill equipment over thirty years, and has been a busy citizen of Fort Worth since 1905.

He was born in Denmark, October 26, 1873, and was thirteen years of age when he came to America in 1886. After living for a time in Chicago he removed to Springfield, Illinois, and in that city was employed for twelve years in a planing mill, going through and acquiring a practical knowledge of every detail of the industry.

Mr. Lauritzen came to Fort Worth in 1905 to take charge of the Southwestern Planing Mill. After a year he became manager of the Texas Planing Mill, and was with that firm until 1912, when he and Fred Makin organized the firm of Lauritzen & Makin and began the business which they have carried forward by progressive stages until they have one of the most reliable plants of the kind in Texas. They employ a large force of men, work up immense quantities of raw lumber, and send their products to all the towns and communities around Fort Worth.

In 1895 Mr. Lauritzen married Miss Hulda Arnesen, a native of Norway. They are the parents of three children, Arthur W., Mabel and Helen. Mr. Lauritzen is a representative of the planing mill interests in membership in the Fort Worth Rotary Club. He is active in fraternal affairs, being a Royal Arch Mason, Knight of Pythias, and a member of the D. O. K. K., the Yeomen, the Modern Woodmen of America, Royal Neighbors and Eastern Star.

HOMER LYNE. Homer Lyne has supplied most of the initiative and aggressive business ability that has enabled him from a modest start in the automobile supply business, with only a few hundred dollars capital, to develop one of the leading institutions of the kind in the state known as the Texas Automobile Supply Company of Fort Worth, of which he is president. Mr. Lyne acquired his early business training in Fort Worth, later was in the

East for several years, and made a success as an individual salesman before he returned to Fort Worth to take up his present business endeavors.

He was born at Palestine, Texas, August 19, 1899, son of John P. and Ida (Mayfield) Lyne, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Texas. His father died when about fifty-three and his mother at fifty-one. Homer is the youngest of three children, all of whom are still living. He was seven years of age when the family came to Fort Worth and he attended the grammar and high schools of the city.

Mr. Lyne was thirteen when he went to work in one of the first packing houses at Fort Worth. Subsequently he was collector for the local telephone company. For several years he carried on the study of medicine but did not complete his studies, finding a more congenial field in commercial lines. On leaving Texas he went east to Richmond, Virginia, and for about a year was timekeeper with the locomotive works. During 1909 he was a book salesman and then joined the Richmond Sales Company of New York City, selling vacuum cleaners. For over a year he traveled for this firm as an individual salesman and then on his record was made branch manager at Rochester, New York.

Mr. Lyne returned to Fort Worth in 1911, and with only \$800 of capital at his command began dealing in automobile supplies and accessories. He has been in business now for nine years and every year has witnessed a notable increase and expansion of his company's affairs. In 1912 the business was incorporated, a stock company with a capital of \$9,000. At that time a competitive business was acquired. In 1915 the capital was increased to \$25,000, in 1919 another increase to \$75,000 was made, and at the present time the Texas Automobile Supply Company is a wholesale concern, and recently the capital was increased to \$200,000.

Mr. Lyne is one of Fort Worth's public spirited and progressive business men and citizens. He is a popular member of the Fort Worth Club, Glen Garden Country Club, the Rotary Club, is a prominent Mason, having achieved the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite and is a member of the Shrine and also belongs to the Elks.

ALFONSE AUGUST. Permanent residents of Fort Worth and many who have temporarily sojourned in the city at any time within the



past thirty years know by name at least Alfonse August and the business conducted under his name, a high class clothing and men's furnishing store that has been a familiar institution in the shopping district for years.

Mr. August was born in Germany but was brought to the United States when a child. He grew up and received his education in the public schools of New York City, and also attended school after coming to Fort Worth, where he has lived for thirty years. He acquired a thorough business training here, and eventually engaged in the clothing business, a business widely known as the A. and L. August Clothing Company, of which he is president. Out of his prosperity Mr. August has also contributed to the upbuilding of Fort Worth as a commercial center. He is builder and owner of the August Building and also of the Handsome Majestic Theater. He is a member of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce, Knights of Pythias, Credit Men's Association, is a director in the Texas State Bank and in the West India Cigar Company of New York and Porto Rico. He is a member of the River Crest Country Club and the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. August married Miss Hattie Bann, of Rochester, New York.

S. A. MENCZER is president of the Collinsville Manufacturing Company, a large metal industry of Fort Worth. Mr. Menczer learned the sheet metal trade as a boy in Dallas and has been identified with the business throughout his mature career. He is also well known in oil circles.

He was born at New Orleans, Louisiana, June 23, 1870, son of Jacob and Regina (Hecht) Menczer. His father was a native of Hungary, came to America and located at New Orleans in 1865, but in 1872 moved to Dallas, Texas, where he lived until his death in 1890. His wife died in 1916. Of their six children one died in infancy and S. A. Menczer was the fourth child.

He was two years of age when his parents moved to Dallas, and that city he knew as his first environment. He was educated in the public schools and as a boy began an apprenticeship at the sheet metal trade. After serving his time he traveled about the country as a journeyman, but in 1902 became associated as general manager of the Collinsville Manufacturing Company. He did much to build up that local industry of Fort Worth and in

1914 bought out the business and has since been principal owner. The plant has an equipment for every class of work in sheet metal and fireproof building supplies, and the business is one employing about thirty people.

Mr. Menczer is president of the Contractors Oil Company and the Sixteen Oil Company and is owner of real estate properties both in Dallas and Fort Worth.

In 1911 he married Miss Lulu Reeve, of Albia, Iowa. He is affiliated with the Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Rotary Club, and is a member of the Jewish Church.

MELVILLE E. PETERS. One of the wealthiest and fastest growing cities in the country, Wichita Falls has attracted able men in all the walks of life to share in its activities. One of them is Melville E. Peters, who for nearly a quarter of a century was a leading lawyer of Denver before coming to Wichita Falls.

Mr. Peters was born at Hillsdale, Michigan, in 1870. His parents, William J. and Roxey (Troup) Peters, were natives of the State of New York. He grew up in Southern Michigan, was educated in public schools, and graduated in law with the class of 1891 from the University of Michigan. For several years he practiced at Coldwater, Michigan, but in 1894 moved to Denver, Colorado, and was a resident of that western city twenty-four years, and all the time had his law offices in one building. He handled a large general practice as a lawyer and was known as an attorney of solid substantial attainments, appearing regularly in important litigation in the various State and Federal courts.

In the meantime Mr. Peters had been attracted by the growing prominence of Wichita Falls, and having a great faith in the future of that city and Texas in general, moved south in 1918, and his talents and abilities soon opened a way for a large professional program, in which he is now engaged. Mr. Peters is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Wichita County Bar Association, and the Wichita and University clubs. He married Miss Lola Johnson, of Illinois.

SHEKAR S. KOURI. A great deal of romance surrounds the oil industry when it is viewed from a distance, but those who are connected with its everyday operation realize that it is governed by the same principles as any other line of business. There are honest men in it, and those who do not hesitate to defraud

when an opportunity arises, but the ones who gain a permanent standing in the development of oil interests must work and plan just as they are compelled to do in many other industries of the country. At Wichita Falls there are certain men whose names, as connected with the oil industry, are synonyms for uprightness, ability and practical experience, and whose lives stand out as examples for others to follow. One of these is Shekar S. Kouri, who is ranked throughout the oil circles of Texas and Oklahoma as an expert on the location and development of oil properties.

Shekar S. Kouri was born in the Town of Mardjoun, Syria, in 1879, and is a descendant of one of the highest caste families of ancient Syria. The place where he was born is twelve miles from the River Jordan. There he was reared, and he was carefully educated in the Syrian College of Damascus.

In 1895 Mr. Kouri came to the United States and for a time lived in New York City but left there in 1897 for Texas, first locating at Terrell, where he was engaged in a business enterprise. From there he went to Oklahoma and was the principal builder of the Town of Duke in Jackson County. Having completed that undertaking he went to Duncan, Oklahoma, and embarked in the oil business, and has since then continued to devote himself to this line. In 1915 he located permanently at Wichita Falls, and has invested in some producing land of great value. He is a man of the utmost practical experience in the oil business, and his remarkable success has been fairly attained. Mr. Kouri belongs to the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce, and through it is rendering an effective service in securing further improvements for the city. A Mason, he has attained to the Knight Templar degree and is a member of Maskat Temple, Wichita Falls. Like so many of the oil producers of the Wichita Falls district, Mr. Kouri is an educated gentleman who could have made a name for himself in one or other of the learned professions had he cared to enter them. Using his knowledge of books and men in his business he has forged ahead, and stands today one of the leaders in the oil industry of Northwest Texas.

ORVILLE BULLINGTON came to Wichita Falls before it was known as a center of the petroleum industry, and for more than ten years has practiced law. He is senior member of the law firm Bullington, Boone, Humphrey & Hoffman, one of the busiest law firms in North Texas.

Mr. Bullington is a native of Texas, son of W. I. Bullington. He graduated in 1901 from the Sam Houston Normal at Huntsville, and attended the University of Texas Law School in Austin, graduating in 1905. He practiced for four years at Benjamin in Knox County, and while there served as county attorney. Mr. Bullington has been a resident of Wichita Falls since 1909, and his abilities have well earned his position as head of one of the largest law firms in this section of the state. At the beginning of petroleum development he became an investor in properties in Wichita County and owns production in several pools in the county. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club and the Elks Club. Mr. Bullington married Miss Sadie Kell.

WALTER B. PYRON acquired an expert knowledge of petroleum production in the Gulf Coast oil fields of Texas and Louisiana, and for several years past has been one of the prominent oil men whose business interests are centered at Fort Worth, where he is well known in business, civic and social circles.

Mr. Pyron was born near Charlotte, North Carolina, April 10, 1882, oldest of the fourteen children of T. P. and Helen (Fesperman) Pyron. His parents were native North Carolinians. His mother died at the age of forty-five and his father is now living at Blossom, Texas.

Walter B. Pyron was twelve years of age when brought to Texas, and finished his education in the common and high schools. He acquired his initial experience in the oil business in the fields of Southern Texas, where he was a worker for five years, and for eight years was in the oil districts of Louisiana. Since coming to Fort Worth in 1918 Mr. Pyron has been vice president of the Gulf Production Company and has also acquired other interests in a business way in this city.

He is prominent in Masonry, a Knight Templar and Scottish Rite, and also a Shriner, is a member of the Fort Worth Club and River Crest Country Club. He is vice president of the Mid Continent Oil and Gas Association, and a vice president of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce. In 1907 Mr. Pyron married Mary Greer, of Beaumont, Texas. Politically Mr. Pyron is a republican.

BERT J. BEAN. Physically and in population and business Wichita Falls is a new city. Men who were here ten years ago are referred





W. B. Brown





to as old timers. One interesting case of survival from a much earlier period is that of Bert J. Bean. The Bean family came to Wichita Falls about the time the first railroad was built, nearly forty years ago. Bert J. Bean has exemplified that quality of enterprise that has enabled him to keep his business expanding and growing in proportion to his environment. When Wichita Falls was little more than a country town the O. W. Bean & Son wholesale and retail grocery house was one of the institutions that attracted trade to the city from a large surrounding country. Bert J. Bean is still in business, but in recent years has specialized, eliminating groceries, and is now proprietor of the finest coffee roasting plant in Northwestern Texas.

Mr. Bean was born at Jackson, Michigan, November 18, 1868, son of Otis W. and Jennie (Butler) Bean. His American ancestry goes back to the very earliest Colonial period, where one Sir John Bean came to the Colonies from Scotland. Members of the family have been in successive generations identified with nearly all the new states and districts in their development. Moses W. Bean was born in New Hampshire, and in 1834, when two years of age, was taken by his parents to Southern Michigan. His father, Sinkler Bean, established a home in the wilderness at what is now the City of Jackson. Otis W. Bean became a merchant and also for a number of years was a tanner in Michigan. His home and his land at Jackson included the historic spot known as "under the oaks" where the republican party was born in Michigan by formal organization in 1854. Otis W. Bean attended that meeting which launched the Grand Old Party. The old Bean home at Jackson is still standing, and on the property is a tablet commemorating the historic meeting of original republicans.

In 1883 Otis W. Bean brought his family from Tecumseh, Michigan, to Wichita Falls, Texas. Bert J. Bean was then fifteen years of age, and had acquired his education in the public schools of Tecumseh. His older brother, Charles W. Bean, is now living in California. There was one sister, Mrs. Nina Butler, of Long Beach, California.

In 1889 was organized the grocery firm of O. W. Bean & Son, Bert being junior partner. Otis W. Bean built for his store building a two-story brick on Ohio Street near Sixth. This structure is still standing and is one of the landmarks of the early commercial districts of Wichita Falls. From a retail busi-

ness the firm began jobbing and extended its wholesale trade in groceries all over Northern Texas and Southern Oklahoma. Otis W. Bean was a fine type of merchant and made his name synonymous with the strictest commercial honor. He died in 1900, and after his death Bert J. Bean continued the business as a grocery until 1913.

He then organized the Bert Bean Coffee Company, wholesale coffee roasters. His plant was on Indiana Avenue until the fall of 1919, when he moved into his present building, which he built for the purpose at the corner of Sixth and Ohio streets. This building is a brick and concrete structure, one story and basement, 100 by 37½ feet, fronting on Sixth Street. It is absolutely fireproof and was designed and built exclusively for the business, and exemplifies all the value of Mr. Bean's long experience. There is no other coffee roasting plant like it in Texas, but more important than the mechanical facilities is the knowledge Mr. Bean has gained from thirty years of experience. He is a real expert in the ranks of coffee roasters. At this plant coffees are selected, blended, roasted, ground and tested for "cup quality" before being marketed, and the extensive business is a tribute to the faultless quality of his product.

As the city's oldest merchant Mr. Bean has likewise been one of the most public spirited citizens. He is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce, being formerly one of its directors, is a member of the Rotary Club, the Elks, and in former years served as a member of the city council and was also a second lieutenant in the Wichita Rifles of the Texas State Militia. He has long been prominent in the Texas Retail State Merchants' Association, and at one time was vice president of the Wichita Falls State Bank. In 1896 he married Miss Bessie M. Bean, a first cousin, daughter of Lorenzo D. Bean. She died at Wichita Falls April 20, 1911, leaving one son, Walter L. In June, 1914, Mr. Bean was married to Mrs. Virgil McMahon.

BEN G. ONEAL is a product of West Texas, began the practice of law at Weatherford, and since coming to Wichita Falls his practice has been largely confined to civil and corporate affairs, his firm handling the legal interests of some of the wealthiest corporations and individuals in North Texas.

Mr. Oneal was born near Grenada in Grenada County, Mississippi, in 1875, son of J. M. and Elizabeth (Lamb) Oneal. He was a

small child when his father died, and in 1879 his mother and her family came to Texas. The maternal grandfather, Nathan Lamb, located in Stephens County when it was out on the frontier, and became identified with the cattle industry. The home of the Lamb family was a little north of west of Breckenridge, county seat of Stephens County, and in a locality now central in one of the greatest oil booms in history.

Ben G. Oneal grew up on a Texas ranch, but spent about seven years in college and university, attending both the University of Texas and the University of Nashville in Tennessee. After three years in the law school of the University of Texas he received the Bachelor of Laws degree. When he took up practice at Weatherford, the county seat of historic Parker County, his partner was the Hon. Fritz Lanham, now congressman, and son of the late Governor Lanham. Mr. Oneal continued general practice at Weatherford until 1916, when he removed to Wichita Falls.

In Wichita Falls he is a member of the firm Martin & Oneal, his partner being Mr. Bernard Martin. They represent oil companies and other corporations and have handled cases involving values running into the millions, and their firm is one of secure prestige in the North Texas bar.

Mr. Oneal has never aspired to political office of any kind. He was chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Parker County, has assisted many friends to political office, and rather reluctantly has been drawn into politics at Wichita Falls, though never as a candidate for office. He is a successful lawyer and his whole ambition is within the strict limits of his profession. Mr. Oneal married Miss Cora Maude Norton, of Fort Worth.

CHARLES EDWIN WATSON is one of Wichita Falls' progressive young business men, a painting contractor, and has developed an organization equipped and expert enough to carry out his advanced ideas in what is one of the most important branches of the building trades.

Mr. Watson was born in Shelby County, Illinois, in 1888, and was reared and received his early education in his native county. Later he worked and earned his way through college at Valparaiso University in Indiana. He also served an apprenticeship as a painter, and worked at his trade in Chicago and other large cities.

A few years ago Mr. Watson came to Texas and for a time took contracts for painting in the southern part of the state, especially ranch houses. He has been at Wichita Falls since 1917, and had located here and become acquainted and established in his trade in time to benefit from the great building boom that followed the oil development of 1918. He was the painting contractor who handled the work for many of the large and costly residences of the city, including those of T. P. Adams, N. H. Martin, Clint Wood, J. J. Perkins, Freear, Norton and Cline. Mr. Watson has never been satisfied with the mere routine handling of his trade and business. He has artistic ideas and endeavors to make his business a medium of expression of the very best and most advanced processes in the use of paint as a decorative material. In line with this he spent some weeks early in 1921 touring the eastern cities, studying modern methods in his business, both as found expressed in exterior painting and interior designing and decorating. In the spring of 1921 he began his business on a practically reorganized basis as a first-class metropolitan painting shop, with an expert decorator in addition to a complete force of skilled workmen. This business is at 805 Lamar Street.

Mr. Watson is a member of the business council of the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce, is a Knight Templar Mason and a member of Maskat Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Wichita Falls. He married Miss Geneva Jolly, who was born at Hamlet, Starke County, Indiana, not far from Valparaiso, where he attended college. They have one son, Kenneth Watson.

J. W. POINDEXTER, president of the Poindexter Furniture & Carpet Company, one of the large wholesale and retail concerns having their home in Fort Worth, for a number of years past has been prominently associated with that city's mercantile affairs.

Mr. Poindexter was born in Southern Texas, near Navasota, Grimes County, March 10, 1875. His parents, J. W. and Jennie M. (Brodnax) Poindexter, came to Texas at an early date, his father being a native of Virginia and his mother of Kentucky. In 1885 the Poindexters moved to Fort Worth, and J. W. Poindexter, Sr., died here in the same year. The son was ten years of age, and had to hustle for himself after that, making his own living and also assisting in rearing the younger two brothers and two daughters of





*A. H. Prindler*



the family. Much of his education he acquired in a night school. About 1896 Mr. Poindexter entered the employ of the Maddox-Ellison Company, now the Ellison Furniture Company, and was with that well known Fort Worth house nearly a quarter of a century. He finally resigned his executive post in June, 1920, and organized the Poindexter Furniture & Carpet Company, incorporated for \$200,000 capital. It is both a wholesale and retail business, and has well established trade connections throughout the Southwest. Mr. Poindexter is a stockholder in several other Fort Worth business enterprises. He is a member of the Order of Elks.

On July 3, 1906, he married Miss Carrie Bell Richardson, daughter of the late J. M. Richardson. Her father was a native of Hart County, Kentucky, was prominent in the Kentucky tobacco business, and came to Texas in 1881, locating in Fort Worth, where for many years he lived retired. The mother of Mrs. Poindexter was Mary E. Walters, a native of Woodburn, Kentucky. Mrs. Poindexter was the next to the youngest of nine children, and was a child when brought from Woodburn, Kentucky, her native town, to Fort Worth. Mr. and Mrs. Poindexter have three children: Jane Elizabeth, Virginia Lines and Edna May, all of whom were born in Fort Worth.

JOHN L. McMAHON, of Wichita Falls, general superintendent of the Texas Company for North Texas, has had a veteran's experience in practically every branch of the petroleum industry. As he has been in the business for upwards of thirty years it seems appropriate that he should have been born and reared in the original oil state of Pennsylvania. He served his apprenticeship in the oil fields of that state, but in some capacity has been identified with oil production and transportation in practically every great field in the United States except California.

He was born at Karns City, Butler County, Pennsylvania, some forty odd years ago, and his father was an oil man almost from the time of the original discoveries in Western Pennsylvania. Going into the work when a boy, Mr. McMahon's experience has covered every phase of the oil business except refining, individually, and for a couple of the major producing and pipe line companies. He has been a producer and pipe lineman in all the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Oklahoma and Texas, and for several years was an individual producer in Oklahoma and Texas.

Mr. McMahon made his first connection with the Texas Company in Texas in 1913. He was one of the company's key men until 1915, when he resigned and again took up independent operations. In 1918 he resumed his connection with the Texas Company as general superintendent of production in North Texas at Wichita Falls. In handling the vast properties under his supervision in this field Mr. McMahon goes about his work with that quiet efficiency and promptness of decision which mark the master executive.

The Texas Company has the largest production of oil and the most extensive pipe line equipment in Wichita County. The corporation is the county's largest tax payer. Recent statistics show that the Texas Company are the largest producers and refiners of oil in the United States. Its tank cars go up and down over every railroad in the country, and through the products the company's name has become one of the familiar household words. The principal business headquarters are in Houston and in New York. The company has production amounting to thousands of barrels a day in Mexico. Its largest and most important refinery is at Port Arthur. The state is proud of the corporation that has taken the title of the Lone Star commonwealth. It is a home corporation, and has done more for Texas than any other agency. It has spent money in unlimited and almost fabulous amounts in drilling and bringing in wells, building pipe lines and refineries and other improvements, and is an industry in which Texas men have always figured prominently in its executive affairs. The company had its origin at Spindletop at Beaumont the first year of the oil boom there in 1902. Two of the men most conspicuous in its early affairs was the late John W. Gates and J. S. Cullinan, now of Houston. The capital and the enterprise of the Texas Company have in recent years been extended into other fields, and have developed other mineral resources in Texas, chiefly the great sulphur deposits of the Southeast.

Since coming to Wichita Falls Mr. McMahon has exerted himself outside the lines of his business to promote every movement for the welfare of the city. He is one of the vice presidents of the City National Bank of Commerce, one of the greatest banks in the Southwest. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and Wichita Club. Mr. McMahon married Miss Myra King, and their two children are Margaret and Myra Jane.



L. E. PETERS, a manufacturer of cigars and one of the enterprising business men of Fort Worth, has won his right to the position he occupies in his community through solid worth and constant industry. He was born in Grayson County, Texas, July 7, 1885, a son of R. C. and Flora (Haskins) Peters, natives of Missouri and Minnesota, respectively. R. C. Peters was sixteen years old when he was brought to Texas, but his wife was only two years of age when her parents located in the Lone Star state. They were married in Parker County, Texas, and are still living, being residents of Minnesota. They had five children, all of whom are living, and of them all L. E. Peters is the eldest.

Growing up in Texas, L. E. Peters attended its common schools and then learned the cigar making trade with J. E. Westland, beginning his apprenticeship when only fifteen years of age. In 1912 he bought his present plant, where he gives employment to forty people, and would expand his business if he could secure experienced workers. He is a manufacturing wholesaler of cigars, and his territory extends all over Texas and other states as far North as New York City and Canada. The quality of his product is excellent, and there is a demand for his goods which is steadily increasing.

In 1907 Mr. Peters was united in marriage with Adalaide Connell, and they have one daughter, Mary Adalaide. Mr. Peters is a Mason. He belongs to the South Side Baptist Church, of which he is a deacon, and in which he is a very active worker. Having spent so many years at Fort Worth, Mr. Peters is naturally much interested in its growth and development, and is proud of the fact that he has been able to develop one of its flourishing industries.

A. J. ANDERSON. One of the oldest commercial concerns in Fort Worth is the A. J. Anderson Company, wholesale and retail dealers in sporting goods, hardware and electrical supplies at 1101-1103 Houston Street. The business is a large and prosperous one, and for years its facilities have met all the varied demands upon a concern of this kind originating in an extensive territory around Fort Worth. The exceptional interest attaching to the business, however, is due to the fact that it is the product of and has responded to the direct and forceful supervision of the founder, who established himself on an exceedingly modest scale at Fort Worth about a year after

the little village on the hill was linked with the outside world by a railroad track. Thus the A. J. Anderson Company, now an incorporated concern, was established in 1877, and A. J. Anderson has been the mainspring of its activities ever since, a period of forty-four years.

A. J. Anderson was born at Skei, Norway, August 21, 1855. His father was Andre P. Anderson and his mother Christina Pederson, both of whom are now deceased. He was one of their family of three sons and two daughters. He has a brother, Anthon Anderson, and a sister, Nettie, still living, both at Tacoma, Washington.

A. J. Anderson came to America alone in 1873. The ship that carried him across the ocean landed him at Galveston, Texas, so that his first knowledge of America was acquired in Texas. In 1877 he established his own business at Fort Worth, his capital stock in trade consisting of a credit of fifteen dollars for a set of hand tools. From the use of that equipment he has made his enterprise grow and expand into the business mentioned above. In 1907 the A. J. Anderson Company was incorporated, with Mr. Anderson as president. From the first it has been a sporting goods business, but its stock is now divided into three main lines, sporting goods, hardware and electrical supplies. The annual turnover of goods now aggregates in value more than half a million dollars, and approximately twenty-two thousand five hundred square feet of floor space is used for the business on Houston Street.

A successful business man. Mr. Anderson has been equally public spirited in all his relations to Fort Worth. He has given of his means and influence to every project for the upbuilding of the city. It is said that he has subscribed and paid out more than fifty thousand dollars in behalf of the various railroads, packing houses, manufacturing plants and other industrial projects. Fort Worth contained five hundred inhabitants when he came, and it is a source of pride to him that he now lives in and has an important place in this city of a hundred and fifty thousand. Mr. Anderson is a member of the Board of Trade and the First Methodist Church.

WILEY GULICK CLARKSON, senior member of Clarkson & Gaines, architects at Fort Worth, is a native Texan, prepared for his profession in Chicago and for the past ten years has steadily been making a name for





*J. J. Hardy*



himself in his chosen work and since 1912 has practiced at Fort Worth.

Mr. Clarkson was born at Corsicana, Texas, November 28, 1885, a son of William Clarkson, a resident of Corsicana. William Clarkson was born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1858, and has lived in Texas since early manhood. Soon after locating at Corsicana he engaged in the foundry and machinery business, and still owns the plant, though retired from its active management. The mother of Wiley G. Clarkson was born in Brenham, Texas, in 1868, but was reared in Corsicana, to which place her father moved when she was a young girl. The Clarkson family for generations have furnished voters of the Democratic faith.

Wiley G. Clarkson graduated in the public schools of Corsicana in 1903. For two years he was a student in the University of Texas, and to complete his technical education he spent two years in Chicago, a student of architecture in the Armour Institute of Technology and the Chicago Art Institute. Mr. Clarkson on returning to Texas practiced architecture at Corsicana two years, and in 1912 removed to Fort Worth. As an architect he is best known for the large number of beautiful and conspicuous homes he has planned and supervised at Fort Worth. The greater number of these homes are in Ryan Place and River Crest. He became associated with A. W. Gaines in 1919, and Clarkson & Gaines as a firm designs work of all classes, including banks, schoolhouses, residences and industrial buildings.

Mr. Clarkson is a member of the Fort Worth Club; and in Masonry is affiliated with Julian Field Lodge, F. and A. M., Julian Field Chapter, R. A. M., the Council and Commandery and Moslah Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

January 10, 1912, he married Miss Mary Kate Johnson, daughter of Dr. S. W. Johnson of Dallas. Mrs. Clarkson was also born and reared in Corsicana, was educated in the public schools of that city and finishing her education in the city of Washington and at Boston. Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson have one son, Wiley Gulick Clarkson, Jr.

STEPHEN SAMUEL LARD. While late legislation with reference to the production of foodstuffs may have worked a hardship upon some concerns, it has given those of reliability a wonderful opportunity to expand and place upon the market goods which will stand the most rigid tests with reference to purity and

dependability. In nothing are these regulations more severe than those pertaining to the production of butter and other creamery products, and one of the leading concerns, not only of Texas, but of four other states, is that operating under the name of the Nissley Creamery Company of Texas, manufacturers of Mistletoe butter, with headquarters at Fort Worth, of which the president is S. S. Lard, one of the most experienced butter men of the Southwest.

S. S. Lard was born in Riley County, Kansas, October 9, 1885, a son of Seldon B. and Adelaide A. Lard. His boyhood was spent on a farm, and there he acquired a practical knowledge of agricultural matters under his father's instruction. Later he entered the Kansas State Agricultural College and took a thorough course in butter making. Upon leaving college Mr. Lard, although only a youth of eighteen years, displayed considerable good sense in that he carefully studied the question of a location for one of his calling, and selected Texas as the most desirable one. Acting upon this decision, he came to Fort Worth in March, 1904, and became buttermaker for his present company, rising in two years to be manager. In 1908 he acquired control of the company, and since then has expanded the business in every way. The company now has magnificent plants at Fort Worth, Amarillo and San Antonio, and has branches all over the state and two in Louisiana, and a very large trade is carried on by mail throughout five states. This expansion is almost entirely due to Mr. Lard's technical knowledge of the business and his natural executive ability, and no man in the city or state is more deserving of the prosperity he enjoys today than Mr. Lard.

He was married February 26, 1917, to Mary Potishman. By an earlier marriage he has a son, Homer. Mr. Lard is an enthusiastic booster for Fort Worth, and, having aided in securing many of the present improvements, knows what can be done and how to do it. He takes a great pride in the city and in his business, and has won, by ability and hard work, an enviable place in his community. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and is a member of the Fort Worth Club, the River Crest and Glen Garden Country clubs, the Rotary Club and the Chamber of Commerce.

JAMES WILSON SPENCER established his residence in the city of Fort Worth in the year

1879, and in the passing years he left large and worthy impress upon the civic and business history of this favored community of the Lone Star state. Few have contributed more definitely to the substantial and normal development and progress of Fort Worth than this sterling citizen, who achieved distinctive success and large influence and who was for nearly a quarter of a century president of the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank, which under his aggressive and resourceful executive regime became one of the staunch and valuable financial institutions of this part of the state. He retired voluntarily from the presidency of this great Fort Worth bank in the spring of 1912, was recalled to the presidency from 1916 to 1920, and since that time has not been engaged actively in business, though he maintains a vigorous supervision of his personal financial and property interests.

Mr. Spencer was born in Lincoln County, Tennessee, on the 19th of February, 1855, and is a son of the late Captain Jonathan E. and Nancy (Waggoner) Spencer, his father having been a farmer, merchant and mill owner by vocation. Mr. Spencer, Sr., also served with distinction in the Confederate army as a captain in the Forty-fourth Regiment, Tennessee Volunteer Infantry. J. W. Spencer received excellent educational advantages, and as a young man devoted four years to successful service as a teacher in the schools of his native state. He was an ambitious and self-reliant young man of twenty-four years when, in 1879, he came to Texas and established his residence in Fort Worth, where he opened a modest retail grocery. Of his significantly progressive and successful career the following statements were published at the time of his retirement from the presidency of the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank: "Success came rapidly, and he entered the wholesale field. In 1885 he organized the Fort Worth Grocery Company, the business of which was sold to the Waples-Platter Company in 1893. Mr. Spencer's rapid advancement in merchandising attracted the attention of the directors of the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank, of which John R. Hoxie was the founder and then the president, and he was elected vice president of this bank in 1893. Upon Mr. Hoxie's retirement the following year Mr. Spencer was elected president, and he retained this office until his retirement nineteen years later. He entered the banking business shortly before the real-estate and commercial collapse in Fort Worth, which carried

down many commercial institutions and caused a long period of depression. Notwithstanding these difficulties the business of the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank had a continuous and surprising growth, and speedily became one of the strongest institutions of the city. When Mr. Spencer came here Fort Worth had a population of 5,000, which soon dropped to 3,000 upon the extension of the Texas and Pacific Railroad. Hence his business career covers the whole period of Fort Worth's expansion from a country town to the chief distributing and manufacturing city of the Southwest. Throughout this long period he has been an active factor in all the city's civic and material affairs. He has served as president of the Board of Trade, as school trustee, and in various other positions of responsibility and leadership. The directors of the bank received his resignation with great regret, and adopted feeling resolutions upon his retirement."

Appreciative and significant were the resolutions adopted by the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank upon the retirement of Mr. Spencer from the presidency of the institution, and it is but consonant that these resolutions be made a matter of record in this brief sketch of his career:

"Resolved, That in accepting the resignation of J. W. Spencer as president of the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank, the directors record their exceeding regret at the severance of a business relation which had lasted for nineteen years, with great profit to the stockholders, pleasure to his fellow officers, and inspiration to the bank's employees.

"He has proved himself a master builder and has brought the institution from a position of small importance to one of large influence in the city and the state. He has given the best service that is in him to weighty responsibilities, and has discharged them with such success as another may feel proud to equal.

"Reluctant to lose his service as chief executive, we are pleased that he is to remain as a director, that we are still to have his wise counsel and are still to enjoy his association. We congratulate him upon being able to satisfy his desire for rest, and we wish for him in the remaining years of his life the full measure of contentment which his fidelity, his industry and his uprightness so richly deserve."

Mr. Spencer still finds his interests centered in Fort Worth, where he retains the position of vice chairman of the directorate of the



Farmers and Mechanics National Bank, and where he still remains an influential figure in civic affairs, as one whose loyalty as a citizen is on a parity with his distinctive ability and forceful personality.

In that his letter of resignation measurably denotes the character and broad outlook of Mr. Spencer, it is but fitting that at least a portion of its text find reproduction in this review. From his letter of resignation, therefore, are made the following extracts, the letter being addressed to the Board of Directors of the bank over whose affairs he had long and ably presided as chief executive:

"All men at some time during their business careers dwell longingly upon the idea of retiring at some future date, that they may enjoy fully, and without the weight of responsibility, the fruits of their labors before old age makes it impossible. In most cases the allurements of fame and fortune cause a postponement until it is too late and the victim actually dies in the harness. Between these two theories, 'die in the harness' and 'retire and rest,' I have been struggling for the past three years. It has been said that 'fame is an empty bubble,' but whether it is or not, I have to my credit the leadership of two institutions, one mercantile, the other financial, from very modest beginnings to very successful issues during the past thirty-three years of my residence in Fort Worth. Hence 'fame and fortune,' used in the general sense, have lost their charm for me, and it becomes my duty, first to myself, and second to this bank, to step aside and 'take a rest.' Some of my friends have warned me not to do this, for, having led such an active life, I will become discontented and restless. If such should prove true, then my reply is that there are fields of labor other than those of commerce and finance to which I can go and obtain surcease from the unrest that comes to the idle, whether it be enforced or voluntary idleness.

"Notwithstanding all this, however, I must confess much concern in relinquishing my holdings and official position as chief officer of a bank second to none in soundness and in service to its patrons. In leaving I desire to emphasize my belief that this bank has been built upon such a foundation that even a greater advance in business and commercial importance awaits its immediate future. My intimate contact with my associates enables me to say with authority that they have no superiors, and I bespeak for the next president the

same sympathy and loyalty that have so generously been extended to me."

October 26, 1876, Mr. Spencer married Miss Josie Holt, a daughter of D. B. Holt, a well known merchant of Lynchburg, Tennessee, and to this union there have been born five daughters, as follows: Pearl, now Mrs. John E. Homan, of Fort Worth; Sallie, who married Dr. H. L. Entriiken and resides in Enid, Oklahoma; Nannie, who married George F. Rozell, assistant cashier of the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank, Fort Worth; Fay, who married J. N. Tucker and resides in Oklahoma City; and Mabel, the wife of J. M. Higginbotham, of Fort Worth.

Mr. Spencer and his family have long been devoted members of the Broadway Baptist Church of Fort Worth, which he served for many years as a deacon.

CITY NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE OF WICHITA FALLS. The City National Bank of Commerce of Wichita Falls, resulting from the consolidation of two older banks, the City National and the National Bank of Commerce, in May, 1920, gave to Wichita Falls a financial institution with resources of over twenty-two million dollars, making it the financial pillar of much of the constructive business and industrial power that properly centers in Wichita Falls.

The history of the bank also involves much of the history of Wichita Falls finance. The City National Bank was the second bank of Wichita Falls, and was organized by Colonel John G. James on March 11, 1890. Colonel James was Wichita Falls' pioneer banker, having organized the first bank, a private institution, subsequently known as the Panhandle National Bank. The first home of the City National was a small red brick building at the corner of Seventh and Indiana streets. It had been the home of Colonel James' private bank, and still later served as the city hall. The City National was capitalized at \$50,000. On March 16, 1892, Colonel James was succeeded as president by Joseph A. Kemp, who for twenty-eight years was president and is now president of the City National Bank of Commerce. At that time the capital was increased to \$75,000. It was the character and business resourcefulness of Mr. Kemp that upheld the City National Bank during the hard years that began with the panic of 1893. Besides the financial panic there was a period of crop failure, and in 1897 the condition of the bank was at such a low ebb that an assessment of



stockholders was averted only through Mr. Kemp prevailing on the comptroller of the currency to defer the calling of such assessment until the harvesting of the crop. That year brought an abundant harvest, followed by two other good years, and the bank having narrowly escaped the crisis enjoyed a period of prosperity proportionate to the country itself. Except for those hard years the City National never paid less than ten per cent annual dividends, and at one time declared a hundred per cent stock dividend. At the time of the consolidation the City National Bank had capital, surplus and profits of \$1,240,163.88, while the total resources were well upwards of seventeen million dollars.

Some of the ablest business men in the affairs of Wichita Falls have been officially identified with the City National Bank. Mention has already been made of Joseph A. Kemp, the story of whose career is presented elsewhere. When he became officially identified with the bank in 1891 there were two men in the clerical force who are now active vice presidents of the City National Bank of Commerce and whose record of service is slightly longer than that of Mr. Kemp. They are P. P. Langford and W. L. Robertson, the latter having joined the bank as bookkeeper soon after its organization. Another vice president is C. W. Snider, who for eight years was cashier of the City National Bank and who in recent years has become prominent in oil production around Wichita Falls. Another active vice president is J. T. Harrell, who is a veteran Iowa banker and came to Wichita Falls at the beginning of 1920. The cashier of the City National Bank is R. E. Shepherd, who had been made cashier of the City National just a few months before the consolidation.

The history of the National Bank of Commerce belongs entirely to the modern period of Wichita Falls. This bank was established in May, 1914, by Charles W. Reid, who served as president until the consolidation and is now an active vice president of the new institution. C. E. Basham, one of the vice presidents, was the vice president of the National Bank of Commerce for a short period before the consolidation. He came to Wichita Falls from the Waggoner National Bank of Vernon, Texas, with which bank he had been connected for a number of years. Though a young bank, the National Bank of Commerce took rank as third among the city's banks in resources by 1920, its capital and surplus having been

doubled in July, 1918, and again in August, 1919.

TAYLOR HUDSON has shown signal initiative ability and well directed progressiveness within the period of his residence at Wichita Falls, where, early in the year 1920, he organized the Taylor Hudson Company, as the executive head of which he is developing a large and prosperous business in the handling of the Stearns-Knight and other popular automobiles. For the facile handling and distribution of motor cars he has effected the erection of a handsome and modern building, with the best of equipment, and this garage is eligibly located at 808 Lamar Street. The establishment takes precedence as one of the best and most important of its kind in this favored section of the Lone Star State.

Mr. Hudson was born at Belton, Bell County, Texas, and is a son of Taylor Hudson, M. D., and Elizabeth (Long) Hudson, who still maintain their residence at Belton, where Doctor Hudson holds prestige as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of Bell County, both he and his wife being members of old and honored Texas families. Doctor Hudson is a son of Dr. William H. Hudson, who was born and reared in Alabama, and who became a pioneer physician and influential citizen of Bell County, Texas, where he continued to reside until his death. W. J. Long, maternal grandfather of the subject of this review, was the first sheriff of Bell County.

Taylor Hudson gained his early education in the public schools of his native place and supplemented this by a four years' course in the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, in which institution he specialized in mechanical and civil engineering. For two years after leaving college he was in service with the engineering staff of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, engaged in important construction work in Texas. He then went to Toledo, Ohio, where he became a factory salesman at the headquarters of the Willys-Overland Automobile Company. As a representative of this great manufactory he traveled extensively through the United States, with headquarters for a time in Memphis, Tennessee, and later in the city of Denver, Colorado.

In September, 1918, Mr. Hudson established his residence at Wichita Falls, Texas, and effected the organization of the Hudson Oil Company, the stock of which found ready





*Wm. M. Lee*



sale in the stock market of New York City. In the exploitation of the oil-producing enterprise of this company Mr. Hudson was very successful, though his capitalistic resources were very limited when he initiated operations, with characteristic determination and vigor. His resumption of active association with the automobile business occurred in the early part of 1920, as previously noted, and he is not only making the business a distinctive success but has secure status as one of the progressive and representative business men of the younger generation in the thriving city of Wichita Falls. He is an active member of the local Chamber of Commerce and is an enthusiast in the furtherance of measures and enterprises tending to advance the civic and material progress of the thriving city in which he maintains his home and in which his interests are centered.

Mr. Hudson married Miss Eldora McGinley, daughter of M. McGinley, formerly a prominent business man of Wichita Falls but now a resident of the city of Fort Worth.

LLOYD HAWLEY MCKEE. Integrity of purpose, uprightness of dealing, soundness of principle and a keen sense of business values are qualities which go toward developing the substantial men of affairs. No man reaches a prosperous material condition without striving towards some desired end, but he must have something back of the ambition to succeed in order to attain his object. Natural and acquired qualities which are rooted in a foundation of deep-laid principles are absolutely necessary, and it is fortunate for Fort Worth that so many of its men do possess these characteristics, for through them and their consequent efforts has been brought about the present day supremacy of the metropolis of Tarrant County. One of the men above referred to is L. H. McKee, vice president of the Waples-Platter Grocer Company.

Mr. McKee was born at Chillicothe, Missouri, November 15, 1875, a son of Edwin and Frances McKee, natives of New York, who moved to Missouri, and after a stay at Chillicothe became residents of Macon, that state, and there L. H. McKee was reared and received his educational training in the military academy at that point. Upon leaving school he was associated with his father, first in his mercantile interests and later in the development of coal interests in Northern Missouri, and then accompanied him to Col-

fax, Louisiana, where the two engaged in lumbering upon an extensive scale.

In 1905 Mr. McKee came to Texas, and for some time was connected with manufacturing ventures, but in 1907 became assistant cashier of the Waples-Platter Grocer Company, rising to be assistant secretary and later was made manager of the Fort Worth branch of the business. Since 1916 he has been vice president and general manager, and has about three hundred and fifty persons under his supervision. This company is a very large one and has about twenty houses in Texas and Oklahoma, its volume of business entitling it to the position of being one of the most extensive jobbing grocery houses in the United States. In addition to his holdings in this company Mr. McKee is a stockholder in a number of local concerns, and is a man of large affairs and assured position.

In 1907 he was married to Helen Waples, the daughter of John G. Waples, and they have three children: Edward, Helen and John Paul. Mr. McKee belongs to the Fort Worth Club and the River Crest Country Club, and is active in both organizations. His value to his community as a man and a citizen is unquestioned, and few men inspire more confidence than he.

BENJAMIN F. WITT. In Gainesville Benjamin F. Witt has for many years been a hard working business man, is one of the leading grocery merchants of the city, and from time to time the citizens have put a requisition upon him for public duty and public honor. Mr. Witt represents one of the pioneer families of Cooke County. He was himself a child when his parents moved to this frontier region a few years after the close of the Civil war, now fully half a century ago.

Before coming to Texas the Witts were residents of Missouri and prior to that were Tennesseans. The Gainesville merchant's grandfather was Rev. James Witt, a native of Tennessee, of Scotch ancestry, and noted for his splendid and vigorous physique and his far reaching influence and work as a Baptist minister. He married a member of the Kirby family, and they had a large number of children, including Joseph R., James, Silas and John, all of whom came to Texas. The descendants of some of these brothers are still in Bell and McLennan counties.

Joseph R. Witt, father of Benjamin F. Witt, was a native of Tennessee, where he had only the advantages of the country schools. He

had a keen and inspiring mind, increased his knowledge through life, was a constant reader of the Scriptures and a firm believer in their authenticity and active in the Baptist Church. From Tennessee he moved to Missouri and served three years in a Missouri regiment of cavalry in the Union army, escaping wounds or capture. As a Union man he became identified with the Republican party, and retained that affiliation until a few years before his death, when he voted as a Democrat, and all of his sons took up the latter political affiliation.

Joseph R. Witt had married in Dade County, Missouri, and from that section he started with his family in the spring of 1871 and by wagons traveled to Texas. He established his home nine miles south of Gainesville, starting a new farm on the prairie. He cut and split the rails which fenced his land, and his first home was a small log cabin with a dirt floor. This served as the family habitation for several years, until he could freight the lumber from Jefferson, Texas, for the construction of a more commodious frame house. Only a few years before his death he left the farm and moved to Gainesville, and the old house is still doing service on the farm. Joseph R. Witt had some difficulty and discouraging experiences the first few years he tried farming and stock raising in Cooke County. The trials and burdens finally accumulated until he began loading up his goods preparatory to a return to Missouri. While this was going on an old and prominent resident of the county, Judge Piper, appeared on the scene and inquired about his neighbor's actions. Joseph Witt replied that he was going back to Missouri because he couldn't make a living. "Do not think of such a thing," said the judge, "as long as I have a dollar you shall have half of it, and we need just such men as you are to stay in the country and help improve and build the right kind of society here." This with other assurances turned the scale in favor of remaining, his goods were taken off the wagons, and Joseph Witt lived to rejoice that he had accepted the old judge's advice, since he succeeded financially, purchased two additional farms and died possessed of a good estate. The same kind of land he paid \$1.25 an acre for is now worth \$175.00 an acre. He was a sturdy farmer and an equally sturdy citizen, and his influence for good remains in that community today. He continued active in rural affairs until he was about sixty, and then retired, being satisfied with what he had

achieved financially and with the industry he had poured out in the development of the locality. Leaving the farm, he moved to Gainesville and lived quietly in his suburban home there until he died in 1906 at the age of sixty-three.

He married Josie Holder, a native of Dade County, Missouri, daughter of Martin Holder. She died a year before her husband and was four years his junior. A brief record of their children is as follows: William J., of Gainesville; Nora, wife of B. F. Frantz, of Gainesville; Benjamin F.; Clara Belle, wife of Lewis Rogers, now general attorney for the Federal Farm Loan Bank at Houston; James Martin, a farmer nine miles south of Gainesville; Robert, a farmer at Sugden, Oklahoma; Eva, wife of John Dobkins, of Cooke County; Ralph, who is postmaster of Maud, Oklahoma; Myrtle, wife of Ed Williams, a Santa Fe conductor living at Gainesville.

Taking up now the personal career and experiences of Benjamin F. Witt, he was born in Dade County, Missouri, April 18, 1866, and was five years of age when the family came to Cooke County. In his rural district he attended one of the primitive country schools, walking three miles to the schoolhouse, which was built of logs, had puncheon seats, and without desks of any kind. He learned what he could there, but the best training of his early boyhood he received under Prof. J. T. Leonard in the school at Fairplay. Later he attended school at Gainesville and also the State Normal School at Paris. He received a four years' state certificate to teach, and had some part in the education of the youth of the next generation, teaching one term of country school at Nelson Grove and another at Buck Creek.

After leaving school work Mr. Witt came to Gainesville, where he found employment in the local brick yard. This was the hardest physical labor he ever experienced, but he had tasks almost equally difficult when he went to work in the Gainesville Packing House. He became interested in the grocery business, and went through a long and arduous apprenticeship to learn it in detail. He began at a salary of \$20.00 a month with John N. Modrall, and for eleven years was on a salary basis. At the end of that time he had only \$150.00 in capital, and then, borrowing \$350.00 more, started in business for himself in 1909. He was first in a partnership with W. T. Lynch in the firm of Witt & Lynch, but soon bought out his partner and now for almost a decade has been



doing a prosperous business under the title Ben Witt, Grocer.

Of his public record the most important was a service of nearly four years as alderman and mayor pro tem of Gainesville. He finally resigned this office. While he was in the Council a matter of chief importance was the granting of the telephone franchise and the merging of the two telephone companies. Mr. Witt gave his first presidential vote to Grover Cleveland, and has steadily supported the democratic ticket since then. In 1920 he was a member of the Texas State Convention at Dallas and helped promote the candidacy of Pat M. Neff for governor. Since childhood he has been affiliated with the Baptist Church, and brought up his own family in that faith and he is a member of the Woodmen of the World. During the war he was one of Gainesville's citizens assisting in the Liberty Bond and Thrift Stamps campaigns, doing especially effective work in the country districts. His oldest son volunteered, was trained at Leon Springs, Texas, and at the close of the war received an honorable discharge.

At Nelson Grove, the same community where he had taught a term of school, Mr. Witt married, December 25, 1892, Miss Stella Claybrook, daughter of Francis M. and Sarah Euphrates (Major) Claybrook. Her father was a captain in the Confederate army and a pioneer farmer in Cooke County, but is now on a farm near Allen, Oklahoma. Mrs. Witt was born in Cooke County, Texas, May 27, 1874. They have three sons. The oldest, Roehl, who was in the army, is associated with his father in the grocery business. He married Nell Boots. The second son, Randolph, is in Beloit, Kansas, conducting a cafe. The youngest, Arthur Lewis, is a student in the Tri-State University of Indiana.

ROBERT LEE KENDALL was born at Boliver, Denton County, the year the last raid of Indians was made into that section. His life history is therefore closely identified with the development of Northern Texas. While by practical experience he learned farming and stock raising during his younger years, his business career has been as a grain merchant, and he has managed the interests of the Burriss Mill & Elevator Company of Fort Worth for about three decades, and is one of Gainesville's most public spirited citizens.

He was born May 10, 1866, at the locality noted above. His family took part in several successive stages of western emigration. His

grandparents, about 1832, moved out of Virginia, with such property as they could carry and in a time before the construction of railroads, across the Cumberland Mountains on horseback and settled in Morgan County, Kentucky. They lived out their lives on a farm in Texas. Their sons were William Addison, J. Wick, Robert A., S. Kelley, Dan J. Travis, all of whom became Confederate soldiers, Dan losing his life in the war. There were also two daughters, Jane, who became the wife of Henry Deering, and Angeline, who married Lewis Powell.

Of these William Addison Kendall, who was born in Tazewell County, Virginia, August 6, 1830, and went to Kentucky at the age of two, was the father of the Gainesville business man and was one of the prominent settlers of Northern Texas. During his youth he acquired a liberal education, and for some time was a teacher. He married Mary C. Daily, daughter of Dr. Hiram Daily. They lived in Morgan County, Kentucky, until 1858, when with team and wagon they came to Texas, bringing with them four children. Their first home was at Weston in Collin County, on a farm. While William Kendall attended to the farm his wife was an early school teacher in that vicinity. Subsequently he bought land in Denton County, then a frontier locality, the hunting ground of Indians who occasionally raided the homes of white settlers.

At the opening of the war between the states, William A. Kendall enlisted as a private in Gano's Squadron of Cavalry, subsequently was attached to General John H. Morgan's Third Kentucky Cavalry, and was promoted to captain. He was a participant in the Morgan invasion of the district north of the Ohio River, was captured with the Morgan troops at Cheshire, Ohio, and was placed on Johnson's Island with the other officers. He was held there until General Morgan himself was captured. Then Captain Kendall with 117 others were sent to the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, being confined in cells and treated as felons except as to labor. Subsequently they were transferred to Point Lookout, Maryland, thence to Fort Delaware, and from that prison 600 officers, including Captain Kendall, were selected and taken to Morris Island, South Carolina. Here they were placed in front of and in direct range of the batteries of Fort Sumter, in retaliation for alleged cruelties to Federal prisoners at Charleston. The officers were exposed to



every indignity and privation, being guarded by negroes and placed on short rations. This treatment was continued until the alleged cause was remedied. Then they were transferred to Fort Pulaski, Georgia, and again in retaliation for cruelties to Federal prisoners at Andersonville they were rationed scantily, with ten ounces of meal and no meat or salt. Seeking relief from such intolerable conditions Captain Kendall and four others burrowed under the foundation of the fort, through and under twenty-two brick walls, hoping to get a skiff and rejoin the Confederate forces on the coast of South Carolina. Being observed by the guards, they were captured and returned to prison, were stripped, searched and for three days kept on a diet of bread and water. In the meantime offers of relief were made if they would promise to remain north of the Ohio River, but these offers were indignantly refused. Soon afterward Captain Kendall was sent to Hilton Head, South Carolina, to be exchanged, but so many prisoners were awaiting exchange that Captain Kendall's squad was sent on to Fort Delaware to await the further pleasure of a commissioner. In that northern prison he waited until the 13th of July, two months after the surrender of the Confederate forces, and the end of the war. On being released he made his way back to Dallas, Texas, where his father lived. The returned soldier had to witness the widespread devastation caused by war, finding his farm ruined and his family reduced to the barest existence. He went to work tending a crop, and at night worked at repairing wagons and utensils until better times should arrive.

Greatly admired and respected as a man of force and character, with the additional prestige of his army service, Mr. Kendall was elected to the eleventh session of the Lower House of the Texas Legislature in 1866 on the democratic ticket. He attended the session at Austin, and while there received word that Indians had made a raid through his county. This prompted him to resign and return home, but his plucky wife, who had endured so many hardships and discomforts while he was in the army, pleaded with him to continue as a legislator, and he complied with her wishes and remained. After the close of the session he removed his family to Pilot Point for safety from Indian attack, and then resumed farming the rich lands of that locality, and was soon providing amply for the needs of those dependent upon him. Furthermore, by taking building contracts he made

money rapidly. In 1868 he was appointed manager of the government mills in Wise County, and supervised the manufacture of the lumber and other material for the construction of old Fort Richardson at Jacksboro. In this connection he also opened a small sutler's store, and every prospect seemed most favorable. About that time his wife's health failed, and putting his affairs at the Fort in the hands of an associate he hurried home. His supposed friend turned traitor, collected the outstanding accounts, and wrecked his other property interests. His good wife passed away on this sickbed, and that was the greatest calamity of his life. For three years he was both father and mother to his children, but realizing his unfitness for so responsible a trust he married Mrs. Jennie V. Ware, oldest daughter of Joseph Rogers of Collin County. He was appointed by Governor Ross superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and assumed the duties of the office February 1, 1887. He was reappointed by Governor Ross in 1889.

Captain Kendall lived a long and useful life, surviving by more than forty years the trials and vicissitudes he experienced during the decade of the sixties. This honored old Texas pioneer passed away April 9, 1910. His second wife died at the home of her stepson, Robert, in 1914. The children of Captain Kendall by his first marriage were: Lizzie, who became the wife of William Newton and died at Gainesville; Florence, who married Dr. Ragland and lived at Paris Point, Texas; Julia, who died in Dallas, the wife of J. J. Simmons; Sallie, wife of T. B. Gardner and a resident of Waco; John C., of Grand Prairie, Texas; and Robert L., who is the youngest child.

Robert L. Kendall grew up on his father's farm in Denton County and was educated in the common schools there. About the time he reached his majority he left the farm and entered the grain business with William Cameron, of the Cameron Mill & Elevator Company. This business was subsequently sold to the Burriss Mill & Elevator Company of Fort Worth, Mr. Kendall remaining as country elevator manager and grain buyer. He has been steadily in that business for this Fort Worth corporation twenty-nine years, and is one of its veteran grain and elevator men in North Texas.

While a young man he also learned the carpenter's trade, and in slack seasons of his business he devoted his spare time to the bench.





*J. H. Ellis*



Mr. Kendall removed to Gainesville in 1910, and his home is at 211 South Morris Street in that city. He is a Royal Arch Mason and his wife is a member of the Royal Neighbors. He has tried to perform an intelligent part in citizenship, and in recent years has been considered one of the invaluable assets to Gainesville's progress. In 1917 he was elected a member of the City Council and re-elected in 1919 to represent the Fifth Ward. He has given much time and study to the work of the council and has aided in the erection of the McMurray school, the building of the fire station, and the extensive municipal improvement represented in the paving of the streets with tarvia and brick.

At Pilot Point, Texas, December 23, 1891, Mr. Kendall married Miss Florence J. Smith, daughter of Felix and Callie (Fant) Smith. She was born in Barren County, Kentucky, July 23, 1869, and was three years of age when her parents came to Texas and located in Collin County. Her father was a farmer there and in Denton County, where he died in October, 1893, and her mother is still living, a resident of Prosper, Texas. Mrs. Kendall, who was educated in the common schools of Collin County, is the second of six children. Her oldest brother, Harry, died in Collin County, leaving a family. The others all live at Prosper, Texas: Lewis; Mary, wife of S. C. Settle; Kate, wife of James Bryant, and Jewel.

Mr. and Mrs. Kendall have three children: William Addison, Marie and Robert Lewis. The youngest is still attending school at Gainesville. Marie Kendall is the wife of Edward L. Montgomery, of Cleburne, and has a son, Robert Ernest.

The soldier representative of the family in the World war was William Addison Kendall, who was born March 16, 1895, at Wichita Falls. He was educated in the common schools, attended a business course in Greenville College, and was employed as a stenographer when he volunteered for the Mexican border service. The following year he became a private in the National army, and while in training at Camp Jackson, South Carolina, was promoted to first sergeant. He went overseas to France and was engaged in front line duty for two weeks after his arrival. He was on the firing line on the morning of the signing of the armistice. Returning home in 1919, he was stationed with the camp supply office at Marfa, Texas, until discharged October 16, 1920. Sergeant Kendall married Ethel Scar-

borough, of Harper, Texas, and they have a daughter, Dorothy Francis.

JAMES FRANKLIN ELLIS. In connection with the history of the upbuilding of every community the names and careers of certain men are inseparably connected, and in the early history of Fort Worth, as well as in subsequent years, the name of James Franklin Ellis finds easy and graceful place. There has been some contention among early settlers of the city as to who was the first settler to locate there, and this distinction has been between "Uncle" Press Farmer, and the immediate subject of this sketch.

Mr. Ellis came to Fort Worth prior to the location of the post, and is therefore numbered among those sturdy pioneers who braved the dangers and endured the hardships of frontier life in reclaiming the wilderness and in transforming it into the thriving metropolis of today. He was born at Mexico, Missouri, April 28, 1838. He came to Texas with his parents in 1846, locating first in Denton County, where both of his parents died in 1847. That same year he moved to Fort Worth, and from that time until the time of his death was actively and prominently identified with the commercial, the social and the religious development of the city. On September 12, 1860, was recorded his marriage with Delilah Jane Asbury, the daughter of Jeremiah Asbury, who lived just south of the present corporate limits of the city. To this union were born five children: William Jasper, deceased; Henry Merrill, who died in infancy; Jerry Franklin, now deceased; James Merida Ellis and Fannie Alta, who is now the wife of L. H. DuBose, the latter two still living in Fort Worth.

James Franklin Ellis enlisted in the Confederate Army, in Company H, Seventeenth Regiment, Texas Cavalry, on March 8, 1862, serving until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged at Galveston May 24, 1865. Returning to his home at Fort Worth, he engaged in the general merchandise business with William J. Boaz, under the firm name of Boaz & Ellis. About 1875 they closed out this business and engaged in the lumber trade, later purchasing the interest of M. B. Loyd in the California and Texas Bank, with which they remained until that institution was merged with the National City Bank, when they both retired. Subsequently they joined in the formation of the Traders National Bank.

Mr. Ellis died in Fort Worth January 23, 1899, leaving a private and business record unblemished and without reproach, and rich in the respect and esteem of his fellow men. Mrs. Ellis survived her husband but a short time, and died October 16, 1899.

LEONARD HOMER DUBOSE has been a resident of Fort Worth thirty years. He came without special capital, and gained recognition on the strength of his abilities and his faithful work in various capacities. Mr. DuBose as a result of many years of experience has built one of the important general insurance and real estate agencies that handle the great business in that line concentrated at Fort Worth.

He was born at Maplesville in Chilton County, Alabama, August 21, 1860, son of Homer and Mary (McGee) DuBose, the former a native of Georgia and the latter of Alabama. Mr. DuBose is the youngest of six children reared by his parents, and his boyhood days were spent in the locality of his birth. He had only the ordinary advantages of school there, and he supplied the deficiencies of this early limitation later by attending night school and by application of all his leisure time to studies that would make him better fitted for usefulness. For several years he did farm work, also clerked in a general store, and after coming to Fort Worth on May 8, 1890, he clerked in a dry goods store and with other firms.

In 1902 Mr. DuBose entered the real estate and insurance business, and his growing knowledge of that field has brought him an increasing clientage. In 1917 he formed a partnership with Mr. Rudledge, while in December, 1919, Mr. Miller came into the well known firm of DuBose, Rudledge & Miller.

Mr. DuBose is a member of the Baptist Church and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In 1893 he married Miss Fannie Ellis, only daughter of James F. Ellis, a prominent Fort Worth citizen whose career precedes this sketch.

HARRY T. THORNBERRY, who chose a professional and commercial career and for the past ten years has been one of the leading merchants of Wichita Falls, was born on a Texas ranch, and represents one of the very prominent families of land holders, ranchers and citizens of North Texas.

The Thornberry ranch in Clay County, twelve miles northeast of Wichita Falls, on

which he was born in 1885, was for many years maintained as one of the large aggregations of land and centers of livestock production. Its founder and proprietor, Amos L. Thornberry, now living retired at Wichita Falls, came to Texas forty years ago. Amos Thornberry was born in Greenup County, Kentucky, in 1845, a son of M. A. and Nancy (Rawlins) Thornberry, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of North Carolina. M. A. Thornberry was a Kentucky farmer and died in 1870. Amos Thornberry at the age of sixteen enlisted, in 1861, in Company E, Fourteenth Kentucky Infantry, for service in the Union army. He was in the struggle almost from the beginning until the end, being with the Army of the Tennessee. In 1864 his regiment became part of Sherman's army, he was in the Atlanta campaign and the siege of Atlanta, where he was wounded, was in the battle of Missionary Ridge, and his last important engagement was at Franklin, Tennessee. After the war he returned to Kentucky and engaged in farming and merchandising, but in 1881 came to Texas and for two years was a merchant at Henrietta. After that he was in the real estate business, and in 1886 began farming and cattle raising and undertook the accumulation of the ranch property long known as the Thornberry Ranch. On this ranch was established a small town and post-office known as Thornberry. Amos Thornberry had at one time several thousand acres in his ranch, and it is in one of the richest agricultural regions of North Texas. In recent years the land has been subdivided into small farms and much of it sold to practical farmers. The Thornberry family still have interests in that locality. Amos Thornberry is a republican in politics. He was one of the chief contributors to the building of the handsome Methodist Episcopal Church at Thornberry. He married in Kentucky in 1870, Miss Cynthia Thompson, whose parents were people of large means in Kentucky. She finished her education in Portsmouth, Ohio. Amos Thornberry and wife had five children: Martin A., Andrew L., Thomas C., Mary Agnes and Harry T.

Harry T. Thornberry grew up on the Thornberry ranch, attended country school there, and for nearly seven years was a student in Fort Worth University. He graduated in the academic department in 1907, and in 1909 received the Ph. G. degree from the Department of Pharmacy. In the same year he came to Wichita Falls and became pharma-



cist in Dr. Miller's drug store at the corner of Ohio Avenue and Eighth Street. In 1911 he and G. W. Shaw bought Dr. Miller's business, Mr. Shaw subsequently retiring from the firm, and since then Mr. Thornberry has been sole owner, though the business is still continued under its old name as Miller's Drug Store. It is one of the most prosperous and successful mercantile enterprises in the oil metropolis, and does a large volume of annual business.

Mr. Thornberry is a live and public spirited citizen, active in the Chamber of Commerce and other local organizations, and is a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner and a member of the Elks. He married Miss Lydia Edith Welshimer, a native of Illinois. They have one son, Harry Fred Thornberry.

ROBERT ANDERSON LINCOLN. With all the enthusiasm and with all the inexperience of youth Robert Anderson Lincoln hurried from his home city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, to Beaumont at the very beginning of the oil boom in that vicinity eighteen years ago. He learned the drilling art in the fields of Southeast Texas, and most of his life since then has been spent around oil rigs and in many oil districts from Texas to the Pacific Coast. Mr. Lincoln has been a driller and operator in the North Texas field for the past decade, and is also president of the Contractors Machine and Supply Company of Wichita Falls, his home city.

He was born at Chattanooga, Tennessee, in 1885, a son of Dr. James Hamilton and Ida Beatrice (Sharp) Lincoln. His father was a native of Buckingham County, Virginia, and descended from the same original ancestor as Abraham Lincoln. Doctor Lincoln was a dentist by profession, and at the time of his death was the oldest member of that profession in the City of Chattanooga. He served four years as a Confederate soldier during the war between the states.

Robert A. Lincoln was reared and educated in Chattanooga. He was just seventeen when in 1902 the Spindletop well brought fame and population by the thousands to the City of Beaumont. He went to work as an oil driller in the Spindletop field. As a driller he operated at Spindletop, Sour Lake, Batson, in Southeast Texas, in several fields in Southwestern Louisiana, and subsequently went to California and drilled in three different fields in that state. Returning to Texas in 1910, he went in to the North Texas field, locating at Petrolia, in Clay County. Some of his

drilling operations were also done at Thrall in Williamson County. He did much of the drilling in the Electra and Burkburnett fields of Wichita County, and had his home at Burkburnett until 1919, when he came to Wichita Falls, and he and his family live in an attractive and modern home at 1601 Twelfth Street.

While Mr. Lincoln still has interests in oil production in Wichita County, he organized on moving to Wichita Falls the Contractors Machine & Supply Company, and is president of that highly prosperous industry. They manufacture high grade tools and machinery for oil well drilling. The company's plant was completed in January, 1920, and there has been a steady growth of business and profitable returns to the stockholders. It is one of the sound and substantial industries of the petroleum metropolis of North Texas.

Mr. Lincoln married Miss Eugenia Bryant Outlaw, of Austin, Texas. Their three children are Roberta, Bonnie Jean and Mary Frances.

ELBERT M. BELCHER is an insurance man of active and successful experience, and for several years past has been associated with the oldest and most prominent general insurance firm of Wichita Falls, where in addition to his business he is one of the young leaders in civic enterprise.

Mr. Belcher was born in the Cherokee Nation of Indian Territory in 1891, a son of Rev. Arthur M. and Julia (Koontz) Belcher. His father was born in Alabama and as a minister and missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, accepted the call to duty among the Indians of the Cherokee Nation and labored helpfully in that tribe for a number of years. He is still active in the ministry.

The place where Elbert M. Belcher was born was in the interior of the old Cherokee Nation, forty miles from the nearest town. He spent most of his boyhood and acquired his education in the City of Muskogee. Coming to Texas in 1910, he lived at Dallas, where for eight years he was in the insurance business, chiefly with the Dallas headquarters of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland.

From Dallas he was attracted to Wichita Falls in 1918, when the city was just beginning to realize its commercial power incident to the development of the contiguous petroleum fields. He has won a secure place among the insurance men of the city as a member of the firm of Finch & Belcher, a business estab-



lished a number of years ago and handling a large portion of the general insurance business of the city.

Mr. Belcher has found outlet for his energy and public spirit in many of the community enterprises of the oil metropolis. He was especially prominent in the movement which resulted in getting a Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine established in Wichita Falls. For that purpose he made the trip to the General Conclave of the Shrine at Portland, Oregon, in June, 1920. The new Shrine is named Mas-kat Temple, and was instituted with elaborate ceremonies August 30, 1920. Mr. Belcher is the Chief Rabban of the Temple. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce and Wichita Club.

Mr. Belcher married Miss Elizabeth Shiels, a native of Dallas but of Scotch parentage, her parents having come to Dallas from Glasgow. Mr. and Mrs. Belcher have two children, Elbert M., Jr., and Robert Shiels Belcher.

COKE W. HARKRIDER, of Fort Worth, has had a long and influential association with Texas business affairs. In later years his name has become prominent through his extensive associations and interests in the oil development of North and West Texas. He is an experienced financier and has handled and solved investment problems for many capitalists. His enterprise has also resulted in some large transactions in lands over the state, and in the development of some of the choice tracts of real estate around Fort Worth.

Mr. Harkrider is a native of Arkansas, where he was born June 5, 1871, son of William Harrison and Martha (Coke) Harkrider. The Harkriders were identified with the colonization period of the State of Virginia, while the Cokes were an old family of Alabama. Coke W. Harkrider had only a common school education and at the age of fifteen left school and began life for himself, working at any legitimate employment and having a varied experience that well qualified him for the successful career which followed his majority.

He was twenty-one years of age when he began field work for the New York Life Insurance Company. He had a long and successful experience in life insurance. After several years of field work he was called to the New York office, and was assigned to duty and responsibility in developing the company's

business in the west half of the State of Texas as agency director. He was in that position for eight years. The passing of the Robinson insurance laws of 1907 caused the New York Life to withdraw from Texas, and Mr. Harkrider was then transferred to Colorado and made agency director of that state and New Mexico. He had acquired a deep and lasting love for Texas state and Texas people, and after a year in Colorado he resigned from the New York Life and, locating at Fort Worth, entered the land and investment business. In this new field Mr. Harkrider has been a factor in developing several large tracts throughout the state. He assisted in the organization and was a director of the Capps Land Company, which opened several hundred acres on the south side of Fort Worth, now improved with some of the best homes of the city.

For the past several years he has also been an oil operator, and his name is associated with some of the big developments in the North and West Texas oil country. He has done some independent work in this line, though chiefly has been associated with financiers of Fort Worth, Dallas, Wichita Falls, Ranger, and Ardmore and Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Mr. Harkrider is a democrat, is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and for many years has been a member of the Dallas Consistory. He was also affiliated with Hella Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Dallas, but assisted in organizing Moslah Temple at Fort Worth and since has had his membership there. He and twelve other Fort Worth citizens organized the Rotary Club of Fort Worth. He is a member of the Glen Garden Club and during the World war gave much of his time as well as his means to war relief and other patriotic measures.

Mr. Harkrider married Carrie Rebecca Rollins, of Abilene, Texas. Her father, E. B. Rollins, was widely known among the West Texas pioneers and for many years was a merchant at Abilene. Mr. and Mrs. Harkrider have three children: William Bean, Jack Webster and Carolyne.

ERNEST T. WESTMORELAND grew up in Western Texas, has the spirit of enterprise of the Texas business man, and during the past two or three years has shared liberally in some of the most successful oil developments of Wichita County. Mr. Westmoreland was for several years a machinist in railway shops, knows machinery from the stand-



*Chas. W. Karkrider*





point of an expert, and it was that experience and interest no doubt that caused him a year or so ago to establish at Wichita Falls a home factory for the production of oil field machinery and equipment. This is the W-R-B Machine & Tool Company, an industry whose output has a merited appreciation among all the practical oil men of Northern Texas.

Mr. Westmoreland was born in Wilbarger County, Texas, in 1885, a son of W. J. and Fashion (Martin) Westmoreland. He is descended from the Westmoreland family of England, a branch of which was established in Virginia during the 1600s. The County of Westmoreland in that commonwealth was named for them. Later descendants of the family moved to the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. W. J. Westmoreland was born at Pulaski, Tennessee, and was a West Texas pioneer. During the early '70s he went into Jack County. By profession he was a surveyor and civil engineer. He used his profession in the survey of a number of West Texas counties as far out as the South Plains. In frontier times, before railroads, he also equipped and maintained a freighting outfit, with headquarters at Decatur, transporting goods to Fort Worth and West from Decatur to the foot of the plains. He was a man of many talents and accomplishments, and at one time taught school at Henrietta, where he was married. For several years in the '80s he lived in Wilbarger County, but in 1888 moved to Childress. He died in 1909.

Ernest T. Westmoreland grew up in Childress, Texas, attended school there, and in the shops of the Fort Worth & Denver City Railway learned the trade of machinist and was an employe of the shops for several years. For about six years he was in the grocery business at Childress.

In August, 1918, soon after the beginning of the oil boom in the Burkburnett field of Wichita County, Mr. Westmoreland moved to Wichita Falls for the purpose of taking an active part in the oil business. He has been uniformly successful in handling oil leases, not as a broker but in the selling of his own leases. His operations have contributed directly to some of the remarkable successes in oil development in the Burkburnett and other fields of Wichita County.

It was in June, 1919, that he founded the W-R-B Machine & Tool Company. The shops were built just north of the river bridge on Wichita Street on the Burkburnett Road.

The costly and special equipment was rapidly installed, and within less than a year the plant was operating at full capacity. The business has specialized in the manufacture of oil field equipment, and the product is now widely known as the W-R-B Quality Brand, including tool joints, bits of all kinds and drill collars. Most of the product is manufactured complete from bar iron and steel. The forge shop has two furnaces, the machine shop has four lathes, and the personnel includes men of the skill and ingenuity to handle in record breaking time practically any job or custom work demanded by oil operators. The three men chiefly interested in the ownership and management of the business are E. T. Westmoreland, Henry Hobbs and C. S. Bennett.

Mr. Westmoreland is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and thoroughly interested in all those enterprises which are contributing to the growth and development of the city. He is a member of the Order of Elks. In the spring of 1920 he married Miss Dorothy Belt, a native of Missouri.

CHARLES I. FRANCIS is a member of the representative law firm of Weeks, Morrow and Francis, of Wichita Falls, and is essentially one of the prominent younger members of the bar of Wichita County. Mr. Francis was born at Denton, the judicial center of the Texas county of the same name, and the date of his nativity was September 1, 1893. He is a son of William B. and Martha Elizabeth (Melugin) Francis, the former of whom is deceased and the latter still resides at Denton, she being a daughter of the late Rev. Schuyler C. Melugin, D. D., who was one of the pioneer clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Texas. William B. Francis was born at Leesburg, Loudoun County, Virginia, and came with his older brothers to Texas shortly after the close of the Civil war, in which his brothers had served as gallant young soldiers of the Confederacy. He eventually became one of the leading merchants at Denton, and later became a traveling salesman for the wholesale house of Sanger Brothers, of Dallas, with which he continued as one of its best known and most popular commercial representatives for fully a quarter of a century.

After his graduation in the high school of his native town Charles I. Francis entered the University of Texas, and in this institution he was graduated in 1915, with the degree

of Bachelor of Arts. Thus fortified in academic education he entered the law department of the university, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1917 and from which he received the degrees of Bachelor of Laws and Master of Laws with virtually coincident admission to the bar of his native state. During the summer of 1916 he pursued a special course of study in the great University of Michigan. In the year of 1917 he served his professional novitiate by a few months' association with the well known Fort Worth law firm of Thompson, Barwise & Wharton, general attorneys for the Fort Worth & Denver Railroad, but he subordinated his professional ambition to the call of patriotism when the nation became involved in the great World war. He volunteered for service in the United States Army and entered the First Officers' Training Camp at Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas, in the summer of 1917. He was, however, rejected on account of physical disabilities, but his loyalty was shown by a determined spirit to overcome this difficulty, which he did, by submitting to a surgical operation, and about seven months later he re-enlisted as a private. This enlistment took him to the field artillery training camp at Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Kentucky, where he was soon afterward recommended for admission to the Officers' Training Camp, in which he was later graduated, with attendant commission as a second lieutenant in the field artillery of the United States Army. He was then assigned to service as instructor in the Officers' Training School for Riding and Driving, in which service he continued until the war came to a close, with the signing of the historic armistice, his honorable discharge having been granted on the 15th of December, 1918. While he was recuperating from the effects of the operation mentioned above Mr. Francis went to Austin and became a civilian instructor in the school of military aeronautics, and there also, at the same time, in 1917, he was an instructor in military law and the preparation of army papers, besides which he there assisted in the organization of the Second Regiment of the National Guard of Texas, in which he held the rank of captain. It was from this rank that he resigned to enlist as a private, as noted above. When he was graduated at Camp Zachary Taylor he had the distinction of being ranking man in his battery grades.

In January, 1919, Mr. Francis resumed the interrupted practice of his profession by es-

tablishing his residence in Wichita Falls, where he has met with unqualified success and is a member of a firm whose law business is perhaps second in volume to that of no other law firm in Texas. He has proved his ability as a vigorous and resourceful trial lawyer and well fortified counsellor, and is one of the representative younger members of the bar of the vigorous oil metropolis of Northwestern Texas. His older brother, William H., is a resident of Dallas and is general attorney for the Magnolia Oil Company.

Distinctively popular in the professional, business and social circles of his adopted city, Mr. Francis here has the distinction of being president of the University Club at the time of this writing, in 1920. He is a member of the local Chamber of Commerce, the Wichita Club, the Wichita Falls Bar Association, and the Wichita Falls Golf and Country Club. While an undergraduate in the University of Texas he became affiliated with the Phi Delta Phi and Beta Theta Pi fraternities, in the former of which he was received on the highest grades.

G. C. JENSEN is a successful stockman. He has almost an intuitive and natural genius, exemplified when a mere youth in the handling and marketing of livestock. A stockman is inevitably a good business man, and it was natural executive power and judgment that brought Mr. Jensen a few years ago into active connection with the industry of refining and marketing the petroleum products of the Wichita district. Wichita Falls, therefore, knows him chiefly in the role of an oil refiner, as founder and president of the Sunshine State Oil & Refining Company.

In many senses the petroleum industry of the Wichita district reaches its climax in the great plant at Wichita Falls for the refining of the crude oil. It is an industry of which Mr. Jensen is properly proud, and the plant and equipment represent an equipment of \$1,300,000. As the executive of this business Mr. Jensen is a man of the highest standing in financial and commercial circles, and his enterprises are closely linked with the great commercial power now centered at Wichita Falls.

Mr. Jensen was born in the famous cattle and dairy country of Denmark about forty-five years ago. His parents brought him to America when he was twelve years of age, and he grew up on a farm in Marshall County, Kansas. He learned farming not only through







*George J. Fickar.*

the traditions of his native land and by practical experience but also through a technical education in the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan. While a successful oil refiner, Mr. Jensen is deeply interested in the cattle business even today. He began buying and selling cattle when a boy. He was seventeen years of age when he made a shipment of cattle from Manhattan to the stockyards in Kansas City. At the age of nineteen he undertook the mature responsibility of leasing the Standiford ranch in the eastern part of Cowley County, Kansas. At the age of twenty-one he went into the northeastern part of Oklahoma and took over a ranch on Turkey Creek, not far from the present City of Cushing. Subsequently his ranching and cattle interests extended to the Texas Panhandle in Lipscomb County.

His active, energetic spirit and a natural talent for large business affairs eventually caused him to leave the cattle business and become identified with the oil industry at Wichita Falls. That city has been his home since 1916. He promoted and organized the Sunshine State Oil & Refining Company, and is properly proud of the fact that Wichita Falls has now one of the best modern refineries in the country. The corporation owns a line of tank cars, about two hundred in number, and its refined oils are shipped all over the country. An auxiliary organization is the Sunshine Pipe Line Company, which Mr. Jensen also promoted and of which he was president. This company was taken over by the Sunshine State Oil & Refining Company in December, 1920. The company owns the pipe lines leading direct from the oil fields to the refinery. The same companies also own and control some valuable production and oil land acreage.

Mr. Jensen since coming to Wichita Falls has allied himself with the progressive element of citizenship. He is a member of the Rotary Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Wichita Club and the Forest Country Club, and belongs to the various oil operators and refiners associations.

In 1916 he married Miss Mary E. Lutz, of El Reno, Oklahoma, who is associated with the Sunshine Oil Company in an executive office position. Fraternally Mr. Jensen is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 417, Oklahoma City, and of Queen City Lodge No. 296, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Wichita, Kansas. He is one of the four executive

officers of Texas of the Western Petroleum Refining Association, and is also a life member of the New York Petroleum Exchange.

BENJAMIN JOHNSTON TILLAR is one of the wealthy business men and financiers of Fort Worth. He built in Fort Worth its first distinctively modern hotel, the Westbrook. His part in that enterprise alone would entitle him to more than passing consideration among the men who have been city builders in the modern era of Fort Worth. However, that is in reality only one incident of many incidents which could be mentioned in a very busy career involving the management of large cattle ranches, real estate properties located in Fort Worth, Dallas and in other parts of Texas, and an executive in some of the most important financial and industrial corporations of the Southwest.

Mr. Tillar is trustee and manager of the estates of J. T. W. Tillar and Antoinette Tillar, the foundations of which were wisely planned and built by his father, who, though a resident of Arkansas, had widely extended investments in many parts of Texas.

Benjamin J. Tillar was born at Selma in Drew County, Arkansas, September 17, 1866, son of J. T. W. Tillar and Antoinette (Pruitt) Tillar. His father was a native of Virginia and his mother a native of Mississippi.

Benjamin J. Tillar at the age of four and one-half years entered the public school at Selma, attended both public and private schools, and at the age of thirteen years entered the University of Arkansas, from which institution he was graduated in 1886 with the A. B. degree.

In the fall of 1886 he took up the study of law at Little Rock in the office of that eminent lawyer and jurist, Judge U. M. Rose. Mr. Tillar acknowledges a life-long indebtedness to the counsel and friendship of his venerable preceptor. In 1888 Mr. Tillar graduated with the LL.B. degree from the University of Michigan, but after a brief period of practice at Little Rock failing health compelled him to seek a more rugged vocation. In March, 1891, therefore, he introduced himself as a tenderfoot to a cattle ranch, the Block Ranch, located twenty-five miles south of Midland in West Texas, and was for several years diligently engaged in mastering and performing all the duties of a cowboy.

With restored health Mr. Tillar located at Fort Worth in 1894. He was one of the

organizers of the National Live Stock Bank of Fort Worth: was elected its active vice president, and held that office until the National Live Stock Bank was merged with the American National Bank in 1897. He continued to serve as a director on the board of directors of the latter bank.

In 1895 he became a member of the firm of Bush & Tillar. This firm within a few years acquired the ownership of approximately 100,000 acres of ranch land, located in Howard, Borden, Mitchell and Scurry counties, Texas. Bush & Tillar soon became one of the largest firms in the state in the production of beef cattle. Mr. Tillar was actively associated with that business until 1906.

In June, 1908, occurred the death of his father, whose estate, valued at several million dollars, was placed in the hands of the son as trustee and manager. Included in the estate was a large amount of valuable property located in Fort Worth, Dallas, Little Rock and Southeast Arkansas, and stock in many corporations. The value of this estate has been greatly increased under the able management of Mr. Tillar, who has been faithful to every principle and item of his trusteeship.

He has long been an active and honored member of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.

In 1908 Mr. Tillar entered upon an active career as a city builder at Fort Worth, and concentrated many of his investments in the city. He financed and built the Westbrook Hotel, a million dollar structure. He is one of the owners of the hotel property, and serves in an advisory capacity with the management of the hotel. He is a director of the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank of Fort Worth, the Greater Fort Worth Realty Company, the Chamber of Commerce Auditorium Company, the Syndicate Land Company and other corporations. He is a member of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce, the United States Chamber of Commerce; and is a member of the Fort Worth Club and River Crest Country Club, of Fort Worth; and a member also of the National Arts Club, New York City.

Mr. Tillar is a wealthy man who realizes his responsibilities to the world as well as to private property. While not posing as a philanthropist, he has done a great deal of constructive work in the promotion of worthy enterprises. During the war he was a large contributor to the Red Cross funds. He is especially interested in art and in education.

He is a member and vice chairman of the Board of Trustees and member of the Executive Committee of the Texas Woman's College, and annually donates twelve scholarships to aid deserving young girls and young women to acquire a higher education in that institution. He has recently created a special endowment fund for the benefit of the holders of the Ben J. Tillar scholarships in the Texas Woman's College.

Mr. Tillar married Miss Genevieve Eagon, a native of Texas. Her father, Dr. Samson Eagon, was a native of Virginia, and was one of the ablest and best known physicians and surgeons in the Southwest.

LOUIS J. BRYAN, one of the Bryan Brothers of Wichita Falls was a pioneer operator in the Burkburnett field, and is known to have drilled more successful wells in that field than any other operator. In fact, the story of his operations and those of the Bryan Oil Corporation goes a long way toward completing a suggestive outline of the history of petroleum production in this famous district.

The Bryan Oil Corporation of Wichita Falls, one of the largest and most successful and one of the highest financial rating, is composed of three brothers, C. A., L. J. and R. S. Bryan. They are all natives of Texas, and are young men who possess thorough business qualifications and had made themselves fairly prosperous in other lines before they combined their resources as oil operators.

Their parents, S. S. and Alice (Strickland) Bryan, are still living at Temple, in Bell County. S. S. Bryan was born within nine miles of Lexington, Kentucky, and was just two years old when his parents drove from there to Washington County, Texas. His grandfather had preceded them and made arrangements for a home on a plantation in Washington County. S. S. Bryan grew up in that historic old district of Texas. About the time he reached manhood the Santa Fe Railway was in process of construction from Galveston north toward Fort Worth. This afforded one of the few opportunities for a young man to obtain employment outside of farming. He was connected with the construction of the road into Temple in Bell County. He helped drive the stakes in the laying out of that town, which owed its origin to the construction of the railway, and has since become one of the rich and prosperous cities of Central Texas. At Temple S. S. Bryan remained in the service of the Santa Fe



Railway Company as car repairer, car inspector and fireman for about fifteen years. He then turned his resources to the cattle industry in Bell County, and had a prosperous outlook until a protracted drought brought disaster. He then abandoned ranching and since about 1889 has been engaged in the retail furniture business in Temple. Alice Strickland was born in Nashville, Tennessee. Her father died on an overland journey to California in search of gold. As a young child she came with her mother to Galveston, Texas, and was reared and married in that city.

C. A. Bryan, the oldest of the Bryan brothers, was born at Temple in 1885; was educated in his native city, finishing the high school course and also a business college course. All three brothers have had some of the practical discipline and training of railroad service. C. A. Bryan after leaving school clerked in the Santa Fe roundhouse at Temple, later was private secretary to one of the officials of the Southern Pacific Railroad at Houston, and while in that city married Miss Eunice Munn. Her father, W. C. Munn, was one of the leading merchants of Houston. After his marriage, C. A. Bryan engaged in the real estate business at Houston and, organizing the Bryan Lumber Company, established lumber yards at Ganado and Providence. Subsequently he sold these yards and for several years was prominent in the real estate business, promoting and building an addition to the city and also an addition to Texas City. This is a brief outline of his career until he entered the oil industry.

The youngest brother, R. S. Bryan, was also educated at Temple, and as a boy had experience in various mechanical trades. At seventeen he was chief clerk in the freight depot at Temple for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, and remained in the service of that railway corporation for several years. Transferred to Fort Worth, he was in the office of the commercial agent as chief clerk, about a year later was sent to Dallas as clerk to the commercial agent of the same road in that city, and after eight months was appointed commercial agent at Waco. He was at Waco when America entered the war with Germany, and in the spring of 1917 he enlisted as a private at San Antonio. In a short time he was made company clerk, and after sixty days' service was sent to the Officers' Training Camp at Camp Pike, Arkansas. He received a commission as second lieutenant,

and up to the time the armistice was signed was on duty at Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Louis J. Bryan was born at Temple in 1887, and is a graduate of the regular high school and also the Fullview Select High School of Temple. His first business experience was as an employe of the Werkheiser-Polk Mill & Elevator Company at Temple. It was the engineering part of railroading that attracted him, and for a about a year he served as a chairman with the engineering corps of the Santa Fe company. To perfect his technical education he entered Purdue University at Lafayette, Indiana, and took a two years' course in engineering, leaving there in 1908. While at Purdue he paid practically all his own expenses, being employed during the summer vacations by the Cedar Point Resort Company on Lake Erie, near Sandusky, Ohio. After graduating he returned to Texas and re-entered the service of the Santa Fe Railway Company in the engineering department. He was with the engineering force on what was known as the old Cane Belt line between Sealy and Matagorda, also in the relaying of heavy steel between Summerville and Beaumont, in the construction of the line between Center and Zuba and the extension from Longview to Emmons. He then returned to Temple and was one of the engineers during the construction of the extensive railroad yards in that city and the building of the handsome new depot. This work required about a year. Following that he was with the engineering corps during the construction of the line from Lometa to San Saba, Richland Springs, Brady and Eden, altogether for a period of about thirty months. For about a year Mr. Bryan was one of the corps of engineers working on the building of the Galveston causeway.

In 1913 he joined his brother, C. A. Bryan, in business at Houston. For some years previously oil development work had been in progress along the coast region of Texas and still seemed to offer rewards for enterprise and capital. The Bryan Brothers decided to venture some money in the oil industry. Purchasing a rig and drilling outfit, Bryan Brothers put down a wild cat well in Liberty County to a depth of three thousand feet without touching oil sand. In the same vicinity they sank the drill a thousand feet, also without results. Their third experience was a contract to deepen a well that had already been drilled to twelve hundred feet on the Cochran Ranch in Liberty County. When the hole reached a depth of twenty-five hundred feet a

generous flow of artesian water was encountered, and as this was a valuable asset to the owner of the ranch, Bryan Brothers made some money on the deal. Their rig was then moved to the Humble field, where they bought an abandoned well, cleaned it out and made it produce about thirty barrels. In the meantime they secured a twenty-acre lease adjoining the well, and here they brought in their first real production, a six hundred barrel well. Six other holes were drilled on the same lease, and they continued their operations there for some time. The net results of these operations to the Bryan Brothers constituted a few thousand dollars profit. Following that they employed their equipment for other parties drilling some six or eight wells in the Humble field on contract. Moving them to the Goose Creek district, on a lease owned by the Humble Oil Company, they put the drill down 3,500 feet without a strike. In the same district, on Black Duck Bay, at 2,500 feet, they abandoned drilling. Next moving their rig to the Anna Allen Wright tract they brought in two good wells at 2,650 feet.

It was during these drilling operations that the Bryan Brothers started to seek an entirely new field, in Wichita County. The great oil boom at Burkburnett began with the bringing in of the Fowler well in the latter part of July, 1918. C. A. Bryan had reached Burkburnett in May of that year, and had bought from W. J. Grisham two fifty-acre leases for sixty-five hundred dollars, paying fifteen hundred dollars cash and giving notes for the remainder. The first of these leases was on the E. Lewis survey adjoining the townsite of Burkburnett. In order to hold the lease Mr. Bryan put down an eight hundred foot well. Subsequently they disposed of this lease. Their second lease was on the John Deck survey, three miles southeast of Burkburnett. With the securing of these leases Bryan Brothers returned to Houston and resumed their operations in the Goose Creek field. Then came in the Fowler well, and forthwith the Bryan Brothers began receiving offers for their Burkburnett leases at such attractive figures above what they had paid that they decided their interests required their personal presence in the territory. It was only a few days after the bringing in of the Fowler well that Bryan Brothers reached Wichita Falls. For several days they were the busiest of local operators in selling leases, and those transactions made a large amount of profit to them. But they were not content with their nominal phase of

the business, and wired to Houston to ship their rig. In the meantime they closed a deal on six lots in block 7, Wigham Addition to the City of Burkburnett, and their outfit having arrived they put down a hole, the production coming in just before Christmas, 1918, with an estimated flow of a thousand barrels per day. In the meantime they had been drilling on their three-acre tract northwest of Burkburnett, and in January, 1919, brought in a well there with an initial production of a thousand barrels. Further drilling was carried on on their six lots of the Hardin Addition to Burkburnett, just across the street from the schoolhouse. The first well, brought in during February, had a production of about a thousand barrels. About the same time they started two wells on five acres east of Burkburnett on the Van Cleave tract, these coming in with a production of about six hundred barrels each. Subsequent deepening of these wells increased their production more than a thousand barrels each. These wells were completed about May, 1919. Immediately two others were drilled adjoining and were equally as good, and are still producing, one of them to the extent of about one hundred and twenty barrels per day. The Bryan rig was then moved to a tract just east of the Burkburnett schoolhouse, in the McGee Addition, and another paying well brought in. Moving then just across the street south of the schoolhouse they drilled two other profitable holes. The Humble Oil Company had brought in a well in block 58 of the northwest extension to the Burkburnett oil field, and Bryan Brothers bought seventeen and one-half acres offsetting the Humble well. However, they sold this without developing it. Then came the Golden Cycle well, extending the Burkburnett field further to the northwest. Bryan Brothers secured the southeast ten acres of the Golden Cycle's forty acres. When the famous Texas Chief well, about three miles from the Golden Cycle, was brought in the Bryan Brothers secured leases offsetting that property, sank drills to the sand and secured one of the notable wells, with a five thousand barrel flow. Three other wells were drilled by them on the north end of the lease, and were also highly productive. In addition to this they sold thirty acres of their leases to the Livingston Oil Corporation for one of the highest prices leases were ever sold for in the State of Texas.

These items are indicated not as a complete record of the Bryan Brothers' activities or the development in Burkburnett as a whole, but as



a suggestive outline of some of the outstanding features that display the aggressive enterprise and the exceptional good fortune of the Bryans, who have well earned a reputation placing them among the most noted operators in the petroleum district of North Texas. Their operations were continued with striking success all during the year 1919 and well into 1920 in the same district. The Bryan Brothers still have large and valuable production in the Burkburnett field, also in Goose Creek field in Southern Texas, and in the fall of 1920 they extended their operations into the Electra field of Wichita County under the name of the Bryan Oil Corporation.

Louis Bryan possesses all the fundamental qualifications of the successful oil operator. He is an engineer by training and experience, accustomed to handling problems involving a great deal of technical detail, has courage, foresight, sound business judgment and works rapidly and efficiently. He has made oil development a permanent business and object of close study, and it cannot be said that success has come to him as a matter of chance.

Louis Bryan married Miss Eupha Polk, of San Saba. Her father, J. R. Polk, was a pioneer citizen of that section of Texas and was the second man to build a wire fence in San Saba County. Mr. Bryan himself owns a large and valuable ranch in San Saba County, two and a half miles from the county seat.

SAM WALKUP DAVIS is one of the very able young men in the profession of law in Stephens County, and within a year after he began practice there he was nominated and subsequently elected county attorney.

Mr. Davis was born at Montgomery, Montgomery County, Texas, in 1898, a son of John F. and Lelia (Walkup) Davis. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His paternal grandfather, the late Judge Nat Hart Davis, was a prominent lawyer and man of affairs in Southeastern Texas, serving as judge of the District Court. About 1840 he built the house at Montgomery in which his son John F. Davis was born. John F. Davis is still living in Montgomery. Earlier generations of this branch of the Davis family lived in Kentucky and had kinship with the old Kentucky family of Davis to which Jefferson Davis belonged. The maternal grandfather of the Breckenridge lawyer was Gen. Samuel Walkup, whose family moved from North Carolina and established a home in Southeastern Texas in pio-

neer days. General Walkup was first a colonel and then a brigadier general in the Confederate army.

Sam Walkup Davis is a graduate of the law school of the University of Texas with the class of 1918. He immediately on leaving the University entered the Officers' Training Camp at Leon Springs, the armistice being signed before he was awarded his commission. Early in January, 1919, he identified himself with West Texas, first locating at Albany and in July, 1919, removed to Caddo, in Stephens County. He practiced, with his offices at Caddo, until May, 1920, when he removed to the county seat of Breckenridge. In July of that year he received the democratic nomination for county attorney over two strong opponents, being elected in November and taking office December 1st. Mr. Davis is making a splendid record as a public prosecutor and also enjoys a fine civil practice. Fraternally he is an Elk.

THOMAS POOL ADAMS. A lawyer by early training and profession, representing a Texas family of pioneer stock, Thomas Pool Adams came to the Wichita Falls district about ten years ago, was associated with some of the early developments in the oil territory there, and has always upheld the highest standards in the exploitation of the underground resources of this wonderful country. Wichita Falls is his home city, and to it he has given generously of his personal enterprise and resources so that it may measure up to the best ideals of a business and civic community.

Mr. Adams was born in Bosque County, Texas, in 1875, a son of J. W. and Matilda E. (Odle) Adams. His father was born in East Texas, in Rusk County, and was only a boy when his parents moved to Bosque County in 1854. Bosque County was then a part of the frontier of North Central Texas, and its inhabitants had to battle with hostile Indians to maintain a precarious foothold there. J. W. Adams at the age of seventeen enlisted in the Confederate army and served in the famous organization known as Gen. Tom Greene's Brigade. He was in a number of campaigns, and had the honor of taking part in the recapture of Galveston from the Federal forces. His business for many years was that of a stockman, and he owned a large amount of land in Bosque County. He was a determined and public spirited citizen as well, for several years served as county tax collector, and was a man of the finest char-



acter and independence of thought and action. He possessed the strongly individualistic views of the old fashioned Jeffersonian democrat. He believed in the rule of the people and in the largest measure of individual and community freedom. He therefore favored "local option" as a principle of government, whether in community, county or state, and believed in giving as little power as possible to distant centralized authority.

J. W. Adams died in 1912. His wife, Matilda E. Odle, was a member of another pioneer family of Bosque County. Her father, familiarly known as "Old Man Jack" Odle, was a buffalo hunter, Indian fighter, and a fine type of the frontier soldier. Before the war he was a Texas Ranger and during the war the Confederate Government put him in command of the Rangers on the frontier to protect the settlements against Indians and against the Northern enemy. Many stories are told of his combats and adventures of early days.

With such ancestors Thomas Pool Adams naturally inherited a virile and independent character. He grew up on his father's stock ranch, but was liberally educated, attending Southwestern University at Georgetown, where he graduated with the class of 1898. He then studied law, was admitted to the Bosque County Bar, and for several years enjoyed a substantial practice at Gatesville. However, his inclination was for a larger field in business and industrial development. With the first promises of oil discoveries in Northern Texas, he came to that section in 1910, and since 1911 his home has been in Wichita Falls. The pioneer oil well near Electra was brought in in 1911, and practically all the great developments of the territory, including those of Burkburnett, have since occurred. Mr. Adams has been one of the most successful of independent operators in the North Texas oil fields. With his operations centered at Wichita Falls, he has been identified with the real development and production of oil and has never participated in the numerous stock promotion and "blue-sky" projects whose main object is to sell stocks or dispose of other people's money. Associated with him have been solid, substantial citizens of the highest character, permanent residents of the locality. In the business of oil production Mr. Adams has proceeded on the same lines that a good business man would follow in any other business. He has been a student of all the technical and commercial sides of petroleum, and his researches

and hard work have well justified the success he has attained.

Mr. Adams was a pioneer in developing the Ramming Pool in the Clara field in Wichita County, was one of the early operators of the Burkburnett field and in Southern Oklahoma. He has important financial interests in a number of oil producing corporations, including the Adams Oil Company, I-Tex Oil Company, McBam Oil Company, is associated with the Adams, Brown & McAlester interests, and the Simax Oil Company.

Much of his wealth Mr. Adams has invested in Wichita Falls real estate. He is a director of the City National Bank of Commerce, which has resources of over twenty-two million dollars. He is also one of the leading members of the Wichita Club, a civic organization that has much in the way of planning and practical work to realize the best development of Wichita Falls as a modern city. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Wichita Falls Country and Golf clubs, is a steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and Elks.

Mr. Adams married Mrs. Eddy Claxton, of Gatesville. Their two children are Hallie and Virgie May Adams. At 1106 Brooks Street Mr. and Mrs. Adams have one of the finest and most beautiful homes in the city, a residence that is justly a source of pride to them.

WILLIAM M. MASSIE has become one of the prominent and influential figures in connection with banking affairs in the City of Fort Worth, which has represented his home since early childhood. His advancement in the field of financial operations has been through ability and effective service, and since August, 1919, has held the responsible office of vice president of the Fort Worth National Bank, one of the leading banking institutions of this favored section of the Lone Star state.

Mr. Massie was born at Clarksville, Tennessee, on August 21, 1873, the third in order of birth of the four sons of John J. and Tennie M. (Moore) Massie, the former of whom was born at Hanover Courthouse, Virginia, a representative of a well known family founded in the Old Dominion commonwealth many generations ago, and the latter was born at Clarksville, Tennessee. In the year 1877 John J. Massie came with his family to Texas and established himself in the mercantile business at Fort Worth. He long continued as



*H. M. Mason*





one of the representative business men and influential citizens of this city, and at the time of his death, when seventy-six years of age, he was here engaged in the insurance business. His venerable widow still resides in Fort Worth.

William M. Massie was about five years old at the time when the family home was established in Fort Worth, and in addition to receiving the advantages of the public schools he attended also the old Fort Worth University. He gained his initial banking experience through his connection with the Merchants National Bank, in which he held the position of collector. In 1890 he assumed a similar position with the Fort Worth National Bank, and in the passing years he worked his way through the various departments of executive service in this institution, of which he became vice president in August, 1919, as previously noted. He is president of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce, president of the Fort Worth Warehouse and Storage Company, is associated with the Amalgamated Tire Stores Corporation of Texas, and is a director of the St. Louis, San Francisco & Texas Railway Company. Mr. Massie holds membership in various social organizations of representative character, including the Fort Worth Club, the Kiwanis Club, the River Crest and Glen Garden Country clubs, and the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is loyal and public spirited as a citizen, and his political allegiance is given unreservedly to the democratic party.

In 1897 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Massie to Miss Anna W. Pepper, daughter of the late Charles Pepper, who was superintendent of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company, with official headquarters at Fort Worth. Mr. and Mrs. Massie have two children: Elizabeth Garner is the wife of Robert D. Gage, Jr., of Port Gibson, Mississippi; and Frances Pepper remains at the parental home.

O. E. MAER, a prominent railroad man and for a number of years a resident of Wichita Falls, is superintendent of the Wichita Valley Railway and has come up from the ranks of railroad operations, entering the service when a boy.

He was born in Columbus, Mississippi, in 1860, and was fifteen years old when his father died. Leaving school, he went to work as a messenger boy for the Mobile & Ohio Railway. He learned telegraphy, showed skill and fidelity to every duty, and for a

number of years was engaged as an operator and train dispatcher by different railroad lines at various points throughout the country. He became chief train dispatcher and train master, and for some years was thus employed on the Northern divisions of the Cotton Belt Railway in Southeast Missouri. He also had charge of the Cotton Belt's bridge at Thebes, Illinois. He came to Texas in 1896, and for several years was assistant division superintendent of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway at Smithville. In 1907 he came to Wichita Falls, and since then, with the exception of the war period, has been continuously in the service as superintendent for the Fort Worth & Denver Railway and its owned line, the Wichita Valley Railway, extending from Wichita Falls to Abilene.

During the period of government ownership Mr. Maer had charge at Wichita Falls of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas lines West of Whitesboro, the Wichita Falls & Northwestern, the Wichita Valley & Abilene Southern, a total of nine hundred miles of railroad. When the roads were returned to their owners Mr. Maer resumed service as superintendent of the Wichita Valley Railway.

He is a very popular citizen not only among the people of Wichita Falls, his home city, but throughout a wide expanse of country, where he is known as a highly trained and efficient railway executive, and has a fund of interesting reminiscences of railroading both in Texas and in other states.

Mr. Maer married Miss Lou Ellen Benoit, who was born and reared in his home town of Columbus, Mississippi. They have three children: W. Newton Maer, a wealthy and prominent oil operator of Wichita Falls; Claud M., Manager of the grain department of the Waco Mill & Elevator Co., of Waco; and Miss Marion Maer, at home.

THE BANKERS & MERCHANTS PETROLEUM COMPANY was organized in October, 1919, at Fort Worth as a common law trust, the principals in the organization being R. T. Couch, M. F. Winfrey and O. E. Lillard. Its authorized capital was set at six hundred thousand dollars and later increased to one million dollars, with par value of shares at one dollar, and uniform selling price of one dollar and a half per share. Its immediate prestige was based in part on the company being in a way a successor to the old Couch-Winfrey Oil Company, organized in the summer of 1918 by Mr. Couch and Mr. Winfrey.

This company with a small capitalization paid some very large dividends to the shareholders during the few months of its operations. The Bankers & Merchants Petroleum Company began with two producing wells in the Wichita Falls district, with a daily production of a hundred barrels or more. This was later increased by drilling activities to ten producing wells. During the first twelve months of the company's history a total of thirty-one percent in cash dividends was paid on the issued capital stock.

The company's operations are confined to the Wichita Falls and Burkburnett districts, but they have owned and still own and control tracts in other fields throughout the Southwest. Among their leaseholdings are some recently acquired tracts in the new Archer County field following the bringing in of the Texhoma Oil & Refining Company's wild cat test in the early spring of 1921. Drilling operations are now suspended because of the depression due to the low price of crude oil and general business conditions.

The personnel of this company includes R. T. Couch, president and field superintendent, M. F. Winfrey, secretary-treasurer, while the trustees are David Boaz, a well known Fort Worth banker, and O. E. Lillard, a cotton factor of Taylor, Texas.

R. T. Couch, president of the company, was born in Eastern Texas, was educated in rural schools there, and has been making his own way in the world since an early age. In 1909 he moved into the Wichita Falls district, and was a life insurance salesman, but for ten years past has been a well known figure in the oil industry. He has been a resident of Fort Worth since October, 1920, and still owns the Tenth Street Drug Store at Wichita Falls, a very profitable and successful business. Mr. Couch has a comprehensive familiarity with all the petroleum fields adjacent to Wichita Falls, and has a remarkably detailed knowledge of oil development in the Southwest. He was head of the old Couch-Winfrey Oil Company, which earned prominence by reason of the large profits it earned and distributed to its shareholders within the first few months.

M. F. Winfrey, secretary-treasurer of the company, is a banker by early experience and long record of active service, and continued in that business until about half a dozen years ago, when he turned his time and talents to the great petroleum industry of the Southwest. Mr. Winfrey was born in Missouri but

came to Fort Worth when a small boy and was educated in the public schools of Fort Worth. From school he went to work in a bank, and by many years of experience achieved a high place in banking circles in the Southwest. For a number of years he was connected with the Farmers & Mechanics Bank of Fort Worth, later was department manager of a large St. Louis bank and for several years was with the First National Bank of Amarillo. While at Amarillo Mr. Winfrey was manager of the Clearing House Association of that city, was treasurer and a director of the Chamber of Commerce, and otherwise prominent in civic and business affairs in the Panhandle.

LAURENCE GERNSBACHER, attorney at law and a successful young member of the Fort Worth bar for five years, is a native of Northern Texas, and the family name has been one of prominence in Fort Worth business affairs for over twenty years.

Mr. Gernsbacher was born at Weatherford in Parker County March 13, 1893, a son of Henry and Julia (Falk) Gernsbacher. His parents moved to Fort Worth in 1900, and his father is one of the city's most successful merchants, being president of Gernsbacher Brothers Company, Incorporated. He is a former president of the Retail Merchants' Association of Texas.

In a family of seven children, six still living, Laurence is the youngest. He was educated in the Fort Worth public schools and finished his literary and law education in the Texas State University. He was admitted to the bar in 1916, at once began practice in Fort Worth, and has never had a partnership. He handles a general practice, chiefly office practice and land titles. Mr. Gernsbacher left his professional interests in 1918 to enlist in the army, and was in the service until April, 1919.

He is a democrat in politics, a member of the Reformed Jewish Church, and is affiliated with the Pi Tau Pi fraternity and the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith At Fort Worth November 29, 1917, Mr. Gernsbacher married Miss Sarah Eckert. Mrs. Gernsbacher graduated from the Fort Worth High School in 1913.

GEORGE D. BOND, M. D. In every large hospital and medical center in the country the X-Ray laboratory is considered an indispensable auxiliary to the work of physicians, surgeons and dentists. The institution of an







W. J. Perley

X-Ray laboratory as an auxiliary to the profession at Fort Worth is credited to Dr. George D. Bond, one of the foremost authorities in this branch of medical science in the state. Doctor Bond was born at Spring Hill, Tennessee, a son of Thomas B. and Ann (McLemore) Bond. His parents were natives of Tennessee and of pioneer families in that state. George D. Bond graduated from the medical department of Vanderbilt University, and for three years practiced at Spring Hill before coming to Texas. For a number of years he enjoyed a wide general practice as a physician at Hillsboro, Texas, and from there came to Fort Worth in 1907. Here he has limited his work to X-Ray diagnosis and therapeutics. He began with a modest equipment, and his skill brought a growing appreciation of the value of his service in advance of the extending use of such laboratory equipment in other sections of the country. He now has a large laboratory, with all the most modern facilities found in his branch of medicine. His son, Dr. Thomas B. Bond, is associated with him.

Dr. George D. Bond was the first president of the Texas Roentgen Association, organized in Houston, Texas, in 1914, and since grown to a large membership over the state. Doctor Bond served as president of the Hill County Medical Society in 1905. He is a member of the Tarrant County Medical Society, the Texas State Medical Association and American Medical Association. He has contributed many articles on the subject of X-Ray work to medical societies and medical journals. Besides his son Dr. Thomas B. Bond he has one daughter, Miss Martha Bond. Doctor Bond is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

**WILLIAM FREDERICK STERLEY.** The study of the life and accomplishments of a successful man is full of educational value, especially when such a person has achieved tangible and practical results and has raised the standard and set an example which goes to form a real bulwark of Americanism. Particularly is this true in connection with the work accomplished by those associated with the operation of the great railroads of the country, and one who is a well known figure in the transportation history of Texas is William Frederick Sterley, general freight and passenger agent of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railroad, with headquarters at Fort Worth.

Mr. Sterley was born at Henderson, Minnesota, January 30, 1859, a son of Peter and Magdalena (Wiegand) Sterley, both of whom were born in Germany, from whence the former came to the United States when about twenty-six years old and the latter when a child. They were married in Minnesota and had twelve children, two of whom died in infancy, the others living to reach maturity, of whom William Frederick was the second in order of birth and eldest son.

Until he was eighteen years of age Mr. Sterley lived at home, and he received his educational training in the local schools. Leaving home at eighteen, he began working on the railroads, and was first employed as a trucker in a freight house at Fort Worth, to which city he came in 1877, and remained with the Texas & Pacific Railroad until 1887, rising to be chief clerk in the freight office. Leaving that road, he came with the Fort Worth & Denver City Railroad, and became the only clerk in the freight and passenger office at Fort Worth. In 1890 he was made local freight agent, and opened the station of the newly completed line into Fort Worth and held this position until 1894, when he was made chief clerk of the general freight and passenger office. Further honors awaited him, for in December, 1899, he was made assistant general freight and passenger agent, and December 1, 1902, was appointed general freight agent. On March 1, 1915, the freight and passenger departments were again consolidated under the supervision of Mr. Sterley, and 1921 marked the thirty-fourth year of his continuous service with this road.

On September 14, 1887, Mr. Sterley was united in marriage with Sonora McCarthy, of Fort Worth, and they have one daughter, May Anna, who is the wife of Sidney Smith, of New York City, where he is attorney for the Sinclair Oil Company, his duties oftentimes taking him to Latin America. At one time he was engaged in the practice of law in the Philippines, and he was also attached to the American Consulate in Mexico.

Mr. Sterley is a member of the Fort Worth Club and the River Crest Country Club, is a Knight Templar Mason, and a director in the F. & M. Bank. Ever since he came to Fort Worth he has taken a constructive part in the development of the city, contributing generously of his time and money to forward those movements which in his judgment were likely to prove of benefit to the majority, and

there are few men in the state who stand higher in public esteem than he.

ALBERT TANKERSLEY has been a resident of Fort Worth for twenty years, and is well known both in commercial and public affairs. He is the present city assessor.

Mr. Tankersley was born at Decatur, Wise County, Texas, January 30, 1887, a son of S. G. and Frances (Fields) Tankersley, the former a native of Arkansas and the latter of Missouri. Albert was the fourth in a family of six children.

He spent his early life in his native town of Decatur, attended the public schools there, and in 1901, at the age of fourteen, came to Fort Worth, where his first employment in a commercial way was as shipping clerk for the Waples-Platter Grocer Company. Mr. Tankersley was one of the successful retail grocers of Fort Worth for ten years, until 1916, when he was honored with his first term as city assessor. He was re-elected in 1918 and again in 1921, and has given a thorough and careful administration, bringing to him the commendations of all the substantial interests that have the welfare and progress of the city at heart.

Mr. Tankersley is a member of the Fort Worth Club and is an Elk. In 1910 he married Beulah Finley, and they have one daughter, Eulah.

ROBERT C. CANTRELL has been a resident of Tarrant County or the City of Fort Worth forty-three years, grew to manhood here, in early life was associated with farm and ranch, but for two decades has been a prominent factor in Fort Worth's business circles. Aside from his success as a business man his citizenship has been marked by a high degree of public spirit, bringing him into close touch in his home city with all progressive movements.

Mr. Cantrell was born at Canton, Mississippi, August 22, 1864, a son of Henry C. and Lila (Sanders) Cantrell. His parents were natives of Tennessee, where the mother died, Robert C. being the third of her five children. Henry C. Cantrell was a Confederate soldier four years, being a sergeant. In 1877 he brought his family to Texas and settled at Fort Worth. Robert C. Cantrell was then twelve years of age. He had lived in Tennessee and attended school there, and continued his education in Tarrant County.

Mr. Cantrell entered business at Fort Worth in 1900 as a liveryman, in the firm of Cantrell

Brothers. They conducted one of the leading establishments of the kind for about eighteen years. About seven years ago Mr. Cantrell took up the undertaking business, and is president of the Fort Worth Undertaking Company, an organization exemplifying in the most minute details all the perfect service of general directors.

Mr. Cantrell, who has never married, is a popular member of several fraternal and social organizations, including the Knights of Pythias and Elks. In times of peace and in times of war he has been a contributor, according to his means, to the cause and objects worthy of his notice, and at all times has sought to make his influence effective for the good of others as well as himself.

FRANCIS H. SPARROW is one of the oldest laundry men in Texas, and has been in that business at Fort Worth for over thirty years. In that time he has become prominently identified with civic and community affairs, and is one of Fort Worth's most esteemed citizens.

Mr. Sparrow was born at Wolverhampton, England, May 20, 1853. He was reared and educated in his native country, and in 1883 a year or so after his marriage, came to America and located at Weatherford, Texas, where he entered the laundry business. In 1887 he moved his business headquarters to Fort Worth, at that time having only forty dollars in capital and going in debt a thousand dollars for his modest plant. His old establishment was burned in October, 1909, and was then replaced with a large, sanitary and modern equipped plant on Weatherford Street, known all over this section of Texas as the Reliable Laundry. He operates in connection a high class dry cleaning plant.

Mr. Sparrow was one of the first real golfers in Fort Worth, did much to popularize that sport, and was one of the original members of the River Crest Country Club. He is one of the prominent Masons of the state, has been honored with the thirty-third degree in Scottish Rite Masonry, has sat in the Grand Commandery and has served as grand standard bearer. He was one of the original members of Hella Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Dallas. Mr. Sparrow is a member of the Rotary Club and is a democrat, though his political activities have never led him to seek office.

He married in 1881 Julia Daniel, a native of England. Their only daughter, Gladys,







Alexander Cobden

is the wife of Jack Davis, manager of the Reliable Laundry.

ALEXANDER COBDEN, president and manager of the Cobden Fuel Company, is one of the sound and reliable business men of Fort Worth. He was born in Scotland January 11, 1874, a son of George and Jessie (Paterson) Cobden, both of whom were also born in Scotland. In June, 1880, they came to America and located at Hamilton, Canada, but left Canada for the United States in December, 1883, and settled at Chicago, Illinois. Both passed away in that city, the father when he was forty-one years old and the mother surviving him until she was fifty-seven years old. They had five children, all of whom grew to maturity, and all but one are still living. Alexander Cobden is the third of this family and the second son.

Six years of age when his parents moved to Canada, and nine when brought to Chicago, he received practically all of his educational training in the schools of Hamilton and Chicago. His first business connection of any moment was with Swift & Company of Chicago, as one of their purchasing agents, and he remained with that concern until 1902, when he came to Fort Worth, and had charge of the purchasing department of the plants of Swift & Company in this city. These operations continued until 1909, when Mr. Cobden organized the Cobden Fuel Company, and has continued to be its executive head and manager. He is also a director of the Farmers & Mechanics Bank of Fort Worth.

On June 15, 1897, Mr. Cobden was united in marriage with Jessie Johnston, a daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth Johnston, of Chicago, where she was born February 6, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Cobden have four children, namely: Florence, Robert, Philip and Donald. Mr. Cobden belongs to the Fort Worth and River Crest clubs and to the Masonic order. He is a member and trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of Fort Worth.

ALEXIS WILLIAM CHARBONNEAU. For all its other sources of wealth and prosperity Texas will always be a great livestock state. Taken collectively, its livestock interests have been so vast as to distract attention from some of the individual enterprises that both in the past and in the future are destined to exercise a lasting influence for good in the raising of livestock standards. One such enterprise is that established more than forty years

ago and continued by a French Canadian, Alexis William Charbonneau, whose fame among Texas stock men rests upon his achievements as a breeder and raiser of the Percheron horse. Members of the Percheron Association of America are all cognizant of the splendid Charbonneau horse farm near Fort Worth, and in the past hundreds of the finest specimens of that strain have been sold from the farm and contributed to the improvement of Southwestern and Western horses.

Mr. Charbonneau was born in St. Cesaire, Quebec, Canada, February 11, 1848, a son of Thomas and Lucy (Harris) Charbonneau. During his youth he attended the parochial schools of Quebec, and soon afterward crossed into New England, where for fifteen years he worked at various occupations, part of the time as a clerk in stores.

Mr. Charbonneau came to Fort Worth in 1878, when it was a small village. He located in the country nearby, and while developing a farm he soon took up the breeding of Percheron horses and has persistently carried out the policy of one of the leading breeders in the Southwest. His horses have achieved fame as blue ribbon winners in many shows and expositions, and horse buyers and breeders generally are willing to pay a premium for Charbonneau horses on the merit of their sustained performance in the past. In former years Mr. Charbonneau conducted his operations on a large ranch near Fort Worth, but the city has encroached on some of his land and his farm today measures about nine hundred acres.

On March 9, 1882, he married Sarah Octavia Heavenhill. Three children were born to their marriage, Waverly, Wallace and W. F. The only one now living is W. F. Charbonneau, who was given a thorough college education and is now actively associated with his father in managing the Charbonneau horse farm.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS EDRINGTON, a Texas banker whose prestige and influence extend to the great financial district of New York, where he also maintains an office and home, William Reynolds Edrington is a lawyer by profession, practiced for several years at Fort Worth, and then left the law to enter banking. He is one of the vice presidents of the great F. & M. National Bank of Fort Worth.

Mr. Edrington was born in Madison Parish, Louisiana, but in infancy was brought to Texas by his parents, Henry Clay and Vir-



ginia (Clarke) Edrington. He profited by his early advantages and acquired a thorough, liberal education, attending the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, the State University, and also the University of Virginia. He graduated in law in 1892, was admitted to the Texas bar the following year, and for five years looked after the interests of a growing and important clientage at Fort Worth.

In 1898 he accepted the post of cashier in the Traders National Bank of Fort Worth. With that institution he laid the foundation of his work as a financier. In 1915 he was chosen president of the Traders Bank, and when that institution was merged with the F. & M. National Bank he became one of its vice presidents.

Mr. Edrington is an exceptional authority on investments, and as an investment banker he maintains a New York office at 5 Nassau street. He also has a home in New York at 830 Park avenue.

In 1893 Mr. Edrington married Miss Frances Field, of Fort Worth, daughter of one of the pioneer physicians of the city. They have one son, Henry Clay, and two daughters, Florence and Mary Olive. Mr. Edrington is a member of the Fort Worth Club, Riverside Country Club, the Metropolitan, Lotos Clubs of New York, the Southern and Texas Societies of New York. He is a Mason, affiliated with Moslah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Fort Worth, and is an active member and deacon in the College avenue church.

Much might be written concerning his public spirited citizenship. Following the destructive conflagration at the Agricultural and Mechanical College in 1913 he was entrusted with the important task of financing the rebuilding, and had general oversight of the building construction. At the close of the work he was presented with a memorial from the Board of Directors. During the World war he was chairman of Red Cross drives and otherwise deeply interested in patriotic movements. For seven years Mr. Edrington was a member of the Fort Worth Park Board, and during his term the meandering road was built through the public park system. He was instrumental in establishing the Forest Park Zoo.

LONNIE M. MITCHELL has for many years been one of the popular figures in Fort Worth's business and social circles. He is a man of exceptional enterprise, intelligence and business

sagacity, and has usually made a success of everything he has undertaken.

Mr. Mitchell was born in Atlanta, Georgia, March 8, 1879, a son of F. M. D. and Jane D. (Wooley) Mitchell. His parents spent all their lives in Georgia and reared six children, Lonnie M. being the youngest.

The latter was reared and educated in the city of Atlanta, and in 1898, at the age of nineteen, came to Texas. He drove all over the state with a team of horses before establishing his headquarters at Fort Worth. Mr. Mitchell has been engaged in several business undertakings, was in the news business and was an undertaker, and still has some important interests in the show and theatrical line. He has never married, and he now spends most of his time at his home at Lake Worth. He is a prominent Elk and was instrumental in building up the Lodge of Elks at Fort Worth.

ROY BINYON. A business that was developed at Fort Worth during pioneer times, finally reaching such proportions that the same capital and management were expanded to include also Galveston and Houston, is the Binyon & O'Keefe Fireproof Storage Company. The Fort Worth manager of this business is Roy Binyon, a son of the original founder.

Roy Binyon was born in Fort Worth August 31, 1885, son of William J. and Leila (Howard) Binyon. His father was a native of Tennessee and came to Fort Worth about 1874, before the first railroad came to the city. In the early period of the city's growth he developed a storage business that has kept pace with the advance of Fort Worth to metropolitan size and population. This veteran business man is still living, though retired from active responsibilities. Leila Howard, his wife, was born at Grandview, Texas, and her father was a pioneer Texan and was killed during the war between the states.

The youngest of five children, Roy Binyon was educated in the Fort Worth schools and was very young when he was taken into his father's establishment as office boy. Later he was made collector, then bookkeeper, assistant manager, and upon the removal of his brother to Galveston to manage the branch warehouses in that city and at Houston, Roy succeeded him as Fort Worth manager and has kept the business advancing steadily to meet the heavy demands upon its service. The Fort Worth house employs about a hundred and



*Roy Binyon*





twenty-five persons, and in point of facilities and capital invested this is one of the largest firms of its kind in the Southwest.

In November, 1909, Mr. Binyon married Miss Ethel Handy, of Sherman, Texas. Their three children are Elizabeth, Ethel Louise and Lyman. Mr. Binyon is a member of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce, the Fort Worth Club and the Kiwanis Club. He is also a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Baptist Church.

E. P. MADDOX. The same year that witnessed the completion of the first railroad into Fort Worth also saw the addition of E. P. Maddox to the citizenship of that community. Mr. Maddox therefore belongs to the old timers in the community, and for many years has been a business man whose interests and activities have been a substantial element in the growth and welfare of the city.

Mr. Maddox, who is president of the Crystal Ice Company at Fort Worth, was born at Homer, Louisiana, January 22, 1859, a son of Colonel W. A. and Mary (Mayes) Maddox. His parents were born in Troupe County, Georgia, and his grandfathers were natives of the same state. Colonel W. A. Maddox served as a Colonel in the Confederate army. In his family were eight sons and one daughter, E. P. Maddox being the sixth in age.

He grew up in Louisiana, was educated there, and at the age of seventeen came to Texas and direct to Fort Worth, about the time of the Texas & Pacific Railway was completed. For a short time he herded horses south of town, and then worked for his brother, W. T. Maddox, in the livery business. When his parents came on to Texas in 1878 and located on a farm about six miles east of Fort Worth in Tarrant County, E. P. Maddox helped them in getting their land into cultivation and then returned to town. About that time he was a member of the old volunteer fire department and later a peace officer.

It was in 1881 that Mr. Maddox and his brother, R. E. Maddox, began the manufacture of ice at Fort Worth. Later Mr. Maddox erected an ice plant at Lampsas Springs, and remained there operating the plant for eight years. While at Lampsas he was elected mayor, but when he sold his ice business he resigned the office and then returned to Fort Worth. During the next twenty years his business covered a wide territory, since he had the southwestern agency for a corporation manufacturing ice and re-

frigerating machinery. In 1910 Mr. Maddox erected one of the largest and best equipped artificial ice plants in the South, known as the Crystal Ice Company, and has been president and is owner of the controlling interest in the business, nearly all the other stock being owned by members of his family. Besides this important business he finds recreation and profit in supervising a stock farm seven miles southeast of Fort Worth. He owned the first herd of registered Jerseys in Tarrant County.

Mr. Maddox married Miss Nannie Sims, of Fort Worth. She was born in Clarksville, Texas, her father, Captain J. W. Sims, being an ex-Confederate officer. Mr. and Mrs. Maddox have six children: Roberta, wife of E. H. Muse, of Fort Worth; Edna, wife of A. G. Hunt, of Fort Worth; Webb, associated with his father in the ice business, and who was a first lieutenant in the air service during the World war and prior to the war had practiced law; Minnie Lee; Frank, an oil man; and Edward P., also with his father in business. E. P. Maddox is a member of the Fort Worth Club, the Glen Garden Club and the First Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

He has ever taken that degree of active interest in public affairs consistent with good citizenship, and contributed liberally of his time and personal effort in the promotion of the various movements tending toward the betterment of the city. For four years he served as a member of the City Council and as alderman from the Sixth Ward. For a number of years he served as a member of the School Board of Fort Worth, two years of which time he was chairman of the building committee. It was during his term as chairman of this committee that the first fire-proof school building in the city was erected, to be rapidly followed by other similar structures, which have done much toward the educational advancement of the city. The naming of these various schools was an honor conferred upon Mr. Maddox by his fellow members of the building committee, a worthy tribute of their recognition of his untiring zeal and energy as a public official. He still continues his activities in behalf of the public welfare and is now serving as a member of the Agricultural Committee of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce. His entire life has been an active one and Mr. Maddox is one of those few remaining citizens of Fort Worth of whom it may truly be said "he is one of the city's builders."

J. C. GAITHER is general manager of Meacham's Department Store, one of Fort Worth's and Northwest Texas' foremost mercantile establishments.

The H. C. Meacham Company, owner of the store, and with which Mr. Gaither has been identified for thirteen years, was founded in 1905 by H. C. Meacham, with his store at Second and Houston streets, in a space 25x85 feet. In 1907 the H. C. Meacham Company was incorporated, and at that time moved into a building 50x100 feet. In 1908 the company added similar space, giving 50x200 feet. There was a steady growth and expansion, outgrowing these quarters, and Mr. Meacham then built at Main and Twelfth streets, on the present site, a handsome three story building which has been occupied by the building since 1914. Another progressive step was taken in 1919 in the purchase of what is known as the Houston Street Annex, occupying seventy-five feet of frontage on Houston Street. Today the Meacham's Department Store uses a total of 47,000 square feet of floor space.

Mr. Gaither associated himself with the business in 1906 as manager. Illness in his family compelled him to be relieved of those duties in 1909, but in 1917 he returned to the business as its general manager. Under his supervision are a force of employes ranging from one hundred and fifty to two hundred. Meacham's from the beginning has been strictly a cash retail business, and has never deviated from that policy.

**LLOYD WEAVER.** Born and reared on a Texas ranch, Lloyd Weaver has shown the responsibilities that await the intelligent young man of enterprise in the growing city of Wichita Falls, where he is the oldest man in point of continuous service in the automobile business, and has one of the largest and most complete establishments of that kind in this section of the state.

Mr. Weaver was born on his father's cattle ranch at Joy in Clay County, Texas, in 1892, a son of William F. and Lenora (Hayes) Weaver. His father moved from Tennessee to Texas when a young man, located in Clay County when it was an unfenced portion of the great cattle range, and for many years has been one of the leading ranchers and cattle raisers in that county. His home is near Joy, and he and his wife have seven sons.

Though only twenty-eight years of age, Lloyd Weaver has the oldest automobile house in

Wichita Falls, and it is now by a good margin also the largest. Coming to the city in 1910, before it has become a world renowned oil center, he established what was merely a small shop on what is known as Wall Street, just off Eighth and adjoining the old City National Bank. His business has grown progressively and has always kept apace with the needs of the enlarging city, and he now occupies a magnificent three story building at Ninth and Travis streets, 50x150 feet. All three floors are devoted to his business. On the third floor is what automobile men and engineers pronounce to be the most modern and best equipped machine shop in Texas, having all the facilities for rebuilding motors as they are rebuilt in the factory and giving them the same factory tests. The blacksmith shop and other machinery afford facilities for fitting pistons, and repairing and replacing every part of the Hudson or Essex cars.

The business, owned by Mr. Weaver, is conducted as the Lloyd Weaver Automobile Company. The company are exclusive dealers in this section for the Hudson and Essex cars. The establishment is distinctly creditable to Wichita Falls, as well as to the personal energy and enterprise of its owner.

Mr. Weaver has taken a commendable part in civic affairs and is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Wichita Club, the Wichita Falls Automobile Dealers Association, and fraternally is a Mason and an Elk. He married Miss Frankie Cecil, of Houston, Texas. They have one daughter, Margaret.

**HUBB DIGGS.** One of the most notably successful automobile distributing agencies in the Southwest is the Hubb Diggs Company, president and owner and guiding genius of which is Hubb Diggs. Mr. Diggs is a native Texan, was formerly a traveling salesman, and had a variety of both successful and unsuccessful experiences during his younger years.

He was born in Fannin County, at the Town of Leonard, June 20, 1882, son of P. H. and G. A. (Stapp) Diggs. His maternal uncle, R. A. Stapp, was a pioneer nurseryman in the vicinity of Fort Worth and assisted Captain Paddock in building the "Palace" at Fort Worth. P. H. Diggs was born in North Carolina and his wife in Mississippi. Coming to Texas in 1870, the family located in Fannin County. Hubb Diggs was the fourth among six children.

He grew up and received his education in Fannin County and as a young man went on



Hubb Digg





the road and traveled as representative for several houses in the Southwest until 1910. In that year, practically without capital, he located at Fort Worth and accepted an opportunity to engage in the men's furnishings business. This was continued with modest success until 1915, in which year he transferred all his resources and energies to the business of selling Ford cars. From a local salesman he soon came to rank sixth in volume of business done for the company and eventually the Ford Company gave to the Hubb Diggs Company most of the wholesale and retail rights for the sale and distribution of Ford cars over a large territory, and the business is now the largest individual representative of the Ford Company in the Southwest. More than a hundred people are employed by the company.

Mr. Diggs has acquired other important interests. He was one of the organizers and is a stockholder and director of the National Bank of Commerce, a banking institution which a year after its establishment had over four million dollars in deposits. He is president of the Automobile Dealers' Association and president of the Automobile Owners' League. Mr. Diggs is secretary of the Fort Worth Park Board, which has supervision of all the park interests of the city, including Lake Worth. He is a member of the Fort Worth Club, the River Crest Country Club, the Glen Garden Club, and is a Mason and Shriner. In December, 1910, Mr. Diggs married Lillie Mae Attebery, of Leonard, Texas. Politically Mr. Diggs is a democrat.

JAMES F. CONNELL four or five years ago Ranger had a third class postoffice, the official salary of the postmaster being \$1400 a year, and therefore it was practically a one man office. It is doubtful if the records of the postal department exhibit any case with more rapid growth and expansion than that at Ranger. With the increase of the town's population from less than a thousand to at least twenty thousand within a year, the postal revenues justified the promotion to a first class office, and recently an official statement of total receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, showed the amount \$1,140,754.37. The postoffice at that time had thirty-five employes, with a monthly pay roll of over six thousand dollars. The postoffice is housed in a fifty thousand dollar building, and this in itself is a remarkable testimony to the public spirit of the local business com-

munity and indicates how far in advance that spirit is than the pace of the postal department itself. The postoffice building at Ranger was built by local business men, who, probably taking their cue from wartime patriotism, have rented it to the Government for a dollar a month.

Mr. Connell, the postmaster, was born at Princeton, Dallas County, Arkansas, and was only a boy when he came from his Arkansas home to Western Texas in 1893. At that time he became acquainted with Ranger and vicinity in Eastland County. Ranger then was only a small station on the Texas and Pacific Railway. He was here for several years, worked on cattle ranches, and also made use of his talents in music as a teacher of vocal and band instruments. He was organizer of two well known bands at Ranger and Eastland. Mr. Connell knows by personal experience the former status of the Ranger postoffice, since he was assistant postmaster there some twenty years ago. In 1902 he was appointed to the railway mail service, and served several years with home and headquarters at Fort Worth.

Mr. Connell returned to his old home at Ranger in 1918 and immediately identified himself with the enterprises which were transforming the region into one of the famous oil centers in the world. He entered the drilling business as a partner in the Dittman Drilling Company, and as such took an active part in the development of the Ranger fields. He continued that work until he was appointed postmaster in April, 1920. Mr. Connell is active in local affairs and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

His first wife was Rosa Barnes, of Ranger, daughter of J. E. and Nancy (Yates) Barnes. She is a sister of E. J. Barnes, one of Ranger's leading citizens. By his first marriage Mr. Connell has two daughters, Bertha and Georgia. His wife was taken by death about four and a half years after her marriage. Nine years later Mr. Connell married Miss Lillie Gilmer. They have one son, James F., Jr.

H. C. CURTRIGHT. One of the largest organizations occupying the popular mercantile field of the five and ten cent store is S. H. Kress & Company. This company is represented by stores all over the South, and one of the veteran store managers of the corporation is H. C. Curtright, who for the past eight years has directed the business of the firm at Fort Worth.

Mr. Curtright was born in Lee County, Alabama, August 19, 1882, a son of William Henry and Annie E. Curtright. His parents were natives of Georgia and are now deceased. William H. Curtright in early life was a farmer and later a general merchant and cotton dealer.

H. C. Curtright was next to the youngest in a family of ten children. Son of a well to do business man, he was given a good education in private schools and in the high school at La Grange, Georgia, and from school immediately embarked on a business career. For about two years he was employed in a grocery store, then for a year was office man for a hardware concern, and since this three years of training his time and interests have been fully taken up with the corporation of S. H. Kress & Company.

His first association with the company was at Birmingham, Alabama, where he was retained about two years. Following that he was manager of the company at Jackson, Tennessee, from October, 1907, to January 1910, was manager at Montgomery, Alabama, until April, 1913, and at the latter date took charge of the business at Fort Worth.

Mr. Curtright is an active Mason, being a member of the Fort Worth Shrine. He is a member of the Rotary Club and the Episcopal Church.

JOHN F. HENDERSON is one of the pioneer telephone men of the country, and his associations with the telephone equipment, facilities and service in the Fort Worth district comprise practically every phase in the development of a crude instrument of communication to the marvelous efficiency known to the present generation.

He was born in Clinton, Tennessee, January 10, 1859, and in 1877, when he was eighteen years of age, his parents, William and Martha Henderson, came to Texas and settled in Tarrant County. He came to this state with a common school education and finished his early training in the Grapevine Masonic Institute in Tarrant County. Soon after he left that school he entered the service of the local telephone company at Fort Worth in the capacity of a laborer. He knows the technical as well as the business side of the telephone industry, and in a continuous service has risen to the position of district manager.

As an evidence of the esteem in which he is held by the organization, when an official of the company was asked at a public gather-

ing what he considered the most valuable asset of the company he promptly replied "Jack Henderson." It is conceded by all who are familiar with the history of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company and its activities in the Fort Worth district that Mr. Henderson has been instrumental, and credit is awarded him for the pleasant relations which have existed between the company and its patrons. There is a public record to his credit as well. He was a member of the City Council under the mayor and aldermanic system of the city government for ten years, much of the time serving as mayor pro tem. His counsel and advice was respected, and in public affairs he was always conservative, economical and public spirited. Mr. Henderson is a member of the Telephone Pioneers of America, and is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Pythias, Rotary Club and votes as a democrat. He married Mrs. Martha Anderson, of St. Louis.

CHARLES H. WALTON is a member of one of the largest general insurance agencies in the State of Texas, Mitchell, Gartner & Walton, of Fort Worth. Mr. Walton after some considerable experience in other lines took up insurance as his life work about thirteen years ago, and merits the regard paid him as one of the unusually forceful men in this profession in Texas.

He was born at Alton, Illinois, January 7, 1878, son of Charles H. and Annie (Morehead) Walton. His parents were natives of Missouri, and after living at Alton, Illinois, a few years they came to Texas in 1890. His father died at Fort Worth in 1905, and his mother is still living. All of their seven children reached mature years, and six are still living.

The youngest son of the family, Charles H. Walton acquired part of his public school education before coming to Texas, and from the age of thirteen attended public school in Fort Worth and also the old Fort Worth University. After leaving college he engaged for a time in railroad work and was also book-keeper for Washer Brothers.

January 1, 1908, he entered the insurance business, and in 1911 became one of the firm of J. W. Mitchell & Company. In 1915 the business was reorganized as Mitchell, Gartner & Walton. Mr. Walton is a member of the Fort Worth Club and the River Crest Country Club, and is affiliated with the Elks Lodge.





*C. H. Walton.*



In 1901 he married Miss Virginia Martin, of Fort Worth. They have no living children.

THOMAS FRANKLIN YOUNG is well known to the people of Wichita Falls not only on account of his extensive oil operations, but also in connection with the Young Drug Company, one of the most reliable drug concerns of this region, which he founded and for some years operated personally, until his other interests caused him to place it in the capable hands of C. A. McDaniel, his present manager. Mr. Young was born in DeKalb County, Alabama, in 1872, a son of F. M. and Jemima (Childers) Young, the former of whom is deceased but the latter is still living.

Strictly a self-made man, Thomas Franklin Young left his Alabama home when only ten years old and came to Tarrant County, Texas. Here for several years he worked for and was associated with James Childers, well-known ranchman and capitalist of Fort Worth and Tarrant County, a famous cattle trader and successful business man of note, to whom Mr. Young feels himself indebted for a knowledge of practical business affairs and training that were the foundation for his subsequent success in life.

Mr. Young came to Wichita Falls early in the spring of 1918, some months before the opening of the famous Fowler Farm well at Burkburnett, which was the beginning of the great oil boom in the Wichita district. Prior to the opening of this well Mr. Young went into the northwestern part of Wichita County and bought considerable land, which later became productive in oil wells, and it was in this way that he entered the oil industry.

Seeing an opening for a first-class drug store he established the Young Drug Company at Ninth Street and Indiana Avenue, and some idea of the reliability of this concern may be gathered from the following statement issued by it to its customers.

"With a full appreciation of the responsibility which rests upon us in our service to the public, and with a knowledge of the dreadful results of careless thought and attention in the prescription end of our business, this institution has left no stone unturned to obtain the very best men possible for prescriptionists.

"Our sales end has been builded upon an equally as high standard. The medicines which we offer to the public are recognized the country over as those of merit, and we have stocked our shelves with the best obtainable in the thousand and one toilet and health

requisites which will add to your health and happiness.

"To better serve our fountain customers we have within the last month installed an entirely new fountain, which embodies all the newest sanitary features and insures our customers of wholesome and refreshing drinks.

"In short, our whole thought and attention is given to making our store as good as it can be made and rendering service which will be above criticism."

Becoming so deeply interested in the oil business, Mr. Young carried out a number of drilling enterprises in Wichita County, and has been notably successful in them. It is of record that everyone who has invested with him in his oil-enterprises has made money, and in one or two cases they have made substantial fortunes.

Mr. Young has production of oil in block 74 west of Burkburnett, and in the newly developed field west of the Texahoma properties, in what is known as Young's subdivision, lying about six miles southwest of Burkburnett, and he is very much occupied in looking after his oil interests in this region. Having great faith in Wichita Falls, Mr. Young expressed himself as follows in a local interview, which is worthy of insertion here.

"I came here when this was wilder than the wildcat dreams of the man who imagined that the first wells were possible. I am here to stay. It looks as though it would be silly to leave here. The boom in Wichita is not over. The next six months will find the town growing faster than it has grown in the last half year. Eastern capital is just at the ripe stage for investment in this city. Men have written to me from many cities in the north and east, and what they have said assures me of the future of this city. These men write for information on the manner in which they can invest from \$50,000 to \$100,000. They are not dreaming nor are they uncertain as to the future of Wichita Falls.

"It was a gloomy outlook for a man entering the oil game when I first came here. I have been a little lucky in the past. The men who have been my partners and associates have not suffered in this last year. One man invested \$10,000 with me, and I returned \$40,000 to him. It is my hope to do as well for others who are with me." Already Mr. Young has had his good judgment with reference to the further growth of Wichita Falls justified,



and he continues to have faith in it and this region, as he has every reason to do.

Mr. Young was married to Miss Georgia Estes, of Fort Worth, and they have three children: William Marion, Esther Norris, and Wilnot Houston.

ANDREW JACKSON DUNCAN, well known in Fort Worth, has earned a high degree of esteem for his capable management of the Electrical Public Utilities of the city.

Mr. Duncan was born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1877. His father was A. J. Duncan, who died in 1913, and his mother, still living, bore the maiden name of Sarah McKinley and was a sister of the late President William McKinley. "Jack," as his friends call him, had but a high school education. This lack is compensated for by a bright mind and an unusual aptitude for business of a wide and constructive nature. He went to New York when a young man and was employed in a subordinate capacity in business. His quick and unerring grasp of large matters attracted the attention of men of affairs, and when a party of Cleveland, Ohio, capitalists acquired and consolidated the electric plants of Fort Worth Jack Duncan was selected as general manager of the enterprise. Under his management and direction has been constructed the most extensive plant of its class in the southwest. It has a capital of \$4,500,000 and supplies power and light for an area embracing fully a hundred miles radiating from Fort Worth.

Under his management there has been no friction between the company, its patrons or employees. Complaint of its service from any source is never heard. He ranks among the most generous and public spirited citizens in a city of unusual activity. Mr. Duncan married Miss Jessie Rand Van Dusen, of New York, in 1904.

FORD SHOOK. While Fort Worth is a city of remarkable opportunities it takes a real man and real enterprise to realize them to the best advantage. A prosperous young merchant, proprietor of two popular stores in the center of the business district for men's furnishing goods and haberdashery, Ford Shook possessed only a knowledge of the business and a determination to gain a foothold as his capital when he came to Fort Worth about eight years ago.

He was born in Corsicana, Texas, June 17, 1888, son of John and Carrie (Ransome)

Shook. His parents were also natives of Texas, and his father is now living at Los Angeles, where he is a drug manufacturer, a business to which he has devoted the greater part of his life.

The older of two children, Ford Shook was educated in the public schools of Corsicana, graduating from high school in 1907. The following five years he spent at San Antonio in the men's furnishing goods and haberdashery business. He then came to Fort Worth, and in 1914, opened his first store at 608 Main Street. In 1917 he opened his second store, at 912 Main Street, and is now the prosperous proprietor of two high class stores for men's furnishing goods and has a high standing among Fort Worth merchants and business men generally.

He is a member of the Salesmanship Club, the Lions Club, Kiwanis Club, Fort Worth Club, is affiliated with the Elks, was reared a democrat but is now a republican and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Shook is a director in the Security State Bank and president of the Fort Worth Automobile Club. He has some valuable interests in the oil industry of Texas, and owns some valuable real estate, including a beautiful home on Fairmount Avenue. On June 1, 1911, at San Antonio, Mr. Shook married Miss Blanche Catherine Rheinhart. Mrs. Shook was reared and educated at Decatur and Alton, Illinois.

BACON SAUNDERS, a surgeon and Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, has given his attention exclusively to surgery for over twenty years, and at the beginning was one of the two men whose exceptional abilities and achievements enabled them to forego entirely the rewards of general practice.

His great professional service has been in a degree a transmission and amplification of the character and career of his honored father, one of the best of the old time doctors. His father was Dr. John Smith Saunders, who was born in Kentucky, and though reared in a period and place where educational opportunities were practically lacking, achieved by his industry a broad knowledge of classical literature and became a physician of real ability. In 1857 he located at Dallas, Texas, then a frontier town about ten years old. All the praises that have been sung of the old time country doctor could properly be bestowed upon him. He roamed and traveled many miles looking after his patients in North Texas,



*Façon Saunders*





sometimes as far away as Fort Worth. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate Army, though he had been a staunch Union man. He was appointed brigade surgeon on the staff of General Gano, and served until the end of the war. After the war he built and operated the first steam mill at Dallas, was also a local merchant, but in 1869 moved to Bonham, Texas, in order to give his children better educational advantages. He continued in the active practice of medicine at Bonham until his death in 1891. At one time he served as president of the North Texas Medical Association. He was a devoted member of the Christian Church. Dr. John S. Saunders married Sarah J. Claypool, a native of Bowling Green, Kentucky.

Bacon Saunders was born at Bowling Green, Kentucky, January 5, 1855, and was two years of age when the family moved to Dallas. He attended a private school at that city and after 1869 continued his education in Carlton College at Bonham. He graduated in 1873 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the age of eighteen. The following two years he was a teacher at Bonham, employing his spare time under the inspiration of his father to study medicine. He then entered the medical school of the University of Louisville, Kentucky, graduating March 1, 1877, the honor man in a class of 190 members. In medical college he distinguished himself in the branches of operative surgery, and thus early the lines of his destiny were clearly marked. Doctor Saunders practiced several years in partnership with his father in Bonham, and even while there his great skill in surgery achieved a fame far beyond the limits of his community. While he has since been honored as one of the great American surgeons of his time, and while his abilities would have gained him distinction in any of the great cities of the country, Doctor Saunders has always been true in his allegiance to Texas, and when he left Bonham he moved to Fort Worth in January, 1893, selecting the city largely on account of its excellent railroad facilities. For a time he was associated at Fort Worth with the late W. A. Adams, and for a number of years he and Dr. F. D. Thompson were in partnership. In a few brief years the demands upon his time were such as to practically compel him to retire altogether from general practice and devote his energies to surgery. During the past twelve years he has had as his associate his

son, Dr. Roy F. Saunders, who represents the third generation of this family in the field of medicine and surgery. The son is a graduate of the Fort Worth School of Medicine and of Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia.

Bacon Saunders was one of the founders of the medical department of Fort Worth University, and during its existence gave it high standards as a training school for the profession. He is now professor of surgery in Baylor University Medical Department. Doctor Saunders was one of the charter members and founders of the Texas Surgical Society, membership to which is limited to those whose work is a hundred per cent surgery and whose accomplishments in that field are noteworthy. Dr. Saunders was also one of the surgeons admitted to Fellowship in the American College of Surgeons soon after that organization with its limited eligibility was established. He was the second president of the Texas Surgical Society. He is chief surgeon of the Fort Worth & Denver City Railway, the Wichita Valley Railway, is surgeon of the Texas & Pacific Railway, the International & Great Northern Railroad, the St. Louis Southwestern and the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad. He is consulting medical director of the Fort Worth Life Insurance Company. He was one of the founders and was president of the North Texas Medical Association before his father held that post. He is also a former vice president of the International Surgeons' Association, is former president of the Texas State Medical Society and former president of the Southern Surgical Association. He is a trustee and member of the Executive Board of the Texas Christian University and is chairman of the Board of Trustees of Brite College of the Bible. He is a director of the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank of Fort Worth, and has long been a prominent member of the First Christian Church, in which he is also an elder. At the diamond jubilee celebration of Baylor University in June, 1919, Doctor Saunders was made the recipient of further honors when the honorary degree of LL.B. was conferred upon him.

The domestic side of his life has been an ideally happy one shared by an accomplished wife and two talented children. A few months after he graduated in medicine he married at Bonham, October 31, 1877, Miss Ida Caldwell. Mrs. Saunders was born in Tennessee, and her father, Rev. Tillman A. Caldwell, was for

many years a resident of Bonham, Texas. Mrs. Saunders has always been a leader in Fort Worth society, and was one of the women members of the Texas Commission to the World's Fair at St. Louis in 1904. The two children of Doctor and Mrs. Saunders are Roy F. and Linda Rav. Mention has been made of the son. The daughter is Mrs. Charles D. Reimers, of Fort Worth.

**BARNEY A. GRIMES.** While one of the youngest, Barney A. Grimes is by no means one of the least among Fort Worth's progressive and enterprising business men, and is active head of a music and musical merchandise store that has shown a remarkable capacity to grow and prosper under his management.

Mr. Grimes was born in Tyler County, Texas, April 22, 1897, a son of John Washington and Emily (Davis) Grimes. His parents have been residents of Fort Worth since 1910. Up to two years ago, when he retired, John W. Grimes was a truck farmer.

Sixth in a family of nine children, Barney A. Grimes was thirteen years of age when brought to Fort Worth. He finished his education here in the public schools and in a business college, and at the age of sixteen became a clerk in a local hardware business. Three years gave him a thorough training in general business, and he then accepted an opportunity to embark in a more specialized field. He was associated with the Field-Lippman piano stores until November 15, 1920, at which date he and E. I. Conkling bought the Field-Lippman business. It was continued as a partnership until June 15, 1921, since which date Mr. Grimes has been sole proprietor, though the firm continues under the old name.

This is a business that started with a modest capital and stock and has kept up a sure and steady increase and is now one of the prosperous firms of its class in Northern Texas. Mr. Grimes handles Behning and Behr Brothers pianos, victrolas, records, music rolls and musical accessories. He is active in local business and civic organizations, being a member of the Lions Club and Kiwanis Club, and aspires to full membership in the Masonic Order. He is independent in politics and a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

On February 3, 1918, he married Miss Mary Lawing, daughter of Mrs. W. J. Lawing, of Fort Worth. She finished her education in the Fort Worth High School. Mr. and Mrs.

Grimes have one son, B. A. Grimes, Jr., born in 1919.

**IRA CARLETON CHASE, A. M., M. D., F. A. C. S.** Laymen who have come to know Doctor Chase of Fort Worth have been impressed not only by his unusual abilities in his profession but equally well by his personal character, his elevated purpose, and all the qualities that make the physician a real leader in the slow evolution of humanity to a higher and better stage of civilization. Beyond this brief comment by way of generalization and introduction, it will be permitted to quote from the Texas State Journal of Medicine of June, 1920, an appropriate sketch written of Doctor Chase from a professional standpoint. This sketch appeared after the election of Doctor Chase as president of the State Medical Association.

Dr. Ira Carleton Chase, the fifty-third president of the State Medical Association of Texas, was born in Oberlin, Ohio, August 16, 1868, son of Edward R. Chase, a Presbyterian minister, and Malvina Dayton Chase. The family is of old Colonial stock, one of whom was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. His father died when he was four years old and he grew up under the influence of his grandfather. He received his early education in the public schools of Flint, Michigan, and Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, from which latter institution he received the degree of A. B. in 1891 and A. M. in 1898. He was associate editor of the Oberlin Review in 1890-91. In 1910 he married Miss Helen Keating, of New York City. They have two sons, Edward Dayton, born in 1911, and Robert Keating, born in 1914. He now resides at his country home at Sagamore Hill, Fort Worth, and his practice is limited to surgery, gynecology and consultations.

Business brought Doctor Chase to Texas in 1891. He contracted typhoid fever in Tyler. In this locality he remained to recuperate, in the meanwhile acting as physical director of the Young Men's Christian Association. He served as general secretary of this organization at Denison, Texas, during 1892-93. He came to Fort Worth in March, 1893, as professor of physics and chemistry in the old Fort Worth University, and was soon recognized as one of the leading chemists of the state. In 1894 he was the leading spirit in the organization of the Medical Department of the University, in which department he held the chair of chemistry and toxicology and was secretary



of the faculty. This directed his energies more and more in medical fields and he graduated at the New York and Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He was associated, after graduation, for five years with the firm of Doctors Adams, Thompson and Saunders in Fort Worth. In 1901 he was elected professor of Anatomy in the Medical Department of Fort Worth University, which chair he held until 1910. For several years he was one of the editors of the Texas Medical Gazette. In 1904, at Austin, the year of the reorganization of the State Medical Association of Texas, he was elected secretary to fill the vacancy following the death of Dr. H. A. West of Galveston. This position he held for six years. In 1905 at Houston, he urged through a report to the House of Delegates the establishment of an official medical journal for the Association, which was ordered, and he became its first editor-in-chief, so acting for five years, when he declined further service and spent a major part of the years 1910 and 1911 in medical study in Europe. In 1913 he served as Dean of the Fort Worth Medical College and was an associate professor of surgery in that institution until its close. He is widely known in Texas, through his many pupils, as a teacher of medicine. In 1915 he was made a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He is at the present time secretary of the staff of St. Joseph's Infirmary, Fort Worth.

Doctor Chase has been an indefatigable worker in the cause of better medical laws for Texas, and spent much study in an effort to compile a model Medical Practice Act, under the limitations of the Constitution of the State of Texas. The first draft of the present medical law was from his pen. He has become a familiar figure at Austin in the advocacy of nearly all legislation affecting the public health of this state during the last seventeen years.

During the period following the Mexican invasion of Columbus, New Mexico, he assumed the duties of secretary-editor in order to release Dr. Holman Taylor for border service, and on the latter's induction into national army service continued so to serve until the close of the World war. During much of this time he was chairman of the Council of National Defense, Medical Section, for Texas, and conducted an active campaign for securing Texas doctors for the army. During the war he was also contract surgeon for the Canadian government, having charge of the injured from the three large aviation fields near Fort Worth.

He has served a number of terms as delegate

from Texas to the American Medical Association, and is now a member of the Judicial Council of that organization. He has taken great interest in the work of popular education on health subjects, and delivered throughout the state in 1909 and 1910 many illustrated lectures on tuberculosis. Among his public health addresses that will be remembered were "Popular Regard for Human Life," Dallas, 1909, and "The Selection of a Medical Attendant," Dallas, 1913.

He is the author of a text book of Medical Chemistry (1898) and a small book on the Analysis of the Stomach Contents (1901). As editor of the Journal, as well as from his contributions to medical literature otherwise, he is one of the best known writers of Texas.

We see in the elevation of Doctor Chase to the highest honors within the gift of the profession of Texas not only reward for faithful and efficient services but recognition of leadership in scientific medicine as well. The brief outline of his life here recorded is by way of information. To those who know him it will be sufficient; to those who do not know him twice as much would not suffice.

JACK B. ROBERT, who was a captain of cavalry in the National Army during the late war, is a native of West Texas, and since leaving the army has achieved a place of conspicuous success and honor in the great oil districts of Breckenridge and Stephens County.

He was born in Shackelford County, Texas, in 1896, a son of H. and Amanda (Baker) Robert. His father was born in Washington County, Texas, lived for some years in McLennan County, and in 1884, settled as a pioneer in Shackelford County, which was then a domain of cattle outfits almost exclusively. His own business associations for many years have been with the cattle industry. During the early '80s he served seven years as a Texas Ranger. His cattle ranch was on the eastern edge of Shackelford County, adjoining Stephens County. He and his wife now live retired at Albany, Texas. Amanda Baker was born in McLennan County. Her father, the late "Tank" Baker, was well known in McLennan and in many other counties of Western Texas through his extensive dealings in horses and mules.

Jack B. Robert was reared at the home ranch in Shackelford County and as a youth he looked forward to a career in farming and the livestock business. He finished his education in the Agricultural and Mechanical Col-



lege of Texas, where he graduated in 1916, having specialized in agriculture and animal husbandry. He was just twenty-one when America entered the war with Germany, and he forthwith organized a troop of cavalry, and subsequently entered the Officers Training School at Camp Stanley, Leon Springs, and was commissioned captain of cavalry, being assigned to Troop M of the Sixth Cavalry. Captain Robert was detailed for duty at Camp Travis, Texas, until after the armistice.

He made his first deal in oil property at Breckenridge on December 31, 1919, and since that date Breckenridge had been his home and this marvelous oil metropolis acknowledges him as one of the most forceful figures in its development. He has been associated with men of pronounced ability and large resources and has effected some of the largest deals in leases and production in this field. Captain Robert is as public spirited as he is aggressive and successful in business, and he enjoys a high place among the men responsible for the great forward development of West Texas.

Captain Robert married Miss Sarah Ada Veale. Her father is Judge W. C. Veale, of one of the old and prominent families of West Texas. Judge Veale, though now a resident of California, was for many years a citizen of Breckenridge and widely known as a lawyer all over the western part of the state. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Robert was the late Henry Black, founder of the great Black ranch of Stephens County.

JOHN W. MITCHELL of Fort Worth is one of the prominent insurance men of the State of Texas. He has developed in Fort Worth one of the large and general agencies in the Southwest. Long recognized as a successful business man, he has acquired important interests in banks and various industries, and has always been closely associated with that group of men responsible for every forward movement for Fort Worth's prosperity and progress.

Mr. Mitchell is a native of Northern Texas, having been born at Kentuckytown in Grayson County, September 24, 1867, son of John W. and Eliza (Snell) Mitchell. His father, who was a native of Culpeper County, Virginia, was a minister of the Baptist church and in behalf of his church did a great deal of active evangelization in the sparsely settled district of Northern Texas. He was a man of education, of great personal influence

and noble character. He died at the age of seventy-five and his wife was about eighty-five. Of their seven children all but one grew to mature years.

The only son and fourth child, John W. Mitchell, had a high school education, but from early youth has been using his own faculties to advance himself in the fortunes of the world. About his first regular employment was as clerk in a store at Arlington, Texas. Later he was employed in express offices at Fort Worth and also in the local postoffice. Thus he began his career in the ranks and his personal talents and energy have accounted for every promotion in his fortunes. He engaged in the insurance business about twenty-three years ago, and from time to time has enlarged his facilities until he now has a general insurance business which is easily one of the largest in Texas.

Mr. Mitchell is a director of the First National Bank, a stockholder in the F. & M. Bank, the National Bank of Commerce, Fort Worth, also has financial interests in Houston and Dallas, is secretary of the Fort Worth Power & Light Company, a director of the George W. Armstrong Iron & Steel Works, a director in the Frisco Railway Company, and is a stockholder in a number of other local concerns.

Mr. Mitchell is one of the honored members of the Fort Worth Club and also belongs to the River Crest Country Club. He was formerly active in the democratic party and served as a member of the party committee. November 11, 1900, he married Miss Maud Kearby, daughter of Jerome C. Kearby of Dallas.

FRED P. MUELLER is junior partner in the firm of Robertson & Mueller, undertakers at Fort Worth, a firm with the most extensive facilities and service equipment of the kind in the South. Mr. Mueller was born at Maxwell, Indiana, February 1, 1881, a son of Frederick and Philomena (Leingang) Mueller. His father was a native of Germany, while his mother was born in Pittsburgh, and her Christian name was due to the fact that she was the first child baptized in St. Philomena's Catholic Church in Pittsburgh.

Fred P. Mueller is the youngest of a family of eleven children. He grew up in Indiana, acquired his education there, and at the age of eighteen came to Texas. After a brief period of employment at another occupation in Dallas he apprenticed himself to George W.



*J. W. Mitchell*





Loudermilk, undertaker. He was with Mr. Loudermilk, making the best of all his opportunities to acquire a thorough knowledge of his chosen profession, through a period of three years, nine months and fifteen days. He began at a salary of \$3.50 a week and board. After this apprenticeship he took his first vacation, twenty-eight days, during which he visited his people back home. On March 10, 1904, he returned to Texas and became associated with Mr. Robertson at Fort Worth. He was with the Robertson undertaking establishment for seventeen years, and on January 1, 1921, acquired a half interest and full partnership in the business under the firm name of Robertson & Mueller.

In 1906 Mr. Mueller married Miss Grace Alberta Alexander, of Evansville, Indiana. They have a son, Louis Robertson Mueller, and one daughter, Mary Alberta. Mr. Mueller has been an active member of the Knights of Columbus and Elks for fifteen years, and is also a member of the Civitan Club of Fort Worth.

W. W. ALEXANDER came to Texas as a teacher, left that vocation to become a farmer, gradually extended his interests to various lines of business, and for several years past has been one of the prominent men in the oil industry whose interests are centered at Fort Worth. The sum of his experiences and activities in Texas constitute an important individual contribution to the wealth and up-building of the state.

Mr. Alexander was born in Wayne County, Tennessee, September 26, 1867, a son of Rev. J. R. and Nancy J. (Harrison) Alexander, the former a native of Bedford County, Tennessee, and the latter of Mississippi. His father gave the greater part of his long life to the ministry of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and was widely known as a leader in that denomination in Tennessee. Both parents died in that state. Their seven children are all married and still living.

The oldest of the family, W. W. Alexander, grew up largely on a Tennessee farm. He attended country schools, and in 1891 graduated from the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso. With this preparation he engaged in teaching in Tennessee and in 1893 removed to Texas and for one year had charge of the schools of Howard, in Ellis County and for another year at Bardwell. He then became a practical farmer, growing cotton and some livestock. He was on the farm

until 1902, when he moved to Hillsboro and became associated with the American Cotton Company (Texas Cotton Products Company) for two years. He continued in business at Hillsboro in real estate, farms and loans, and later in the same line at Ennis until 1917, when he transferred his resources and enterprise to the oil industry, with headquarters at Fort Worth. Mr. Alexander has some valuable leaseholds in the Texas oil fields and has some farming interests in Ellis and Archer counties.

On August 5, 1894, he married Jamie H. McWhorter, of Howard, Ellis County, Texas. They have a son, James R. Alexander, who recently completed the four years' course of the American School of Osteopathy and is now practicing in Houston, Texas. Mr. Alexander belongs to the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Elks, and is a member of the Hemphill Presbyterian Church.

F. N. GRAVES, who has a veteran's experience to his credit as a newspaper man and printer in Texas, was in the spring of 1921 called to the important duties of purchasing agent in the new city administration of Fort Worth. His was one of the appointments that aroused additional confidence in the new municipal regime, since he is thoroughly well qualified for his task, and his ability and integrity are well known to all interested citizens.

Mr. Graves was born in Bell County, Texas, February 13, 1862. His father, Rev. T. B. Graves, was a native of Illinois, while his mother was a native of Texas. Rev. Mr. Graves, who died August 8, 1916, was a Methodist minister, and for many years performed the arduous duties of an itinerant minister of the Texas Conference. The mother of F. N. Graves died in February, 1914. Her memory is cherished as that of an ideal Christian woman, a wife who shared the perils of a frontier preacher, and a mother whose devotion enabled her to rear her children in spite of vicissitudes and hardships.

F. N. Graves was the oldest of four children and is the only one now living. He acquired a very scanty education in the log schoolhouses of early Texas. He began his career as a sawmill hand in South Texas, later served an apprenticeship as a printer on the Houston Post, and for thirty years or more has been engaged in newspaper work in many Texas towns and cities. For nine

years he was city editor of the Cleburne Enterprise, and for the past ten years was head of a general printing business in Fort Worth. This business he continued until January 1, 1921, and not long afterward was selected as purchasing agent of the city. Mr. Graves is a member of Fort Worth Typographical Union No. 148. He is a democrat in politics and a member of the Methodist Church.

At Waco, Texas, March 10, 1892, he married Miss Ruby Graves, whose family remotely descended from the same ancestry as Mr. Graves. Three children were born to their union, but the only one now living is Catherine, wife of Charles E. Cole, of Houston, Texas. Mrs. Cole was born at Cleburne, Texas, and after her common school education attended Fairmont College at Weatherford and the Texas Woman's College at Fort Worth.

WILLIAM E. CHILTON, M.D. Some of the foremost names in medicine and surgery in the Southwest are claimed by Fort Worth and among the younger men specially prominent in this profession is Dr. William E. Chilton, whose unusually thorough preparation and early training have been supplemented and matured by years of active experience that place him in the front rank of Texas surgeons.

Dr. Chilton has spent all his life in Fort Worth. He was born in Comanche, Texas, May 5, 1877, son of James W. and Mary Elizabeth (Hatcher) Chilton, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Kentucky. About 1870 the Chilton family came west from Florida and settled near Louisville, Texas. James W. Chilton was a merchant in Comanche and Coleman until his store was burned, and in 1880 moved to Fort Worth and became associated with the Chambers wholesale and retail mercantile house. He remained active in business at Fort Worth the rest of his life and died when about sixty-six. The mother of Doctor Chilton is still living at the age of sixty-five, her home being at Fort Worth. There were two sons and one daughter, Doctor Chilton being the oldest. His brother James A. has charge of the city ticket office of the Texas & Pacific Railway at Dallas. The daughter, Lula Mabel, is the wife of Paul B. Montgomery of Fort Worth.

Doctor Chilton was three years of age when brought to Fort Worth. He is a graduate of the Fort Worth High School, received his Bachelor of Science degree from Bethel

College at Russellville, Kentucky, is a graduate of the medical department of Christian University, also of Tulane University at New Orleans, and did advance work in the New York Polyclinic and Post Graduate School of Medicine. After two years of hospital training in Texas, Doctor Chilton located at Fort Worth and was associated with Dr. Bacon Saunders and was one of the valued aids of that distinguished surgeon for five years. Since then he has been engaged in independent practice and has offices in the Waggoner Building. Doctor Chilton is a member of the Tarrant County, the Texas State, American Medical and Southern Medical associations. He also takes an active interest in fraternal and social circles, being a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, a member of the Fort Worth Club, River Crest Country Club, Glen Garden Club, and is a member of the Kappa Sigma college fraternity. In 1914 he married Mable Clare Long, daughter of A. J. Long, and they have three children: William Ernest, Andrew Long, and Mary Belle.

In addition to his personal practice, Doctor Chilton was actively connected with the maintenance of the Fort Worth University in which he served for five years as professor of anatomy, and for six years as professor of gynecology.

Soon after the entry of the United States in the World war Doctor Chilton was appointed a member of the board of medical examiners for his district, and although exempt, having passed the age limit, he volunteered for active service, was accepted, and commissioned a captain. He was assigned to duty, first at Camp Greenleaf, and later transferred to the port of embarkation at New York City. He was honorably discharged from the service July 4, 1919, and resumed his private practice, at Fort Worth.

R. E. RAMSEY, secretary-treasurer and one of the managing directors of the Planters Petroleum Company of Fort Worth, came to Texas from Oklahoma, in which state he was reared and acquired his early experience and position in business affairs.

He was born at Neodesha, Kansas, December 22, 1889, son of J. M. and Ella (Brisco) Ramsey, the former a native of Alabama and the latter of Indiana, and now residents of Edmond, Oklahoma. J. M. Ramsey was an Oklahoma pioneer, going into the territory in the spring of 1893, about five years after the



W. E. Chilton





opening of the original Indian lands there. He acquired a homestead and made a success of farming operations, in which he was actively identified until he retired in 1919. He is a democrat and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

R. E. Ramsey is the oldest of eight children, seven of whom are still living. He attended his first school in Oklahoma County, and at the age of fifteen entered the Capital City Business College at Guthrie. Following his school education he was in the employ of the Ponca City Milling Company of Ponca City, Oklahoma, four years, and until December, 1912, was connected with the Sylvia Milling Company of Sylvia, Kansas. Upon returning to Oklahoma he located at Medford, where he acquired a practical knowledge of the abstract business under Sam C. Davis. On January 1, 1915, Mr. Ramsey removed to Guthrie, where he was associated with the Bronson Abstract Company until March, 1916. At that date he located at the capital city of Oklahoma and soon afterward became associated with the Wyandotte Oil Company. During the past five years he has been continuously interested in the petroleum industry of the Southwest. The Wyandotte Oil Company was organized in 1916 by J. S. Thompson, who remained the executive head and president of the company until 1919. Mr. Ramsey severed his connection with the company at the same time as did Mr. Thompson, and on December 1, 1919, located at Fort Worth and entered the employ of the Planters Petroleum Company. J. S. Thompson had become president of that corporation, with L. E. Lyon, secretary and treasurer. These two men were the managing directors. Mr. Lyon resigned in October, 1920, and Mr. Ramsey was then elected to fill his place.

Mr. Ramsey is affiliated with Guthrie Lodge No. 10, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is a member of the Knights and Ladies of Security, and in politics is a democrat. On August 3, 1911, he married Ida Mae Bousman, of Tonkawa, Oklahoma. She was educated in the public schools of Kansas. They have one daughter, born February 16, 1914.

L. B. WEINMAN. The architectural designer and superintendent of the City Hall Building at Fort Worth was L. B. Weinman, who continuously for over a quarter of a century has been one of the leading architects and building superintendents of the city and has a notable list of professional work to his credit.

Mr. Weinman was born in Germany, March 14, 1867, and acquired his early education and some of his educational training in the old country. He came to America alone in 1882, and afterward attended technical schools in this country. In Chicago he was associated with S. S. Beeman, architect, and later had supervision of the business of Mr. Beeman over a large territory, with headquarters at Pullman, Illinois.

Mr. Weinman came to Fort Worth in 1889, having been selected to design the City Hall Building. The City Hall Building was erected while Captain Paddock was mayor of the city. Since then Mr. Weinman has been active in his profession as an architect. He was architect for all the business buildings erected by the J. F. Moore estate, including the Moore Building at Tenth and Main streets and Fifteenth and Main. Among prominent private residences designed and erected by him as architect may be mentioned those of Gus O. Keefe, J. F. Moore, Zane-Cetti and O. R. Menefees.

Mr. Weinman is a democrat in politics. Mr. and Mrs. Weinman, who were married at Kansas City, October 10, 1899, have four children, Lillian K., Louis B., Jr., Arthur O. and Elmer S.

B. C. EVANS. Many of the most prominent men of Fort Worth during its period of development have passed away, but the results of their public-spirit, their broad-minded planning and their love of their kind remain and stand as an everlasting monument to their memory. One of the men who played a constructive part in the initial work of developing the great interests of this part of Texas was the late B. C. Evans, whose operations, especially in cattle, assumed proportions of great magnitude.

Mr. Evans was born in Chesterfield County, South Carolina, December 25, 1844, a son of Albert Evans, who was also born in Chesterfield County, South Carolina, and he married a lady who was a native of the same county. B. C. Evans was reared and educated at Charleston, South Carolina. After his school-days were ended he bought a tract of land and began, with the help of a slave given him by his father, to raise cotton. Later he decided to locate at Fort Worth, being far-sighted enough to recognize the wonderful future before the place, and arrived here in 1873, before the Texas and Pacific Railroad was built, and opened a dry goods store. He fre-

quently took cattle in payment for merchandise and in this way he was led into the cattle business. Mr. Evans continued in active business until his death, which occurred July 6, 1889, at a time when he was in the midst of useful activities.

On October 25, 1877, he was united in marriage with Ella Dryden, a daughter of Dr. P. W. and Margaret (Craig) Dryden, natives of Kentucky and Washington County, Pennsylvania, respectively. Mrs. Evans was born at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, and came to Fort Worth Texas, in 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Evans had four children, namely: One who died in infancy; Lena, who is the wife of Edward R. Collier, of Dallas, Texas; Ethel, who is the wife of Walter R. Bennett, of Fort Worth; and Albert, who is at home. Mr. Evans was a Royal Arch Mason, and both in his fraternity and in his community generally he was held in high esteem. He was a man of high principles, sterling integrity, and conducted his business affairs with marked ability, and, dying, left a handsome competency behind him to his family. As long as he lived he took a deep and abiding interest in the welfare of Fort Worth, and had he been spared to enjoy present day conditions, would have doubtless felt that they no more than justified his expectations.

**PERRY GREEN DEDMON.** A high-minded and capable lawyer, equally distinguished for his public spirited citizenship, Perry Green Dedmon is a member of one of the leading law firms of Fort Worth, and has been active in his profession in that city for the past twelve years.

Mr. Dedmon is a native of Tennessee, was reared and educated in that state, and was born near Nashville March 1, 1883, son of W. F. and Mary J. (Potter) Dedmon. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry on both sides, and both the Dedmon and Potter families were established in Tennessee prior to the battle of Kings Mountain in the Revolutionary war. His grandfather, Jonathan Dedmon, was a Confederate soldier and died at the battle of Seven Pines, Virginia. The maternal grandfather, David Potter, was likewise a soldier in the same war. Mr. Dedmon's mother died in 1920 and his father is still living in Tennessee. Of their five sons, Perry G. was next to the youngest. One of them died at the age of fifteen and the others all reached mature years.

Perry G. Dedmon attended the schools of his native community, graduated in the literary course at Pure Fountain College, and completed his law studies in Cumberland University, from which he graduated in 1905 with the degree of Bachelor of Law. He was admitted to the Tennessee bar in 1905 and in the same year came to Texas and was admitted to the Texas bar the following year. Mr. Dedmon first engaged in practice at Collinsville, where he was a member of the law firm of Shores & Dedmon until 1908, when he removed to Fort Worth.

In Fort Worth he conducted an individual practice until 1912 and his abilities quickly won him distinction in the city and judicial district. In 1912 he became associated with Frank B. Potter and the firm of Dedmon & Potter continued until 1915, when it became Dedmon, Potter & Pinney, and in 1919 the title of the firm was changed to Cooke, Dedmon & Potter. This firm has its offices in the new F. & M. National Bank Building.

Mr. Dedmon is a member of the Fort Worth Club, a member of Worth Commandery No. 19, Knights Templar, and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He has always taken a great interest in church work, is a Methodist, and is a steward in his home church at Fort Worth.

Mr. Dedmon married, in 1907, Miss Jessie Allen Blow of Denton, Texas. They have five daughters, Roberta Louise, Mary, Leola Christine, Martha, and Charlotte Mozelle.

In addition to his general legal practice Mr. Dedmon served ten years as a member of the Board of Legal Examiners, under the direction of the Second Supreme Judicial District of Texas, his appointment to this position having been conferred upon him by the Court of Civil Appeals, in said district. He has also served, upon numerous occasions, as a special judge in local courts. Also, for more than ten years, he served as secretary of the Board of Trustees of Texas Woman's College and its predecessor, Polytechnic College, an A-grade college located at Fort Worth, Texas.

**CHARLES HERMAN FRY** lived in Fort Worth as a boy and youth before entering upon the extended course of preparation for his technical career as a mechanical and electrical engineer, and when, after an experience that represented successful achievement, he retired from that profession he returned to Fort Worth and has since been prominently





*P. G. Dedmon*



engaged in the mercantile and brokerage business, handling automobile supplies.

Mr. Fry was born at Crystal Springs, Copiah County, Mississippi, February 28, 1874, a son of Charles H. and Caroline (Lieb) Fry. His mother is still living. She is of German and French ancestry, while his father was of Swiss and English extraction. Charles H. Fry, Sr., died in 1909.

Third in a family of five, four still living, Charles Herman Fry was brought as a child to Fort Worth, where his father was a merchant, and he attended the public schools of that city. From school he went to work in his father's jewelry store, and remained there nearly three years, until he determined to follow his strong technical bent and then entered the General Electric Company's works at Schenectady, New York, where he was enrolled in the Students' Course. Following a year of practical study and experience there he entered the Rose Polytechnic Institute of Terre Haute, Indiana, where he pursued the four years' course in electrical engineering, graduating as Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering. Later the additional degree of Master of Science was conferred on him. For about three years Mr. Fry was engineer and mechanical draftsman at Lima, Ohio, in the motive power headquarters of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company. He then pursued a post-graduate course in railway mechanical engineering at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering. With this degree he enrolled in the Special Apprentice Course of the Chicago & Alton Railway at Bloomington, Illinois and six months later accepted an appointment on the staff of the Railroad Gazette. Mr. Fry, as western editor, with headquarters at Chicago, was for seven years identified with this old and influential technical and trade publication.

He finally resigned as editor to go into business as secretary-treasurer and as a director of the Dri-Seal Products Company, then a small manufacturing concern. He retired from this business three years later, and returning to Texas has since been engaged in the Manufacturers' Agency and Brokerage business. He has gradually developed a prosperous organization for handling automobile supplies and has a business covering the entire Southwest.

Mr. Fry is affiliated with Woodlawn Lodge No. 841 of Masonry in Chicago. For five

years he has been a deacon in the Broadway Presbyterian Church of Fort Worth. He is a democrat in politics.

JOSEPH E. WAGNER when a boy of fourteen became a messenger in the service of a local railroad office at Fort Worth. From that he became a train man with the Santa Fe Railway Company, and in railroad work he traveled over a large part of the United States and Mexico. For ten years he was assistant superintendent of trains of the Frisco and Texas Company.

When he left railroading Mr. Wagner engaged in the real estate and loan business at Fort Worth, and has been a prominent factor in that field for a number of years. He has offices in the Texas State Bank Building, and has developed a large and competent organization for handling all departments of real estate, including city and farm and ranch property.

Mr. Wagner was born June 21, 1870, in Houston County, Texas. His father, F. H. Wagner, was a native of South Carolina, was liberally educated in medicine and literature, was a slave owning planter in South Carolina, and brought his slave property to Southern Texas. He was also a man of affairs in Houston County, holding such offices as assessor, tax collector and county clerk. He was a staunch democrat and a member of the Baptist Church. F. H. Wagner died about forty years ago.

Of his eight children Joseph E. is the youngest. He acquired his education in the public schools of Houston County, and after his father's death came to Fort Worth, which he has regarded as his home for a third of a century. Mr. Wagner is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and Elks, the Woodmen of the World and is a member of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce. On November 12, 1893, at Fort Worth, he married Miss Estella Duer. They have three children, Ruth, Duer and Joseph.

SAMUEL B. CANTEY has the record and achievements of a veteran in his services to the legal profession and the good citizenship of Fort Worth, where he has lived and practiced law for practically four decades. He knew and had professional associations with practically all the leading members of the pioneer bar, and is one of the few lawyers active today who tried cases at the courthouse on the bluff when Fort Worth was the only



market town for all the vast cattle range in the West.

Mr. Cantey was born in Russell County, Alabama, July 31, 1861, a son of Gen. James and Martha E. (Benton) Cantey. His father had a distinguished career as a soldier. A native of South Carolina, he was an adjutant in the famous Palmetto Regiment during the Mexican war. In the years intervening between that war and the beginning of the war between the states he achieved wealth and success as a planter in Russell County, Alabama. He devoted his personal services and practically all his fortune to the cause of the South in the war of secession. He raised and organized the Fifteenth Alabama Regiment, became its colonel and served in the division under Stonewall Jackson and until the final surrender. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier general, and came out of the war and returned to a home impoverished by the destruction of warfare and the many sacrifices of property he had assumed. His wife was the daughter of Colonel Benton of North Carolina.

Samuel B. Cantey was reared in his native county in Alabama, and during his youth that section was still suffering the poverty laid upon it by the war. Nevertheless he acquired a substantial education, having attended the Annia-Ana Classical Academy in Northern Georgia, and in 1880 graduated from the Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College at Auburn. He also studied law, and in 1880 came to Texas and in the following year located at Fort Worth. At that time the Texas and Pacific Railway was just being completed toward El Paso. He was accepted as a student in the office of the pioneer law firm of Mabry & Carter, and admitted to the bar September 19, 1881, the day of President Garfield's death. Since then continuously for forty years Mr. Cantey has been a member of the Fort Worth bar, a lawyer of learning and resources, an able advocate and widely known as a public speaker. He has handled a generous share of the important litigation originating in his home city and district.

On November 18, 1885, Mr. Cantey married at Fort Worth Miss Italia Brooks, daughter of N. C. Brooks. They have four children: Craig, Marguerite, Martha and Samuel B., Jr.

WILLIAM P. BOWDRY. The name Bowdry has been prominently associated with the history of Fort Worth from pioneer times to the

present. William P. Bowdry is a native of the city, and while he began his career at a mechanical trade he subsequently employed his experience and initiative in establishing and building up an industry of his own and is now active head of an iron foundry, one of the important industries of Fort Worth.

He was born in Fort Worth February 15, 1873, a son of P. J. and Adelia (Orgain) Bowdry, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Austin, Texas. The mother is still living, making her home with a daughter at Dallas. P. J. Bowdry settled in Fort Worth long before the town had railroad facilities and was chiefly a market and rendezvous for Texas cattle men. He enjoyed a high place of esteem in the community, and served at one time as postmaster and also as deputy marshal. He was a man of good education and a real leader in affairs.

William P. Bowdry attended the schools of Fort Worth, and when he sought a vocation of his own he began working in a local iron foundry at fifty cents a day. He learned the business, became skilled at his trade, and continued working for others for thirteen years, when he worked for himself. In February, 1905, he organized the Bowdry & McKinley Iron Works, and in fifteen years has built up a highly profitable business, the annual value of the products and work running between a hundred thousand and a hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Bowdry has also done considerable buying and selling of local real estate.

On June 20, 1900, he married Clara L. King, daughter of Judge King, of Stephenville, Texas. They have two children: Clara, wife of R. G. Whittington, of Fort Worth, and William Perrin, Jr. Mr. Bowdry is a member of the Woodmen of the World.

PERCY COHEN GARRETT. Among the younger representative business men of Fort Worth whose initiative and enterprise have proven potent factors in placing the city among the leading financial and commercial centers of the South and West, the subject of this brief review has achieved honorable and deserved recognition, and there are perhaps few young men who have achieved more with less opportunity than he.

Mr. Garrett is a native of Texas, born near Paris February 4, 1884. His parents, James A. and Elizabeth (Patterson) Garrett, were natives of Tennessee, and had located in Texas at a time which includes them among the pio-



*Reggie*





neers of their locality. James A. Garrett died in 1891, and his wife, Elizabeth, in 1889.

Left an orphan at the early age of seven years, Percy C. Garrett faced the problem of securing, through his own efforts, the education with which he desired to equip himself for his life's work. There are those to whom adversity comes but to call forth greater effort, to quicken into action the self-determination to do and win, and there are always impressive lessons in the story of the lives of those who have, without other aid than a strong heart and a clear brain, achieved honorable success despite the handicaps of adversity.

Mr. Garrett attended the public schools of Paris and later graduated from the business department of the East Texas Normal College at Commerce, Texas. In the meantime he had earned the money with which to pay his way through school by working at any honest occupation he could find. He came to Fort Worth June 17, 1907, and, accepting a position with the traction company, he served as motorman and later as conductor. The following year found him in the employ of the Fort Worth & Denver City Railroad, where, as a brakeman, he added to his experience and his capital. In 1909 he accepted a position with the First National Bank of Fort Worth, and remained with this institution for seven and one-half years. His first duties with the bank were those of outside messenger, but by application and his fidelity to his employers' interests he won successive promotions until he was made manager of the savings department.

Resigning his position with the bank in 1916, Mr. Garrett began his active work in the automobile business as a salesman with the Ford Motor Company. When the company changed their selling policy and adopted the present plan of distributing their cars through authorized district dealers Mr. Garrett was invited to accept appointment as a dealer in Fort Worth, and in this line of enterprise has achieved both wide recognition and a substantial business success.

In addition to his personal interests as president of the Percy Garrett Motor Company Mr. Garrett is also well known in automobile trade circles as vice president of the Texas Automotive Dealers' Association and as president of the Fort Worth Auto Trades Association, in each of which he has taken an active part. He is also a member of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce, the Fort

Worth Club and the Temple Club, also a charter member of the Kiwanis Club and the Civitan Club, and is a charter member and one of the sponsors of the Glen Garden Country Club.

In fraternal circles he is a member of the time honored Masonic order as a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Elks.

On July 16, 1911, Mr. Garrett married Mrs. Leula Bates Mahin, also a native of Texas, and a daughter of one of the old and prominent families of the state. Mrs. Garrett takes an active and prominent part in social and civic affairs and in the general welfare work of the day. She is also known as one of the skillful players at golf at the Country Club, in which she takes hearty interest.

EWALD HENRY KELLER. Before Fort Worth had a railroad and when nearly all the homes and business houses were a straggling line running south from the courthouse on the bluff, Ewald Henry Keller added himself to the business community and set up a modest blacksmithing establishment at the corner of Main and Tenth streets. That was forty-five years ago, and Mr. Keller is still numbered among the active business men of the city, a vigorous veteran who has always exemplified the characteristic of thoroughness and has shared in the wonderful prosperity and growth of Fort Worth. For a number of years he specialized in carriage manufacture, but with the advent of the automobile transformed his industry and it is now the E. H. Keller Auto Works, one of the largest and best equipped concerns of the kind in Northern Texas.

Mr. Keller was born in the City of Galveston, Texas, October 22, 1855, a son of Joseph J. and Emma Ida Keller. His parents were born in Holland, close to the German line. They came to America in 1852, landing at Galveston. His father became an American citizen as soon as the law permitted, and during the Civil war served in the Confederate Army. For a number of years he was a shoe merchant in Fort Worth. There were two children in the family, Ewald Henry and Emma Ida. The latter is Mrs. William Schadt, of Galveston.

Ewald Henry Keller spent his boyhood days in Galveston and had only limited advantages to attend school. As a youth he began paying his own expenses as a newsboy, and soon

showed an organizing ability, directing all the newsboys handling the issues of the two Galveston papers. This was his principal work for three years, and he was paid a royalty of 10 cents a day on the earnings of each boy under him. Following that he served an apprenticeship of about two years at the baker's trade, but gave that up and contracted with a blacksmith, whom he paid \$10 per month for the privilege of learning the trade, being furnished in return his board and room. This apprenticeship continued for three years, and he also served for another year in order to learn special branches of the trade, being paid then a dollar a day.

Mr. Keller paid his first visit to Fort Worth in March, 1873, walking from Dallas to Fort Worth, since there was then no railroad between the two cities. At Fort Worth he secured employment at two dollars and a half a day. In October, 1874, he went to Southern Texas, at Calvert, where he was employed at his trade until February, 1875. Following that he traveled about by wagon and on foot, working in various localities. From Belton he went by wagon to Austin, and in the capital city was able to earn only a dollar a day, paying seven dollars a week for board. He was discharged from his job there because he did better work than his foreman. Then for a time he worked for a house painter at two dollars and a half per day.

On May 1, 1875, Mr. Keller started back for Fort Worth. He reached Dallas with four dollars and a half, which was just the sum required to pay his fare by stage to Fort Worth. To save this money he walked and after spending fifty cents for his dinner reached Fort Worth with just four dollars. He was soon working at his trade at two dollars and seventy-five cents a day. He left his wages with his employer, who failed in the spring of 1876, leaving young Keller without money. In the meantime he had made some friends, had acquired a reputation for skillful work, and after the failure of his employer he borrowed a hundred dollars, contracted for the purchase of a lot on Main and Tenth streets, and taking an ox team to Dallas he bought lumber and some blacksmith tools with which he set up his first shop and forge in Fort Worth. He started business for himself in April, 1876. In 1879 he built another shop on leased ground at his present location at Second and Throckmorton streets. Later he bought the ground, one lot at a time, giving his notes in payment. In the early days his shop was a landmark

and was known as "the village blacksmith." Mr. Keller has been in business at his present location more than forty-two years, and his plant and enterprise have grown with the city. For many years he conducted the leading carriage factory in this part of the state. He built the first spring wagon and the first buggy ever constructed in Fort Worth, and had an extensive output all over this part of Texas. In his original shop he had only a single helper. His business today, employing forty-three men in the different departments, has facilities for repairing automobiles and doing upholstering, painting and other work for motor bodies. He has one of the best painting departments in the state, and in painting and enameling cars he has devised a system known as the Keller Baking System. When the first street car line was constructed in Fort Worth Mr. Keller's shop was called upon for some of the equipment, and he was awarded a contract for making spikes to hold the rails. He made these spikes out of old horse shoes.

Mr. Keller is one of the directors and for a number of years was president of the Mutual Home & Savings Association. He owns much valuable real estate, and is a man whose long continued work has brought him ample prosperity. He has always been deeply interested in politics and public affairs, and in early days was assistant chief of the fire department.

Mr. Keller married Miss Carrie M. Turner, daughter of Charles Turner. They are the parents of three children: Carolyn Ida, Corrinne Emma and Ewald Henry, Jr. The son is associated with his father in business. The daughter Corrinne is the wife of C. W. Lewis, of Fort Worth. In the Masonic fraternity Mr. Keller is a life member of Fort Worth Lodge No. 148, is a past commander of Worth Commandery No. 19, Knight Templars, a member of Dallas Consistory of the Scottish Rite, and a member of Moslah Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also affiliated with the Sons of Hermann and the Improved Order of Red Men.

WILLIAM EDGAR AUSTIN at the age of fourteen went to work for a local furniture factory at Fort Worth. He has been in that business continuously for thirty years, and as vice president and general manager of the Hub Furniture Company has been largely responsible for giving Fort Worth a manufacturing establishment that is one of the leaders of its kind in the Southwest.



Mr. Austin was born in Guadalupe County, Texas, August 5, 1872, a son of J. B. and Cynthia (Richbourg) Austin, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Mississippi. The mother is now deceased. The Austins came to Texas about 1850, and the family lived for many years in Johnson County, where J. B. Austin was a farmer. He is now retired, spending his time partly in California and partly Texas. Of six children four are still living, two being residents of Fort Worth, one of St. Louis and one of North Carolina.

William E. Austin, oldest of the children, received his early education in Johnson County and attended the business college at Fort Worth. In 1890 he became an employe of the Fort Worth Furniture Company. He was with that corporation continuously for seventeen years, and in 1907 took an active part in organizing the Hub Furniture Company and has since been vice president and general manager. The president of the company is W. G. Turner. This plant now employs about a hundred and forty persons, and they manufacture library and dining room tables, rocking chairs, davenports, kitchen cabinets and other house furnishing goods.

Mr. Austin married in 1895 Ada Nichols, of Fort Worth. They have one daughter, Helen, wife of W. J. Foster, of Fort Worth. Mr. Austin is one of Fort Worth's substantial business men and also popular in social affairs. He is a member of the Fort Worth Club, the Rotary Club, the Glen Garden Club, is a Mason and is chairman of the Board of Stewards of the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

ANDREW WRIGHT GAINES. Numerous companies and individuals have found and availed themselves of the exceptional service of the firm of Clarkson & Gaines, architects, in the modern building program not only in Fort Worth, the headquarters of this firm, but in many adjoining towns and districts in North and West Texas. Andrew Wright Gaines, the junior member, grew up in Fort Worth and acquired his training and practical knowledge of architecture in building construction with the nationally well known firm of Sanguinet & Staats.

He was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, December 9, 1884, being fourth among the six children of S. S. and Maria Belle (Wright) Gaines. His parents were natives of Fayette and Bourbon counties, Kentucky. The family

came to Fort Worth in 1895, and the parents still live in that city, the father at the age of seventy-two and the mother at seventy-one. S. S. Gaines is still active in business. For about four years he was connected with the livestock interests at Fort Worth, and since then has conducted a bicycle, sewing machine and repair business. He is a member of the Christian Church and is a democrat interested in the welfare of the party but without political record. All of the six children are still living.

Andrew W. Gaines was ten years of age when brought to Fort Worth, and he finished his education here in the public schools. He graduated from the Fort Worth High School in 1902, from the Fort Worth Business College in 1903, and completed his education in the Texas Academy of Elocution, Oratory and Dramatic Art. For about two years he was a bookkeeper and stenographer, and then became an employe of Sanguinet & Staats in their Fort Worth office. With this firm he found unusual opportunities to pursue a vocation for which he had special talent and inclination, and he remained with Sanguinet & Staats for a number of years, with promotion from time to time that proved the confidence and esteem in which he was held. On March 8, 1919, the firm of Clarkson & Gaines was established, with offices in the First National Bank Building at Fort Worth.

Mr. Gaines is a member of the Fort Worth Club and Chamber of Commerce, and he has voted as a democrat since he was twenty-one. He is a member of Fort Worth Lodge No. 148, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Fort Worth Chapter No. 58, Royal Arch Masons; Worth Commandery No. 19, Knights Templars, and Moslah Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also holds membership in the Knights of Pythias, the D. O. K. K., Woodmen of the World and the Elks.

On January 30, 1909, Mr. Gaines married Miss Marjorie Buchanan, daughter of D. B. Buchanan, who was born in Franklin County, Tennessee, while her mother was a native of Marshall, Texas. Mrs. Gaines was educated in the public schools of Hallsville, Texas, and during her married life at Fort Worth has taken an active part in the literary and musical clubs of the city and is a working member of the First Christian Church.

OSCAR SELIGMAN came to Fort Worth the same year with the first railroad, and is one of the few old timers of that period still active



in business. He is now engaged in the loan and insurance business.

Mr. Seligman was born in the Rheinpfaltz of Germany, November 8, 1855, a son of Nathan and Fannie (Kehr) Seligman, both of whom were life-long residents of Germany. Oscar Seligman grew up and received his education in Germany, and in 1874, at the age of nineteen, came to America. He was at Indianapolis for a time, but in 1876, at the age of twenty-one, arrived in Fort Worth. His first employment was with Joe Mayer in the liquor business. In 1879 he became connected with Hochstadter & Company, from 1882 to 1899 was with the firm of Case & Swasey, and was president of the business from 1894 to 1899. He then entered business for himself, and in 1906 organized the company of which he was president. He remained a prominent factor in the liquor business until 1918. He then retired for about a year, and, seeking a new business connection, he joined the insurance and loan firm of Seligman, Foster & Company, who have offices on the fifth floor of the Texas State Bank Building and enjoys a large clientage and prominent business relations.

In 1890 Mr. Seligman married Mrs. Eugenia Hochstadter. He has one step-daughter, Mrs. Stella Sanger, of Waco, Texas. Mr. Seligman is a life member of Fort Worth Lodge No. 148 of the Masonic Order, is also a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, and for over thirty-eight years has been identified with the Knights of Pythias. He is a former president and now trustee of Temple Bethel, and throughout his long citizenship has been generous with his time and means in the promotion of all worthy objects.

VERNER STUART WARDLAW is president of the Exchange State Bank, which has substantial prestige as one of the staunch and well conducted banking institutions of the City of Fort Worth, with the business activities of which city he has been prominently identified since 1891.

Mr. Wardlaw, the fifth in order of birth in a family of nine children, all of whom attained to years of maturity, was born at Clarksville, Tennessee, on March 25, 1861, and is a son of Rev. T. DeLacey Wardlaw, D. D., LL.D., M. D., and Louise (Fisler) Wardlaw. Doctor Wardlaw was born in the north of Ireland, a representative of a sterling Presbyterian family of Scotch lineage, and

was eighteen years of age when he came to America and established his residence in Toronto, Canada, having previously received his academic education at Trinity College (Dublin University), Dublin, Ireland. After finishing his collegiate course in the leading colleges of Toronto he went to Princeton University and entered the theological department to prepare himself for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, finishing with the degrees of D. D. and LL.D. His first charge was the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, where he married in the early '50s. He had subsequent pastorates at the First Presbyterian churches at Paris, Kentucky; Clarksville, Tennessee, and Shelbyville, Tennessee. During his pastorate at Clarksville the town was occupied by the Union forces, and upon his refusal to take the oath of allegiance to the Union cause, he being a firm believer in the justness of the Confederate cause, his church was closed and he went to Philadelphia, where he pursued a course of study of medicine and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He did not, however, engage in medical practice, for following the close of the war he returned to Tennessee and resumed his ministerial duties as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Clarksville, remaining until 1868, when he moved to Shelbyville, Tennessee. There he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring July 29, 1879, at the age of sixty-three years. His widow attained to the venerable age of seventy-five years and passed the closing period of her gentle and gracious life at Shelbyville, Tennessee.

Verner S. Wardlaw gained his earlier education in the schools of Shelbyville and Clarksville, Tennessee, and further had the fortifying advantages of a home of signal culture and refined influences. In 1882 he was graduated in the Southwestern Presbyterian University at Clarksville, Tennessee, and thereafter he remained in his native state until 1886, when he went to Kansas City, Missouri, and became a bookkeeper in the Merchants National Bank. In this institution he won promotion to the position of assistant cashier, of which he continued the incumbent until 1891, when he came to Fort Worth, Texas, where he assumed the dual office of treasurer of the Fort Worth Packing Company and secretary and general manager of the Union Stock Yards Company. His executive capacity set no limitations upon its application, shown by the fact that he gave effective serv-



*Wardham*





ice also as cashier of the Union Stock Yards Bank. In 1893 he organized the first livestock commission company to operate in connection with the Fort Worth market, and with this corporation he continued his active and effective association for the ensuing eleven years. In 1904 he sold his interest in this field of business and again showed his initiative, ability and progressiveness by effecting the erection and equipment of the North Fort Worth Ice and Cold Storage Plant, which was successfully operated under his able administration for the ensuing sixteen years. Within this period Mr. Wardlaw became one of the organizers of the Exchange National Bank, which was incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 and which began business in North Fort Worth, which at that time was a separate municipality. When North Fort Worth became a part of the City of Fort Worth in 1908 the Exchange National Bank surrendered its national charter and reorganized as a state bank, and its banking offices were removed from the original location to quarters at 101 Main Street, Fort Worth. At that time the capital of the bank was increased to \$100,000 and in January, 1921, to \$300,000, and Mr. Wardlaw, who had been president of the bank under the national charter, has continued as chief executive of the Exchange State Bank. This institution has been signally prosperous in its business. Mr. Wardlaw gives the major part of his time to the supervision of the affairs of the bank, but has other capitalistic and property interests, including a valuable ranch property in Parker County, Texas, sixteen miles west of Fort Worth. Through his own ability and well directed endeavors he has gained secure status as one of the representative business men of Fort Worth, and his character and achievements have marked him as worthy of the unqualified popular esteem in which he is held in this community. He is prominently affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, including the Mystic Shrine, and holds membership in the Fort Worth Club, the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce and the West Texas Chamber of Commerce. He and his wife are members of the First Presbyterian Church in their home city.

In 1887 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Wardlaw to Miss Annie M. Miller, of Louisville, Kentucky, and they have two daughters: Jessie, wife of M. Lyle Talbot, M. D., of Fort Worth, and Verner S.

SAM D. YOUNG. When he became president of the reorganized and newly chartered Security State Bank & Trust Company of Eastland in November, 1920, Sam D. Young had the distinction of being the youngest bank president in Texas, and undoubtedly one of the youngest men in such a position in the entire country. He has grown up in the atmosphere and technique of banks and financial institutions, and possesses a very mature and extensive experience qualifying him to guide this important financial institution of the West Texas oil district.

Mr. Young was born at Woodville in Tyler County, Texas, November 15, 1895, a son of C. A. and Sarah Frances (Sims) Young. His parents still live at Woodville. C. A. Young was also born in East Texas. His father was the late Rev. Acton Young, a pioneer Methodist minister of East Texas and for many years a presiding elder.

Sam D. Young grew up at Woodville, where he had a public school education. Several years before reaching his majority the opportunity for a banking career was opened to him by a position in the Gulf National Bank at Beaumont. One of the large stock holders of that institution was his uncle, ex-Congressman S. P. Cooper. Since then Mr. Young has worked and studied, and has made banking the object of his complete energies and enthusiasm. At the age of twenty-two he was made a state bank examiner, his duties taking him to many sections of Texas and giving him a favorable acquaintance with bankers and a knowledge of banking practices and methods.

From the time Eastland was a small town the City National Bank was an organization and institution performing an adequate service to the business community, and was continued under that name for thirty years. In 1920, owing to the necessity of greatly increased capital and other facilities demanded by Eastland's position in a wealthy oil district, the officers determined upon a complete reorganization, and a new charter was secured under the name of the Security State Bank & Trust Company of Eastland. The capital is \$150,000 and the active officials chosen to take charge of the reorganized bank are S. D. Young, president; Allen D. Dabney, vice president; and D. G. Hunt, Jr., cashier. Mr. Young was well known to Eastland citizens, and a great faith in the future of the city was what led him to accept the office of president of the bank, preferring a connection with East-

land rather than the vice presidency of one of the large banks of Dallas.

WILLOUGHBY J. HOWARD is a Fort Worth boy, representing a Tarrant County family that came here when things were still in a pioneer state, and practically his entire business career has been with the Fort Worth office of R. G. Dun & Company, of which he is now manager.

Mr. Howard was born at Fort Worth, April 1, 1881, a son of Adelbert J. and Sarah J. (Van Hoosier) Howard, the former a native of New York State and the latter of Texas. A. J. Howard, a son of Thomas R. Howard, came to Fort Worth during the '70s, and for several years they were associated in the transfer business. In 1880 A. J. Howard entered the employ of Fakes & Company, furniture dealers, and has now completed more than forty years of continuous association with that prominent Fort Worth firm.

Willoughby J. Howard was educated in Fort Worth schools and at the age of seventeen became an employe of the local office of R. G. Dun & Company. In 1910 he was appointed manager.

Mr. Howard is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Kiwanis Club, and is prominent in the Fort Worth Credit Men's Association. In September, 1907, at Fort Worth, he married Kathrine Bell Clarke. Her father, W. K. Clarke, is a stock farmer living near Weatherford, Texas. Mrs. Howard completed her education in the Weatherford Seminary.

**BENJAMIN DELANY SHROPSHIRE.** Shropshire & Shropshire is a firm of lawyers whose practice has covered an extensive field in Fort Worth and Western Texas. They maintain offices both at Fort Worth and at Eastland. The senior partner is B. D. Shropshire, who began practice more than forty years ago, and for upwards of thirty years has been a leading member of the Fort Worth bar.

Judge Shropshire was born at La Grange, Texas, September 23, 1855. His parents were Mr. and Mrs. Ben Shropshire, the former a native of Bourbon County, Kentucky, and the latter of Hopkinsville, Kentucky. Ben Shropshire was also a lawyer, and in 1851 located at La Grange, Texas, where he earned a high position in his profession. He served two years as district judge, and during the war between the states was captain of his company. He died in 1867 and his wife in 1877. Captain Shropshire was a member of the Epis-

copal Church. Of his family of three sons and one daughter all but one son are still living, B. D. Shropshire being the third in age.

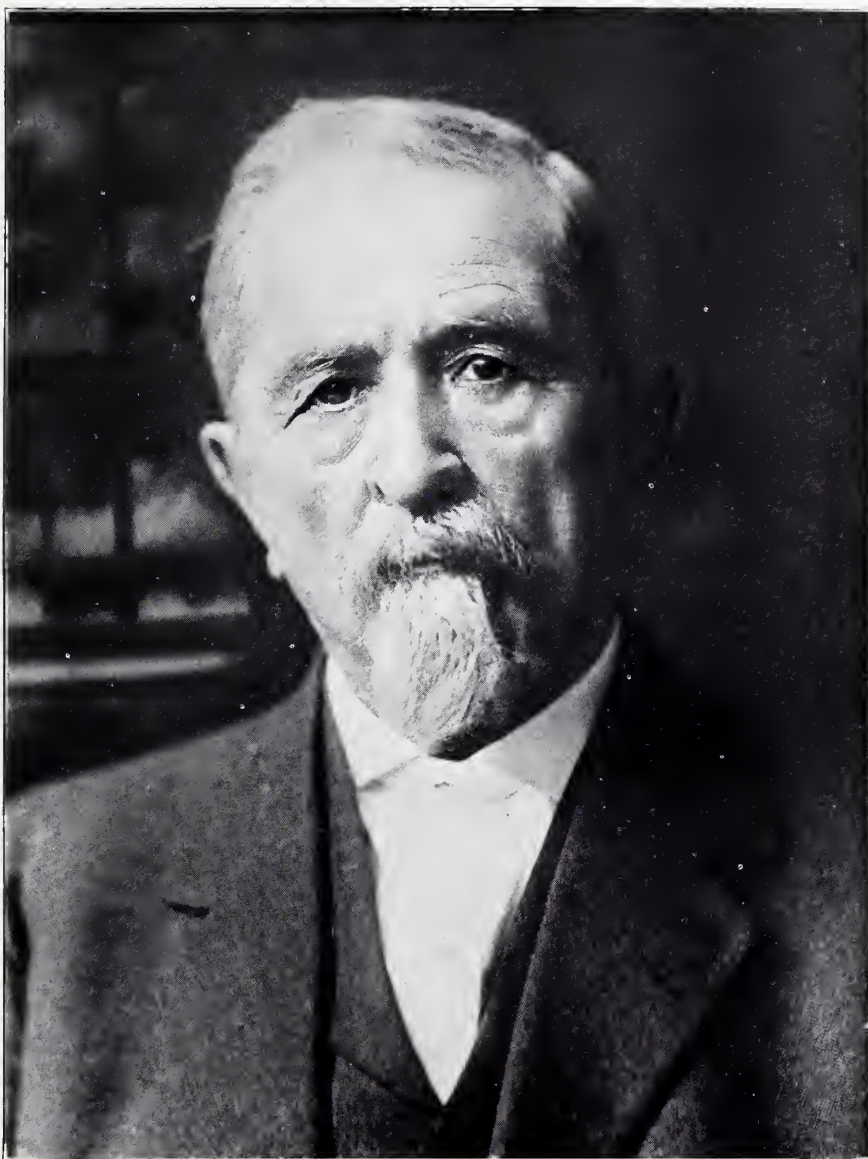
B. D. Shropshire finished his education in Trinity University and in the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee. He was admitted to the bar in 1879, and did his first professional work in Fayette County, Texas. He was assistant county attorney and was elected county attorney, but after one year in office resigned and located at Comanche in Western Texas. Here he practiced with his brother, E. L. Shropshire, until 1888, when he was appointed district attorney of the Forty-second Judicial District. He was regularly elected to that office in the fall of 1888 and re-elected in 1890, but subsequently resigned in order to resume his private practice and then removed to Fort Worth.

Judge Shropshire is a member of the Episcopal Church and for several years was a vestryman. On January 31, 1879, at La Grange, Texas, he married Miss Mary E. Pope. She finished her education in the Seminary at Staunton, Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Shropshire have three sons and one daughter. L. L. Shropshire, the oldest son, is in the wholesale grocery business at Fort Worth; R. B., known as Bob Shropshire, is junior member of the law firm of Shropshire & Shropshire; Delany G., the daughter, is now Mrs. A. L. Bussey, and lives at Fort Worth; and B. D. Shropshire, Jr., is a Fort Worth real estate man.

**WILLIAM PINKNEY McLEAN**, who was a member of the first Board of Railroad Commissioners in Texas, still carries responsibilities as a practicing lawyer in Fort Worth, and is one of the few active lawyers of the state who tried their first cases before the Civil war.

Judge McLean, whose life has been one of distinction as well as of length of years, was born in Copiah County, Mississippi, August 9, 1836, son of Allen Ferguson and Ann (Rose) McLean. His father was born in Robeson County, North Carolina, where he was reared and acquired his early education, was a graduate of Princeton College, and spent his active life as a merchant. He died in Mississippi in 1838. Judge McLean has a brother, John H. McLean, long a prominent clergyman of Dallas. In 1839 the widowed mother brought her two sons to Texas and located in Harrison County. Later she lived in what is now Cass County. Judge McLean attended his





*Mr. Lean*





first school in Marshall, Harrison County, attending what was known as the university there. Later he was sent east to enjoy the superior facilities of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, where he graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1857 and received his law diploma in 1858. With a training much superior to the average young lawyer of the time Judge McLean returned to Texas and began practice at Jefferson, but soon afterward moved to Victoria County in Southern Texas, where he bought a plantation on the Guadalupe River. He conducted his farm enterprise in addition to his practice as a lawyer, and soon afterward was elected to the Legislature to represent Victoria, DeWitt, Goliad, Jackson and Calhoun counties. He resigned his seat in the Legislature in 1861 to enlist in the Confederate Army, going in as a private in the Nineteenth Texas Infantry. He was made adjutant of the regiment, afterward adjutant general of the Third Brigade, Walker's Division, and rendered all the duties of the valiant soldier until the close of the war, coming out with the rank of major of cavalry. During the war his family had removed to Titus County, where he rejoined them and where about 1869 he resumed his career as a lawyer. In that year he was elected to the Legislature from Red River and Titus counties. Judge McLean had the distinction of representing Texas in Congress during the closing years of reconstruction. He was nominated at McKinney at a convention of the Second Congressional District, was elected in 1872, but after one term voluntarily retired. In 1872 he was also chosen one of the democratic electors at Corsicana, but resigned that honor to accept the nomination for Congress. In 1875 Judge McLean was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention which framed the present organic law of Texas.

In the meantime he was engaged in a steadily growing private practice as a lawyer at Mount Pleasant until 1884, when he was elected district judge of the Fifth Judicial District. He served one term and then resumed his practice. In 1891 Governor James S. Hogg appointed him a member of the newly created Railroad Commission and in 1893 he was reappointed to that office. Judge McLean's services have always been commended for the part he played in instituting the Railroad Commission as one of the first effective steps toward the regulation of corporations in Texas.

Judge McLean resigned from the Railroad Commission in 1894 and in that year removed from Mount Pleasant to Fort Worth, where for over a quarter of a century he has been busied with the congenial duties of a private law practice. For many years he was head of the well known firm of McLean, Scott & McLean.

July 11, 1859, Judge McLean married Margaret Batte, of Titus County, Texas. Nine children were born to their marriage: Ann, Ida and Richard B., all deceased; Thomas Rusk; Jefferson Davis, deceased; William Pinkney, Jr.; Margaret; John H.; and Bessie. All the children were born in Texas. Judge McLean is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Beta Theta Pi college fraternity, also a member of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce.

NORMAN NEIL BINNS, optometrist, one of the successful business and professional men of Fort Worth, whose store is at 713 Main street, has lived practically all his life in Texas.

His birth occurred in Manchester, England, March 27, 1889. His father is George Alfred Binns, now sixty-five years of age and a well to do farmer in Wood County, Texas. George Alfred Binns came to America with his family in 1887, two years before the birth of this son. For a time he lived at Corpus Christi and then moved to Dallas County and became manager of the extensive ranch of former Lieutenant Governor Barney Gibbs. This ranch consisted of some ten thousand acres situated twenty miles south of Dallas, and during the early boyhood of Norman N. Binns he recalls that about half of it was in one vast pasture, where as many as a thousand head of cattle grazed. One incident of his boyhood was riding on top of a load of cotton seed hulls en route from the nearest railroad station at Farmers Branch to the ranch. It was a cold day, and he nearly froze during the ride.

The wife of George Alfred Binns returned to England, and during her visit to the old country in 1889 her son and only child was born. George A. Binns applied for his first citizenship papers after reaching Texas, but never completed the formality of naturalization. Norman N. Binns did not know of this until the World war came on, when much to his chagrin he discovered that he was not an American citizen. It was an astonishing discovery, since he had lived in America all his

life, and the first song he learned to sing in school was the Star Spangled Banner. He took immediate steps to naturalize, but was not granted his final papers until after considerable delay. His father had voted at elections ever since coming to Texas, and the son likewise voted after coming of age, and neither was conscious of lack of qualifications. George A. Binns is a thorough farmer and stock raiser, and has been active in that business for over thirty years. Norman N. Binns received his education at first in the old Hackberry School near the Gibbs ranch, and by education and training has thoroughly qualified himself for the vocation he now follows. He has been in the optical business in Fort Worth since September, 1908.

On April 24, 1909, Mr. Binns married Miss Ruby Evalyn Skeen, daughter of R. E. Skeen, a business man of Winnsboro, Texas. They have one child, Richard Ainslee Binns, born October 31, 1911. Mr. Binns has been active in the affairs of the city ever since he took up residence here, lending his aid at any and all times to the upbuilding of Fort Worth. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Kiwanis Club and the Lions Club, of the Knights of Pythias and the D. O. K. K., and is also a member of Broadway Presbyterian Church.

LEE A. BARNES. Almost a unique and picturesque business career has been that of L. A. Barnes, head of the L. A. Barnes Company, commercial stationers at 1009 Houston Street.

Mr. Barnes, whose fortunes and life became linked with Fort Worth nearly thirty years ago, was born in Morgan County, Ohio, November 27, 1860. His father, Elijah Barnes, was a native of Manchester, England, came to America in 1820, and lived for a time in Philadelphia and later in Morgan County, Ohio. He was a weaver by trade, and in Ohio followed farming until the close of the war in 1865, when he moved further west and for six years was a resident of Hancock County, Illinois, and then moved to St. Clair County, Missouri, where he died after many years of successful experience as a general farmer. He was a democrat and a member of the Christian Church.

Of his family of three sons and one daughter, Lee A. Barnes is the youngest. He acquired his early education in common schools and when he left home he clerked in a drug store at Appleton City ten years. Mr. Barnes came to Texas in 1894, locating at Fort Worth.

His first enterprise here was a confectionery and news stand, and some of his old time friends and associates assert that practically his entire stock in trade consisted of a stock of roasted peanuts. As is frequently the case in business history, his personality and character were more important than financial standing. The business gradually took on increased prosperity, and out of that modest nucleus has developed the present L. A. Barnes Company, a large and profitable business with sales running over a hundred thousand dollars annually.

On November 11, 1886, Mr. Barnes married Miss Maggie Howell. They have a son, Floyd H., born November 3, 1888, at Appleton City, Missouri. He was reared and educated in Fort Worth and is now a member of the firm of L. A. Barnes Company, and is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Kiwanis Club, the Elks, and is an enthusiastic believer in the great destiny of his adopted city.

R. WALTER PORTER began his career as a railroad man, but for the past ten years his time and energies have been completely devoted to the nationally known business of the Woolworth Stores Company, and for two years past he has been identified with Fort Worth citizenship as manager of the Woolworth store in that city.

Mr. Porter is a native of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he was born January 21, 1886, a son of David W. and Mary E. (Kerr) Porter. His parents are still living in Pittsburgh, and five of their six children are alive. R. Walter Porter was the third in order of birth. He acquired a public school education in his native city and lived at home to the age of eighteen. He then entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as a clerk, and for seventeen years was employed in the depot ticket office.

On leaving Pittsburgh he came to the Southwest and acquired his first experience in the five and ten cent business with the F. W. Woolworth Company at San Antonio. In the service of this great corporation he has made rapid and notable progress. In 1914 he was transferred to the New Orleans store for further training, and from there was promoted to manager of the store at Tyler, Texas. In April, 1917, he was transferred as manager of the Woolworth store at Galveston. Upon the death of Mr. Henry Stillman, manager of the Fort Worth store, Mr. Porter succeeded to those responsibilities in September, 1919. In







*W. E. Cornell*

the two years past the sales of the Fort Worth branch have shown a healthy increase. The Woolworth store is one of the permanent mercantile institutions of Fort Worth. The business is located at 908 Main Street and 909 Houston Street, with a space of 50 to 100 feet on Main Street and 25 by 90 feet on Houston Street. From thirty-five to forty-five employes are required to handle the stock and sales, most of the employes being girls. The store is well equipped in every respect, and besides the main sales floor has a basement for surplus stock.

Mr. Porter is a young man, one who has achieved a highly creditable position at the age of thirty-five, and with youth and enthusiasm at high tide he takes practically no recreation, giving his time mainly to his business. Nevertheless he has interested himself in civic affairs at Fort Worth. He is a member of the Kiwanis Club.

WILSON E. CONNELL, president of the First National Bank of Fort Worth, is one of the men who has gained an enviable position in financial circles, and has made for himself a name that is national. His connection with this bank gives it added solidity, and his interests are centered in and about Fort Worth, for he is loyal to his home community. He was born in Bell County, Texas, April 12, 1858, a son of William and Louisa (Wills) Connell, natives of Tennessee and Missouri, respectively. The family is of Scotch-Irish descent, although long established in America.

Growing up in Brown County, Texas, Wilson E. Connell attended its schools until he was sixteen years old, at which time he began to be self-supporting, and from then on has made his own way in life, for he is one of the many instances of self-made men to be found in Texas. As many did at that time, he secured employment on a ranch, and was in the cattle business for about seven years, and then embarked in a mercantile business at Sweetwater, Texas, having as his partner his brother G. H. Connell, but sold his interests at the expiration of ten years.

Mr. Connell found the business for which his abilities fitted him, however, when he organized the First National Bank of Midland, Texas, of which he was cashier for ten years, and then, in 1898, came to Fort Worth and was cashier of the First National Bank of this city. Later he was made its vice president, and in 1912 was made its president, which office he still holds. He is vice presi-

dent of the Cicero Smith Lumber Company and interested in the Tombs Sash and Door Company and ranches in Texas.

In 1881 Mr. Connell was married to Hattie Millican, and they have three sons and three daughters, namely: Mollie, who is the wife of P. G. Spinner, of Oklahoma; Clyde C., who resides in Garza County, Texas; Nell, who is the wife of I. N. McCrary, of Fort Worth; Blanch, who is the wife of Tad Wallace, of Fort Worth; Giles W., who is a resident of Post City, Texas; and Allen B., who lives at Fort Worth. Mr. Connell is a member of the Fort Worth Club, the River Crest Country Club and the Temple Club. He is a Mason. As a member of the Baptist Church he gives expression for his religious beliefs. Mr. Connell is a man who has advanced surely and steadily. Having been in the banking business for so many years he has learned its every detail and understands it as well, if not better, than any man in the state. His judgment in financial matters is unquestioned, and when he takes a stand with reference to any movement its success or failure is determined, for others, depending upon him, will follow his example. With such men as he in charge of the finances of the state its future is assured, for they will not countenance any operations which are not sane, sound and in accordance to strict banking principles.

W. E. HUSTER is a Fort Worth business man who founded and is active head of the establishment known as the Huster Tool & Supply Company, Inc., garage and machine shop equipment and automobile supplies, at 1113 Commerce Street. Mr. Huster is a native of Fort Worth, and his family has lived in the city and vicinity upwards of fifty years.

He was born at Fort Worth February 14, 1884, a son of Frank and Ida (Helmcamp) Huster. His father, a native of Germany, came to America in 1865, when a boy of about fifteen, lived in Ohio for the first ten years, and in 1875 came to Fort Worth, before this city had a single line of railroad. He has been continuously engaged in some line of business or other in that section ever since and is now seventy years of age, still doing his duty as a carpenter and contractor. He was the father of eight children, five of whom are still living, W. E. being the fifth in age.

In the early childhood of W. E. Huster the family moved to a farm at Azle, and he grew up in a rural environment, remaining there until he was about twenty. In the meantime



he attended country schools and later completed a business college course at Weatherford. He acquired his early commercial training in a hardware store at Weatherford, remaining with that business four years. In 1910 he became associated with Colonel Bowie in the automobile business under the firm name of the Texas Auto Company, a business continued under that title for one year. Selling out, Mr. Huster removed to Fort Worth and for two years was a clerk with the Crouch Hardware Company and then bought an interest in that old established business. In 1918 he disposed of this interest, and on the first of June of that year opened up a business of his own at 109 East Tenth street under the name Huster Tool & Supply Company, as at present.

Mr. Huster is a member of the Kiwanis Club. On December 31, 1912, he married Miss Elizabeth Hood, daughter of Mrs. Ada G. Hood, of Weatherford, where she was educated in the public schools. The Hood family came from Virginia. Mrs. Huster is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. They have one daughter, Elizabeth, born September 1, 1916.

JOSEPH O. POWERS. While Wichita Falls is known all over the world because of the remarkable oil development, it is being given solidity and stability because of its connection as the headquarters of the Wichita Great Western Underwriters, the business of which corporation has increased 500 per cent during the year ending September 1, 1920, at which time it was just two years old. Its remarkable growth from a local concern to one whose business is nation-wide is the outcome of the broad vision and superior executive abilities of Joseph O. Powers, its secretary and treasurer, and his associates.

Mr. Powers is a young man, having been born in the later '80s, at Terrell, Texas, where he was reared and educated. As a youth he went into the oil-mill business, and was engaged actively in it for several years, in several of the cities of Texas. In 1918 he came to Wichita Falls to become associated with his present company, which has been built up to its present proportions through the hard work of Mr. Powers and his associates, R. E. Huff and John S. Mabry.

The parents of Joseph O. Powers were J. M. and Mollie (Walton) Powers, the former of whom is deceased, but the latter is living. J. M. Powers was born at Mobile,

Alabama, a son of Judge Powers of the Supreme Court of Alabama, and he became a prominent business man of Terrell, Texas, where for many years he was actively interested in the lumber trade. He installed the first light plant and the first ice plant at Terrell, and was in other ways one of the leading men of his community.

Mr. Powers was married to Miss Effie McMillan, of Waco, Texas, and they have a son, Joseph O., Jr.

No better idea can be given of the magnitude of the Wichita Great Western Underwriters than the following, taken from the Wichita Falls Record News of the date of August 8, 1920:

"Among the enterprises started since Texas came into her own is the Wichita Great Western Underwriters, a reciprocal inter-insurance organized for the purpose of insuring preferred risks throughout the United States.

"This organization is in no manner a mutual organization in so far as the policy holder's contract, providing the assessment clause. The policy holder's contract specifically sets forth a liability of the policy holder as being the same as that of an incorporated stock company, yet at the same time the company issues a special agreement in which the policy holder is to receive a portion of the annual premium after expenses and fire losses have been paid—in fact at the end of the policy year should the company's expenses, together with the fire losses, be less than the amount of the premiums paid by the insured.

"The company enters into a special agreement in which they obligate themselves to use only twenty-five per cent of their premium receipts for operating expenses. This special agreement provides for the cost of re-insurance, as well as a fund known as legal reserve. These items, together with fire losses, are deducted from premium receipts, and the balance paid in by subscribers or policy holders automatically reverts to the policy holders.

"The company is engaged in the insurance business for the purpose of assuming risks on preferred lines only, such as brick, stone and concrete buildings and stocks of goods therein, thereby eliminating the hazardous risks, such as frame buildings, hay barns, mattress factories, powder plants, and properties not protected by adequate fire department's and are thereby enabled to decrease the average fire loss ratio easily one-fourth of that ordinarily experienced by stock fire in-

surance companies, who make a practice of assuming risks on general lines.

"The Wichita Great Western Underwriters have extended their field of operation into eight different states. They are now authorized to do business in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Illinois, California, Oregon and Washington, and they have a general office in all of the important cities west of Chicago, and are possibly the largest reciprocal fire insurance company operating in this country when you consider their age as well as their assets to their liabilities. At the end of their fiscal year, September 1, 1919, they actually returned to their policy holders fifty-two per cent of all premiums paid on policies one year old, the average saving effected by them since organization being thirty-nine and one-tenth of all premiums paid.

"It is very gratifying to the general public to know that the state of Texas has provided an institution that rivals anything in America when it comes to reducing the present high cost of living, as no doubt this company is doing. The Wichita Great Western Underwriters have always settled their fire losses promptly, in fact have been one of the first companies to settle their losses, wherever fires have occurred in which they were interested. The management is in the hands of very conservative men, they have surrounded themselves with associates who have had many years of experience in the fire insurance business, they employ the very best inspectors, and it is freely predicted that they will in a few years have their organization complete from coast to coast, as it is the intention of the management to make this institution nation wide. They have an underwriting strength of \$3,000,000 which is equivalent to the capital stock of an incorporated company, therefore they are in a position to take care of their excess fire losses as conclusively as any stock company without depending upon their policy holders to 'chip in,' as it would be with a mutual company."

The Wichita Great Western Underwriters have an extremely strong advisory board composed of the following: R. E. Huff, president of the First National Bank, Wichita Falls, Texas; J. A. Kemp, president of the City National Bank, Wichita Falls, Texas; J. C. Hunt, wholesale granary, Wichita Falls, Texas; W. H. Fuqua, president First National Bank, Amarillo, Texas; R. R. Darrah, manager of the Petroleum Company, Fort Worth, Texas; P. P. Langford, vice president

of the City National Bank, Wichita Falls, Texas; D. E. Waggoner, president of the Security National Bank, Dallas, Texas; C. W. Reid, president of the National Bank of Commerce, Wichita Falls, Texas; W. R. Ferguson, president of the Wichita Falls State Bank & Trust Company, Wichita Falls, Texas; J. B. Mayfield, president of the Mayfield Company, wholesale groceries, Tyler, Texas; C. E. McCutchen, vice president of the First National Bank, Wichita Falls, Texas; R. L. Penick, president Penick-Hughes, Stamford, Texas; and John S. Mabry, manager and attorney of the Wichita Great Western Underwriters, Wichita Falls, Texas.

The headquarters of the Wichita Great Western Underwriters are at Wichita Falls, Texas, and the branch offices are as follows: Pacific Coast Department, J. F. Kehoe, manager, Southern California Department, A. J. Johnson, manager, Los Angeles, California; Oklahoma Department, R. B. Thomas, manager, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Northwestern Department, Pittman & Van Dexter, managers, Portland, Oregon; Arkansas Department, E. D. Kidder, manager, Little Rock, Arkansas; Rocky Mountain Department, C. L. Owen, manager, Denver, Colorado; and St. Louis Department, W. W. Pigue, manager, St. Louis, Missouri.

CARL CROMER PAXTON has been a resident of Fort Worth since 1890, and from a humble beginning as a journeyman printer has developed and built up an extensive and modern commercial printing plant, of which he is the sole owner and active head.

Mr. Paxton is a native of Ohio, his birth occurring in Noble County, that state, October 4, 1874, he being the youngest of a family of twelve children born to Samuel Jefferson and Eva P. (Welsch) Paxton, each of whom were descended from a long line of American ancestry. The Paxton family occupies a prominent part in the early history of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where the progenitors of the family made settlement in 1734. Samuel J. Paxton went from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1834, and there met and married Eva P. Welsch, a young woman of English and Welsh extraction, born in Morgan County, Ohio. She died in Fort Worth in 1902. Samuel J. Paxton died in Ohio in 1896.

Carl C. Paxton acquired his educational training in Ohio and Kansas, to which latter state he had gone in 1886, and where he began an apprenticeship in the printing trade. He



came to Fort Worth in 1890, and was subsequently connected with several of the representative printing establishments of that city, gaining a comprehensive knowledge of the art and acquiring merited recognition as one of the ablest commercial printers of the Southwest.

For fifteen years he was senior member of the firm of Paxton & Evans. He then disposed of his interest in that firm and formed an association with C. C. Shelton, Jr., under the firm name of Paxton & Shelton. He later acquired full ownership of the business, which is now conducted under the name of the C. C. Paxton Company at 206 West Eleventh Street where, with a fully equipped and modern establishment he is performing an important service in supplying the demands of this rapidly expanding territory.

In 1901 Mr. Paxton married Miss Hermie Akers, a daughter of William P. and Matilda (Buckner) Akers. William P. Akers was a native of Georgia and a Confederate veteran who came to Texas in 1873. Matilda Buckner was born in Missouri, and came with her parents in 1858 to Jack County, Texas.

To Mr. and Mrs. Paxton have been born three sons: Clair Akers, Jay William and Carl C., Jr. The eldest is now a student in the Southwestern University at Georgetown, Texas, while the other two are students in the Senior High and the grammar school respectively of Fort Worth.

In fraternal circles Mr. Paxton is a charter member and a past master of Southside Lodge, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons No. 1114. He is also a Knight Templar and a charter member of Moslah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He takes active interest in all good movements tending toward the advancement of the community, and is regarded as one of Fort Worth's representative business men.

W. A. BENNETT, president of the Oil Mill Machinery and Manufacturing Company of Fort Worth and president of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, has for many years been prominent in grain and cotton manufacturing industries in West and North Texas, and the enterprise and capital of him and his associates have contributed a large share to the commercial progress of several localities northwest of Fort Worth.

Mr. Bennett was born in Calhoun County, Mississippi, September 28, 1871, son of Robert G. and Rebecca (Whitson) Bennett. His father, a native of Alabama, came to

Texas in 1876, and established his home on a farm in Anderson County. In 1913 he removed to Fort Worth, where he is now living retired. The mother died at the age of seventy-five.

Only son and child of his parents, W. A. Bennett, was four years old when brought to Texas, and he acquired a common school education in this state. His early life was impressed by the industry and discipline of the home farm. At the age of nineteen he secured a loan of \$300 from a friend, and with that capital removed to Seymour in Northwest Texas and started a restaurant. He had a prosperous trade, and continued the business until he made enough money to enter a business college, completing his course and graduating in 1891.

With this training Mr. Bennett entered the retail grain business with his father and a partner, the company being Bennett, Ryan & Company at Seymour. Three months later W. A. Bennett bought the interest of Mr. Ryan and the firm continued as Bennett & Son and was one of the leading business concerns at Seymour until 1900. In the meantime, in 1897, Mr. Bennett also acquired the ownership and management of the flour mill at Seymour, and in 1901 he built the electric light plant that proved a welcome public utility to the city. He carried on these various business enterprises and in 1906 also organized the Seymour Cotton Oil Company and in 1907 the Memphis Cotton Oil Company. About 1909, having sold his holdings and interests at Seymour, he moved to Memphis, Texas, and was active in the affairs of that Northwest Texas community until he removed to Fort Worth in 1913.

In Fort Worth Mr. Bennett became associated with Col. Morgan Jones and Sidney Webb in the oil mill business. They built the Riverside Oil Mill, bought other mills, and for several years operated nine mills in different parts of Texas. About 1917 the partnership was dissolved, the mills being equally divided among the three partners. Mr. Bennett now owns the cotton oil mills at Seymour and Jacksboro, and also a chain of fourteen gins.

He organized the Oil Mill Machinery and Manufacturing Company of Fort Worth in 1916, and as president has made this one of the important industries serving the cotton oil interests of the Southwest. He and his associates in 1918 acquired the valuable and interesting old property at Fort Worth known as the Metropolitan Hotel.





*W. H. Bennett*



In 1903 Mr. Bennett married Mary Riggs, of Fort Worth, who died in 1918, leaving two sons, W. A., Jr., and Bob Hugh. Mr. Bennett is a member of the Fort Worth Club, River Crest Country Club, Elks Club, and is a Mason and Odd Fellow.

HOMER PEEPLES of Fort Worth, has had a continuous association with some branch of the oil industry and oil business since early manhood. Perhaps his most important achievement in the history of petroleum in Texas was his initial enterprise in bringing in the famous shallow well field of Sipe Springs in the extreme northwestern part of Comanche County. In November, 1919, Mr. Peebles drilled in the first well on the Jackson farm, two and a half miles south of town. He had begun drilling for the purpose of making a deep test, and after this drill had penetrated a second stratum of shallow sand he tested it out with the result of forty or fifty barrels of initial production, and that pioneer well continued to produce oil after hundreds of other shallow wells had been brought in the same field. In the spring of 1921 it was estimated that about four hundred wells had been brought in at Sipe Springs. At that time they were producing in the aggregate between seven hundred and eight hundred barrels per day, with an average of from four to seven barrels. While the total does not compare with some of the flush wells of other fields, the high quality of the oil and the low cost of initial production and operation makes the business highly profitable and one that has attracted a great deal of capital and enterprise. In the early history of the field one five-acre block with four wells sold for eighty thousand dollars. During 1920 the average cost of bringing in a well in these shallow sands was about fifteen hundred dollars, while the pumping expense was almost negligible.

All of this production, growing up around the initial experiment of Mr. Peebles, has brought a tremendous prosperity and development to the town of Sipe Springs and vicinity, resulting in greatly increased bank deposits and the expansion of business generally.

Mr. Peebles was born at Prescott, Arkansas, October 31, 1890, but was reared in western Oklahoma and in the town of Floydada in the Texas Panhandle. When he was twenty-two years of age he entered the service of the Pierce Oil Corporation at Oklahoma City, and subsequently was a lease scout in the Oklahoma oil fields. In 1918 Mr. Peebles held

an executive position with the American Red Cross in France, being discharged from that service January 1, 1919. He immediately came to the Texas oil district, and for a short period operated with the firm of Thomas & Ludlow, and did some oil development of his own in the Desdemona field. From there he went to Sipe Springs, with the result already told.

Mr. Peebles has had his home at Fort Worth since the fall of 1920. He has disposed of most of his active oil interests at Sipe Springs, though he still owns valuable leases and acreage there, and also has oil interests in the Burkburnett and other fields.

On October 11, 1911, Mr. Peebles married Miss Helen Ysleta Lace, of Burleson, Texas, daughter, of William P. and Catherine Lace, and they have one child, Homer, Jr. Mr. Peebles is a member of the Fort Worth Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Broadway Baptist Church of Fort Worth.

JOEL JOSHUA MCCOOK. On leaving his work as an educator, which brought him not a small degree of reputation in his profession both in North and South Texas, Joel Joshua McCook turned his talents to practical business; was formerly well known in automobile circles at Dallas, later as an oil man at Wichita Falls, was active vice president of First State Bank of Eliasville, and is now executive officer of Liberty Savings and Investment Corporation of Dallas.

Mr. McCook was born at Natchitoches, Louisiana, in 1880, and in 1890, when he was nine years of age, his parents moved to Denton, Texas. He finished his education in the North Texas Normal College of Denton while it was under presidency of the noted educator, M. B. Terrill. Mr. McCook graduated in 1899, and subsequently took post graduate work, chiefly in mathematics, at the University of Chicago and also was a special student of economics at Harvard University. During the years he devoted to educational work. Mr. McCook had charge of the mathematics department of the Denton High School and also was principal of the Corpus Christi High School. He was for three years county superintendent of public instruction of Denton County.

Mr. McCook was for several years president of the J. J. McCook Motor Company of Dallas, a wholesale and jobbing firm. On leaving Dallas he spent nearly two years at Wichita Falls interested in the oil business,



and in November, 1920, went to Eliasville where he acquired a substantial interest in the First State Bank of that place. Mr. McCook became vice president-cashier and executive officer of the bank which was the chief financial institution for the oil and commercial interests centering at Eliasville.

In April Mr. McCook sold his interest in the Eliasville Bank to become secretary-treasurer and general manager of the Liberty Savings and Investment Corporation of Dallas, Texas, an organization composed of some of Texas' most prominent and successful business men, doing a co-operative savings and loan business. The Liberty Savings and Investment Corporation operates in all sections of Texas and bids fair to be one of the largest financial institutions of the State.

Mr. McCook is a Knight Templar and Scottish Rite Mason, being affiliated with the Dallas Consistory and Hella Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Dallas. He married Miss Ione Roberts, and they have a family of two children, Marion and Joel.

JOSEPH HARDY JONES, who in 1920 was selected county judge at law for Eastland County, has attained honors and substantial success in his profession very early in his career. He is a native of Eastland County, and a member of a substantial pioneer family of that part of the state.

Judge Jones was born in Gorman, Texas, in 1896, son of J. A. and Emma (Harrell) Jones. The father, a native of Georgia, was brought when a child to Texas, and for nearly forty years has lived at or in the vicinity of Gorman, in the southeastern section of Eastland County. He was elected and served for several years as justice of the peace at Gorman, leaving the office to be succeeded by his son, Judge Jones, and later was again elected.

Joseph Hardy Jones acquired his early education in the public and high schools of Gorman. For his professional preparation he attended the famous Lebanon Law School of Cumberland University of Tennessee. He was graduated with the class of 1917, and received two degrees, Bachelor of Law and Bachelor of Oratory. He was one of the popular members of the student body and especially well known in oratorical and debating societies, and received a medal in oratory at the time of his graduation.

In the same year he began practice in his native town of Gorman, where he still has his legal residence. The firm of Jones & Cor-

mack has a large business, and Judge Jones is one of the most competent and scholarly attorneys of the county. In the July primaries of 1920 he received the Democratic nomination for the office of county judge at law. He was elected in the following November, beginning his official duties December 1, 1920. He is perhaps the youngest county judge in Texas, and is eminently well qualified for the responsibilities of the office.

Judge Jones married Miss Peggy Walker, of Terrell, Kaufman County, Texas.

MARSHALL SPOONTS. For more than forty years the name Spoonst has had all the most enviable associations of distinguished abilities in the legal profession. Marshall Spoonst is a son of the late Judge M. A. Spoonst, and has achieved eminence in his profession at Fort Worth both in general practice and as attorney for railroads and other corporations.

His father, Morris A. Spoonst, who died July 27, 1912, was born in Bell County, Texas, in 1853, son of Joseph and Mary (Vanderbilt) Spoonst. The father of Joseph Spoonst was exiled from Germany in the Napoleonic era and settled at Leesburg, Virginia. He was an architect and builder, and constructed the portion of the capitol at Washington occupied by the Supreme Court. Joseph Spoonst was born in Virginia in 1803, and his wife, Mary Vanderbilt, was born in New York City in 1812, being a niece of Commodore Vanderbilt, while her father was a captain in the navy during the War of 1812. Joseph Spoonst moved to Texas in 1852 and followed the milling business in Bell County, where he died in 1870. Morris Spoonst was educated in Bell County, began the study of law at Belton, and was admitted to the bar there in 1878. He soon moved to the western frontier of Texas, establishing a home at Buffalo Gap in Taylor County, and in 1881 moved to the county seat town of Abilene. He began the practice of law in West Texas before the construction of the Texas & Pacific Railroad. He served as special judge of the District Court, and the reputation of a very able lawyer followed him when he removed to Fort Worth in 1889. In 1890 he was appointed general attorney for the Fort Worth and Denver City Railroad, and subsequently became attorney for other railroads centering at Fort Worth, his last years being entirely devoted to corporation practice. Judge Spoonst was known all over Texas not merely for his success as a lawyer but for his breadth of mind



*Marshall Speer*





and statesmanlike views, and he did much to influence Texas ideas in politics and public affairs. He was president of the Texas Bar Association in 1900-01, for several years was president of the Fort Worth City Council and acting mayor during the term of Mayor Pad-dock. He was president of the Fort Worth Public Library when the Carnegie Building was completed. In 1879 he married Miss Josephine Puett, a native of Texas.

Their son, Marshall Spoons, was born at Buffalo Gap in Taylor County, December 18, 1879. At that time Buffalo Gap was a rendezvous and outfitting center for the great cattle outfits in Western Texas, was one of the few centers of settlement between Fort Worth and El Paso, and hundreds of miles from the nearest railroad. Marshall Spoons began his schooling in Abilene and was ten years of age when his father moved to Fort Worth. There he attended public schools and the Fort Worth University, and acquired a large part of both his literary and legal education in the office of his father. He was admitted to the Fort Worth bar February 20, 1903, and for five years remained in practice with his father. Mr. Spoons also learned telegraphy and was a telegraph operator from 1897 to 1900. From 1900 to 1903 his chief interest was in dramatic lines and he was an actor with several companies. For five years he was a member of the well known law firm of Bryan & Spoons. He was elected county attorney in 1914, and was one of the ablest lawyers who ever held that office in Fort Worth. He was prosecutor in some noted cases that came before the county court during his term. He secured the conviction of James Miller, alias Jo Jo, murderer of James Listen, Sr., also secured a just penalty for C. A. Myers for the murder of the superintendent of the Texas & Pacific Railroad, and Rufus Coates was convicted for the murder of Zella Falk. Mr. Spoons has been attorney for the Houston & Texas Central Railroad and for a number of insurance companies. For the last year he has been engaged in the business of an oil producer.

He is a democrat and has been a delegate to the various state conventions since he began the practice of law. He was a member of the Resolutions Committee in a state convention at Houston. Mr. Spoons is a member of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association and is interested in a cattle ranch in Southern Texas. He is a Mason and Shriner, a Knight of Pythias and Elk, and belongs to the Fort Worth Club and River Crest Country Club.

July 9, 1907, he married Miss Lorine Jones, daughter of William W. Jones, of Corpus Christi, Texas.

ROBERT D. LINCOLN. When Robert D. Lincoln added himself to the citizenship of Ranger in 1918 he brought with him an exceptionally wide and varied equipment as a business man, with a competent experience as an electrical and sanitary engineer gained through years of travel and work in independent business in nearly all parts of the world. Mr. Lincoln supplied the marvelously growing city of Ranger with one of its most important business services, a plumbing establishment, regarded as the largest and most complete organization of its kind between Fort Worth and El Paso. He also had been honored with the post of city commissioner.

Mr. Lincoln was born at Yazoo City, Mississippi, 1880. His father was a native of Mississippi of Virginia ancestry and a man of wealth and business enterprise, owning an extensive plantation in the famous Yazoo Delta. In early years he also owned and operated steamboats on both the Yazoo and Mississippi rivers.

Robert D. Lincoln grew up and acquired a good education on his father's plantation. A spirit of adventure and independent enterprise prompted him early into a life of action away from home. When he was seventeen years of age his father commissioned him to buy cattle and horses, and with that commission he traveled over nearly all the western cattle ranges of Texas, New Mexico, Colorado and other western states, and also old Mexico. He has never lacked self reliance and self dependence and has been at ease in all the circumstances of a most varied and interesting business career. A remarkable degree of success has attended practically all his ventures. His ambition to travel and see the world carried him when a young man beyond the borders of his own country and old Mexico to Europe and China. He studied electrical engineering in Paris. Wherever he went he was usually earning his own way and improving his knowledge at the same time. In Chicago he also studied electrical engineering and plumbing.

In 1901 Mr. Lincoln had some important responsibilities in constructing the street car line at El Paso, Texas. From there he went to Kansas City, was manager in charge of the cables for the Telephone Company about three years, and was then transferred to Wisconsin, where he continued in the telephone business.

From Wisconsin he removed to Chicago, and for several years conducted a large plumbing business in the heart of the city, on Van Buren Street. He also manufactured a line of automobile supplies and accessories, selling these products to some of the largest automobile houses in Chicago. From Chicago Mr. Lincoln returned to El Paso, and was in business in that city until he went to Ranger.

He found Ranger in 1918 in the midst of its great oil boom. Previously the community had hardly justified the residence and work of a single plumber. With the rapid growth and building expansion Mr. Lincoln found an important service awaiting him and invested a large amount of capital in his plumbing supply store and plumbing organization and had all the facilities for such work that could be found in the largest cities of the country. He is now located in Graham in the same business.

He worked with other public spirited citizens in solving the great problems presented by the rapid growth of the Ranger community. In August 1, 1920, he was called to a post on the Board of City Commissioners under the commission form of government. He was assigned to duties for which technical knowledge and experience well qualify him, as commissioner of sanitation.

Mr. Lincoln was one of the builders of the Majestic Theatre at Ranger, costing \$160,000. He is a member of the Retail Merchants' Association at Ranger, the Chamber of Commerce of the same place and fraternally is affiliated with the Masons and Elks.

**LEONARD ALMER HIGHTOWER.** Hightower is a pioneer name both in Stephens and Eastland counties, and appeared in the annals of that section of West Texas nearly half a century ago. For many years the home of the family has been at Eastland, where Leonard Almer Hightower is owner of a large amount of valuable property and is interested in banks and other affairs.

His father was L. A. Hightower, a native of Union County, Arkansas, who in 1871, before Indian warfare had ceased in the country west of Fort Worth, moved into Stephens County and was one of the first white men to make a permanent home at Wayland in the southern part of that county. The only industry at that time and for some years following was stock raising, and he became a prominent associate of some of the cattle men of that district. Later he was a merchant,

and in 1895 moved with his family to Eastland, where he compiled a set of abstract books and developed a most important service of that kind in the county. It was a business which he successfully carried on until his death in 1910. His wife was Callie Alford.

Their son, Leonard Almer Hightower, was born at Wayland in Stephens County, November 18, 1885, and has lived at Eastland since he was ten years of age. He finished his education at Eastland and was only a boy when he entered his father's abstract office. He succeeded to the business on the death of his father, and was its proprietor and owner until 1918, when he retired to devote his attention to a large amount of property interests that had accumulated and had in the meantime become of great value and required his active supervision. Besides looking after these interests Mr. Hightower is a director of the American National Bank of Eastland.

He is a member of the Baptist Church and affiliated with the Masonic and Woodmen orders. He married Miss Irene Andrews, and their two sons are Elmore and Elvis.

**FRED D. BOSTAPH** is the son of a Pennsylvania oil operator, practically grew up in the atmosphere of the industry, is familiar with every important oil district in the United States, and for about two years has had his home and business headquarters in Ranger, the magic oil city of central west Texas, where he is purchasing agent for the Texas Pacific Coal and Oil Company.

He was born in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, son of Samuel and Hannah (Shoup) Bostaph. His ancestry is Pennsylvania Dutch, their original seat being in Berks County. Mr. Bostaph's great-grandfather acquired land in Clarion County from the government in 1801. On that farm Samuel Bostaph is still living. Samuel Bostaph was a pioneer in the oil industry of Pennsylvania, beginning almost with the original discoveries of petroleum. The Bostaph homestead in Clarion County is a short distance from the town of St. Petersburg.

Fred D. Bostaph grew up there, but for ten years after leaving home was with the Carnegie Steel Company at Homestead. He entered that industry in 1891, but in 1901 went with the Frick-Reid Supply Company of Pittsburgh. This is one of the largest concerns in the country handling oil well supplies. It maintains branch houses in practically every







*J. H. Swan*

oil field in the United States, and during his experience with the company Mr. Bostaph had duties that took him to the branch houses and agencies of the firm in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Alabama, Oklahoma, Michigan, Kansas, Arkansas, Louisiana, California and Colorado. It was a business experience of nearly twenty years, and only ended in 1919, when he came to Ranger, Texas, to become purchasing agent for the Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Company pany, whose operating headquarters are at Ranger.

The Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Company is the concern that opened the famous Ranger oil fields. After years of drilling and making tests in this region, at a cost of literally millions of dollars, the company brought in its first well, the McCleskey well, in October, 1917. The corporation has gone steadily ahead in development work in this section and is now one of the largest producers of oil and gas in the entire Southwest, with many millions of dollars of capital invested. The Ranger headquarters of the company comprise an extensive group of buildings on the outskirts of the city, in fact a community of itself, consisting of modern buildings for both business and residential purposes. It is a little industrial community whose units are models of their kind for convenience and comfort.

Mr. Bostaph at once identified himself with groups of public spirited citizens working for the advancement of Ranger including the Ranger Chamber of Commerce. He is also chairman of the oil and gas committee of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Bostaph is a Knight Templar Mason. He married Miss Elsie Petty, of Barnesville, Ohio.

**SAMUEL HOUSTON COWAN.** There is hardly a better known public man and distinguished lawyer in the entire country than Sam Cowan, and he takes pride in the fact that everybody knows him by his given name. He has lived in Fort Worth twenty-eight years and in Texas forty-two years. As district attorney in Western Texas during his residence at Big Springs from 1883 to 1893 he became intimately associated with the livestock growers of the West. His efficiency in that office led to his being retained as counsel for the Cattle Raisers Association of Texas in 1893, having resigned to accept the position. Ultimately this led to his controversy with the railroads over rates and regulations, wherein he achieved much fame and success before the

Interstate Commerce Commission and before Congress in the enactment of the Hepburn Bill, due to his efforts more than to any other man, and through his able and constant work became, it may be said, and now is, the leading railroad rate lawyer of the country, and known as such everywhere.

It is the good fortune of this publication to be able to present a sketch largely in the nature of an autobiography showing something of his career and the interests that have engaged his attention, indicative, too, of the plain and simple statements that have been his best asset. Many of these incidents are humorous, all of them interesting, and his brief review of them is an important contribution to Texas history.

"I was born," says Mr. Cowan, "in Tennessee, December 15, 1858, at the time that Sam Houston's name was a household word in that state, and accordingly I was named for him. My great-grandfather was an Irishman. I have heard of a number of my name in the North of Ireland. Some of them came to America to be Americans and to help populate the country. The family name and distant relationships of that name extend throughout various parts of Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, and there are quite a number of my name in Texas and various other places, all tracing their genealogy back to the same source. I have maintained the distinction which many of them were unable to maintain — of always being poor and fairly well fed. With the single exception of myself they were hard working men. I am opposed to it."

Judge Cowan's father and mother came to Texas in 1878, and for thirty years lived at Roanoke, twenty miles North of Fort Worth, and his mother is still living there in good health at the age of eighty-nine. His father died at seventy-five and is buried at Roanoke. Sam Cowan lived in his native country of Marion, Tennessee, until he was eighteen years old, and one of the indelible recollections of his childhood was seeing Grant's army as it marched from Bridgeport up Sequatchee Valley and crossed Chattanooga. He came to Texas with the family and lived four years in Tarrant County before going to West Texas.

Of his early experiences here Mr. Cowan writes: "One of the industries in which I embarked was to cut cord wood from the post oaks near Grapevine, and I could stack a cord of wood so that a jack rabbit could jump through. There is skill in all trades. I did not cut wood and maul rails because Abra-

ham Lincoln had done that, but I did it for fifty cents a cord to get money to buy something to eat, but now I pay fifteen dollars a cord for wood then worth two dollars—what a difference! I raised cotton, but I found that I had to diversify, and I taught school to get out of debt.

"There was only one railroad at Fort Worth in 1878, and it had a little depot at the end of the road leading south from the court house. It was quite a usual thing to see a wagon bogged in the black mud in trying to navigate Main Street and the side streets to get to the Public Square where Tuck Boaz was buying cotton. One of the leading hotels was the Battle House, opposite the Court House Square, and every morning at six o'clock a man with a voice like a politician marched along the sidewalks with the call to arms: 'Hot biscuits and sausages for breakfast at the Battle House.'

"The wagon yard was a great resort for farmers and travelers. Where the Gulf Refining Company's plant now is, hundreds of wagons were parked there handling western freight, while the ox teams grazed upon the prairie. This was the last of the Buffalo days, beginning with that great movement of population of the west. Cotton was worth eight cents a pound, corn twenty-five cents a bushel, and a good yearling was worth about five dollars. The great prairie to the north had but few pastures. The trail herds were drawn along the present route of the Santa Fe with cattle going to Kansas or the Indian Territory.

"The standard price of a meal was twenty-five cents at ordinary places and only fifty cents at the swell El Paso Hotel, where now the Westbrook serves ham and eggs for a dollar. We then had a real newspaper, the Fort Worth Democrat, and if I mistake not the name of the editor was Paddock. None other than Captain Paddock, the soul of good cheer for the generations of his time and an honorable example of a true and tried friend of the people and of men. He knew everything about everybody, and the local paragraphs were publicity columns of their doings.

"I went west when Fort Griffin was in its heyday of popularity as a resort for the 'Wild and Woolly West,' and saw there the tree where seven men had recently been hung. I have heard that George T. Reynolds and W. D. Reynolds were among those present. I guess the charge against the deceased was stealing horses. I did not camp long under that tree. I went there uninvited and left

wholly unknown. The Buffalo hunters and real cowboys and adventurers from every part of the west collected there together with army officers with pearl handled and silver plated six-shooters or 'hogs legs' as part of a man's dress, and it was not an inviting resting place for a tenderfoot. I had stopped at the town of Breckenridge and the stage stand at Caddo, not realizing that we were driving over land of fabulous wealth in oil, which then sold for one dollar an acre, and where now is the greatest storehouse of wealth on the continent. That was my chance to get rich, but I didn't have the knowledge or the dollar per acre.

"When the Texas & Pacific Railroad built west and was completed to El Paso I heard the call of the wild and I quit teaching school and went to Sweetwater and lived there for a year in the bloody days of that town. It was no unusual thing to watch a shooting bout on the tall hat of anyone who had the misfortune to wear one, as Henry Furman, a pioneer lawyer of Fort Worth, happened to do when he landed in Sweetwater to represent Summerville in a county seat contest before the commissioners' court at Sweetwater. The county judge being thereunto advised by local lawyers, refused to permit Mr. Furman to participate and admonished him that he would put him in jail if he persisted. The jail was a mesquite tree to which prisoners were chained over night while the sheriff looked after affairs around the various saloons and gaming resorts in the neighborhood. I might remark that the judge's bench consisted of a mesquite stump and the Court House was a tent.

"About that time Giles (G. H.) and Wilson (W. E.) Connell had a general merchandise store where those who desired to stay all night in safety in Sweetwater were accommodated with the hospitality of Connell Brothers, who furnished them blankets to sleep on behind sacks of flour in the back of the store, the sacks of flour being used as a barricade so that stray bullets would not disturb their slumber.

"I moved to Big Springs in 1883 and lived there for ten years. I think my office had on it, 'Law, Insurance, Land and Surveying; Business Solicited.' I saw sheep which had been driven from California sell for from five dollars to eight dollars a head. It was not many years until they sold for seventy-five cents. I am now reminded that we have returned to this last estate, while two years ago a lamb was worth ten dollars.



"The bone business was one of the greatest industries. For several years after the Texas and Pacific Railroad was built through that western country one of the greatest industries was hauling buffalo bones. I have seen them stacked at sidings like cord wood. Many people, who afterwards grew to affluence made their start hauling bones, and some of them are bankers, others capitalists and others are still boneheads. Some of both have located in Fort Worth. The familiarity with bones may have had a decided hereditary influence on the great crop of ivory gracing the topmost end of many men, as it exposes unsightly stilts between the bottom of short skirts and shoe tops along the street.

"I surveyed the lines for the first great pastures built in the west, and so naturally I became well acquainted with the cattle business from the grass roots. I have found that poverty is a great blessing; it keeps you at work and makes you move about and your appetite is great; you don't have need for any doctors. No seaside resort is necessary in the summer, no need of taking sleeping powders as long as you can keep poor, and I star in doing that. But unless some other untoward events prevent it I can at least cajole myself that a camel can more easily go through the eye of a needle than a rich man can enter the Kingdom of Heaven. There is always room on top.

"I wrote a contract for the Earl of Aylesford (a real Lord) in the purchase of a ranch near Big Springs, or rather I represented the seller, and when it came time to sign the contract he proceeded with English custom to sign Aylesford, but I balked on that and insisted that in America we had no titles and that the Constitution of the United States forbade, so I demanded that he sign his name. He signed it "Hineage Finch." He was a chum of the Prince of Wales, afterwards King Edward V.

"One of the distinguishing things for Howard County (Big Springs, county seat) which ought not to be lost sight of in history is the first entry in the minutes of the County Commissioners' Court which reads as follows: 'It is ordered by the County Commissioners' Court of Howard County that the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Texas shall be in full force and effect in Howard County, except as to scholastic ages, which shall extend from six to twenty-one.'

"There is another incident certainly worth recalling in connection with Sweetwater. In the early days of that county there were two political parties, the populist, or 'peoples'

party, and the democratic party. The candidate for Congress of the peoples' party was making a speech in which he was attempting to show that the populists were the truest democrats, and quoted from Thomas Jefferson's message to Congress when he was President of the United States to prove it. Thereupon the chairman of the democratic committee, in making reply to the speech of the populist candidate for Congress, informed the people of Nolan County that they were being deceived by a stranger in whom they could place no confidence because it was known to every democrat in Nolan County that Thomas Jefferson was never president of the United States but was secretary of state. They hooted the populist candidate out of town, (another exhibition of the bone). But some of the citizens insisted that the democrats were simply in ignorance of the history of the country, and finally one of them suggested that they find a history of the United States so as to settle the matter. But after diligent search of the town no history of the United States could be found, so they wrote to Austin to find out the facts, and it developed that Thomas Jefferson was president of the United States, to the satisfaction of all, and the next convention reaffirmed the principles of the democratic party and expressed full confidence in its honesty and intelligence and in the principles of President Thomas Jefferson the founder of the party.

"I had much to do with land matters and sale of school lands, and had no happier days in my life than when I was on the great and boundless prairies of Western Texas. I found the people the strongest, most generous and best people in the world. It is nothing less than a calamity to this great state that so many of them from year to year have been passing away without a record of their experiences for future generations to read. They were not educated in books, but by their life work and their environment the best educated men in the world. Such were our pioneers.

"I filled the office of district attorney for two terms, and during the second term was employed by the Cattle Raisers Association of Texas and moved to Fort Worth in July, 1893, and remained with the Cattle Raisers Association more than twenty-three years. During that period the regulation of transportation rates became paramount. This necessarily required the enactment by Congress of laws that would give to the Interstate Commerce Commission power to make rates and otherwise regulate the transportation; such legislation

had always been opposed by the railroads, but the Cattle Raisers Association, deciding that its members should have a tribunal before which could be tried the reasonableness of rates and the rules and regulations and practices pertaining to transportation, set about to secure the co-operation of all the states in the west to that end. Livestock organizations in the west were called together by a call sent out by Hon. W. W. Turney, then president of the Association, and who again after these many years is president. The meeting was held in Denver in 1905. That was after the bills had been introduced in Congress and efforts were being made to secure their enactment but without success. The American Cattle Growers Association for the purpose of this work was formed at Denver in May of that year, and subsequently took over and was amalgamated with the National Association and became the American Live Stock Association. I was appointed its attorney and have remained in that position ever since.

"President Roosevelt, succeeding to the office of president upon the death of President McKinley, having been a ranchman and being attached to the west and its people, was induced by our organization through their activity to recommend and insist upon the enactment of the necessary laws as subsequently accomplished. At his request and through the request of Senator Dolliver of Iowa I went to Washington and in large measure prepared the original Hepburn Bill which was endorsed by the president and subsequently enacted practically without change. In this work the American National Livestock Association and the Cattle Raisers Association took the leading part and have since been among the great organizations of the country. The American National has been from the beginning and is now an organization of the state and local livestock producers from all of the different Western states. I have had the honor several times of representing the Interstate Commerce Commission as special counsel, employed by it in some of the most important cases, so that my work for the past fifteen years has been very largely confined to such matters. In 1896 I went in partnership with I. H. Burney, one of the very best lawyers and business men of Texas. I have been in large measure looking after matters of transportation and state and interstate commission matters for many years."

It is not difficult to understand therefore why the name Sam Cowan has appeared so frequently in the news dispatches and why he

is one of our best known figures in official circles at Washington and one of the country's leading authorities on transportation questions. Livestock men of Texas and other states have long reposed the utmost confidence in his judgment and ability and also in his integrity, and impute to him the highest degree of public spirit and unselfishness that call out his best powers, the value of which cannot be measured in terms of money.

After the passage of the Hepburn Bill it is interesting to record that in a personal letter President Roosevelt asked Judge Cowan if he would accept appointment on the Interstate Commerce Commission, but which he would not do because it would be to fill the place to be made vacant by not reappointing Judge Cowan's friend, Judge Clements. Judge Cowan insisted that he (Clements) be reappointed rather than take the place of his friend, for which generous act he was highly complimented by a personal letter from President Roosevelt.

Judge Cowan is one of a host of Texans who never lose an opportunity to pay a tribute to Captain Paddock. "I have met no man," says Judge Cowan, "of greater public spirit, of continued honesty of purpose, and whose life has been more devoted to the public interest of his own county and the state than Captain Paddock, and that without even the ghost of suspicion from those who may be disposed to criticism. All his actions and all his purposes have been above reproach and he is revered as a great and loyal citizen of Fort Worth by everyone. A patriot and soldier of the South, he has lived through these many decades true to his country, true to his friends, charitable of mind in measuring the acts of others, worthy of their confidence, forceful to guide them right, and in his ripened life a living example of great citizenship and honorable manhood."

At Galveston in 1883 Judge Cowan married Annie Schoolfield. She was born and reared in Tennessee, and they were schoolmates in that state. After their marriage their first little house was built at Sweetwater, next they had a home at Big Springs, and for over a quarter of a century their residence has been in Fort Worth. Judge Cowan ascribes a great deal of the credit for what he has done in life to the aid and loyal co-operation of his wife. Mrs. Cowan has been prominent in Fort Worth outside of her home, particularly in hospital work and charity work of all kinds, and for a long period of years was associated



with All Saints Hospital as a member of the board of managers. They have two daughters, Mrs. Florence Scheuber, wife of John Scheuber, of Kansas City, who is prominently connected with the Drovers National Bank, and Mrs. Helen Thomas, wife of Roy G. Thomas. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas live on the Seminary Farm at Fort Worth, the country home of Judge and Mrs. Cowan.

"We bought this place," Judge Cowan said, "for a home. We believe everyone should have a home. It ties a family to a sacred spot for the living. It makes and keeps while it finally protects Americans. It is the hope, the joy and the pleasure and the anchor of American citizenship."

JAMES C. ROBERTS has the distinction of being the youngest bank cashier at Fort Worth. He is one of the city's able young business executives, and has achieved a great deal in the thirty brief years of his life.

Mr. Roberts was born on a farm in Denton County, Texas, January 18, 1890, a son of A. B. and Mary (Kelly) Roberts. His father, who died in 1910, was born and reared in Texas and was a successful cattleman and farmer. James C. Roberts was only six years of age when his mother died. He grew up on the home farm, living there to the age of sixteen, when he started out for himself and on his own responsibility. Besides the common schools he had six months training in college at Denton. Coming to Fort Worth, he was employed for a time as office boy and bookkeeper in a dry goods store, and later was bookkeeper for Armour & Company.

In 1912 Mr. Roberts entered the service of the North Texas State Bank, his first duties being to balance the pass books. He has held every post of responsibility in that institution up to cashier. He was cashier when the bank changed its name to the Guaranty State Bank, and holds a similar office in the latter institution. In eight years time he has progressed from the lowest round of duties in a metropolitan bank to be one of the chief executives.

Mr. Roberts is also vice president of the million dollar corporation, the Mid-Texas Petroleum Corporation. He is a member of the Elks Lodge. In 1911 he married Janie Dixon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Dixon. They have one daughter, Mary Jane Roberts.

CHARLES BLAINE BURKHART has been a resident of Fort Worth for eighteen years,

and after following the trade of carpenter for a few years engaged in the building contracting business, and has since accomplished a notable program in building construction, handling real estate and loans.

He was born at Smithville, Monroe County, Indiana, October 10, 1879, a son of J. H. and Melvina (McCubin) Burkhart. He was a small child when his mother died. His father is still living in Indiana, and for many years has been a building contractor. Charles B. Burkhart was the fourth of nine children, and is the only one to leave Indiana. He was reared and educated in that state and on January 1, 1901, married Miss Ella Eads, also a native of Indiana.

In 1903 Mr. Burkhart came to Fort Worth and for a time did day work as a carpenter. Later he was building foreman for W. H. Murphy, and in 1910 took his first independent contract and has gradually enlarged his scope of business, buying unimproved property, developing it and selling, and in that way has been the means of contributing to the housing program of the city. He also handles real estate and real estate securities, and has been very successful in this field.

Mr. and Mrs. Burkhart have a family of six daughters: Mabel, wife of Compton Bull, who served with the rank of lieutenant in the army during World war; Edna and Louise, attending the Fort Worth High School, Olive, Beatrice and Dorothy.

J. W. CHAMP is an old time telegrapher, first came to Fort Worth nearly thirty years ago as an employe of the Western Union, but in later years has developed a prosperous business as a real estate dealer and is one of the city's live and public spirited citizens.

Mr. Champ was born in middle Tennessee December 15, 1870, being the third among the four children who grew to maturity born to J. W. and Elizabeth (Hamilton) Champ. His parents were also born in Tennessee and both died when J. W. Champ was five years old. He lived in his native state to the age of twelve, and during that time had few school advantages. He has been entirely on his own resources since the age of twelve, and has good reason to be satisfied with the solution of the difficult problems which confronted him as a youth. Leaving Tennessee he traveled about until he reached Texarkana, Texas, working at any employment that offered, and eventually became a messenger at Marshall, Texas, and while there learned tele-



raphy. He became an expert operator of the telegraph key, and for about twelve years was employed as an operator by railroad companies, by the Western Union and also in newspaper offices. Coming to Fort Worth in 1892, he remained with the Western Union Company for about a year, and subsequently was operator with some brokerage firms. Gradually he took up real estate and for the past seven years has concentrated all his energies in that line. He does a large business handling farms, ranches and city property.

Mr. Champ is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the order of Elks. He married in 1888 Lillian Morris. Their three living children are John M., Dagmar and Marjorie.

HENRY W. WILLIAMS, JR., has been identified with the drug business since his boyhood, was associated with his father in this line of enterprise first at Sherman and later at Fort Worth, Texas, and in the latter city was his father's valued coadjutor in the development and upbuilding of the large and far-reaching wholesale business now controlled by the H. W. Williams Company, of which he is vice president. The business is recognized as one of the leading wholesale drug concerns in the Southwest.

Mr. Williams was born at Atlanta, Arkansas, on the 8th of September, 1872, and is a son and the only surviving child of Henry W. and Amanda Elizabeth (Storey) Williams, both natives of the state of Georgia. Mr. Williams was a child at the time of the family removal from Arkansas to Texas, and after having profited fully by the advantages afforded in the public schools of Fort Worth he pursued a higher course of study in the Bingham School at Asheville, North Carolina. As a boy he began to assist in the work of the drug store which his father established at Sherman, Texas, and in 1884 his father removed to Fort Worth and established the enterprise from which has been developed the representative wholesale drug business now controlled by the H. W. Williams Company. He whose name initiates this review has been an interested principal in the business for more than a quarter of a century and has played a prominent part in the upbuilding of the now important enterprise. On the 1st of January, 1918, the business was incorporated under the laws of the state, and he has since been vice president of the company. The large and well equipped establishment of the H. W. Williams Company gives employment to a

corps of about eighty-five persons, and the enterprise is one of the most important of its kind in the Lone Star state, with operations based on ample capital and the best of technical and executive management. Mr. Williams holds membership in the Fort Worth Club and the River Crest Country Club, and he and his wife are popular figures in the representative social life of their home city.

In 1904 Mr. Williams married Miss Maidee Callaway, daughter of William H. Callaway, of Fort Worth, and the one child of this union is a winsome little daughter, Maidee, who was born in the year 1916.

SAM LEVY is president of the Casey-Swasey Cigar Company of Fort Worth. This is a business which has been intimately associated with the commercial history of Fort Worth for a long period of years. Sam Levy first came to Fort Worth in 1874 when it was without a single railroad, and is one of the pioneer business men of northwestern Texas.

He was born in Germany, July 28, 1856. He arrived in America in September, 1872, landing in New York, and the following month reached Texas. His first location was at Dallas, then a new railroad town, but in October, 1876, he moved to the real frontier at Decatur in Wise County. He had been in the grocery business in Dallas, and in Decatur he engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery business, supplying groceries to a wide territory to the west of Decatur. He was a business man of Decatur until January 1, 1893, and in June of that year came to Fort Worth as a partner and associate in the old firm of Casey-Swasey. This house for many years was one of the leading wholesale firms handling liquors and cigars, and they now do a wholesale business in cigars and tobacco. The firm employ in their Fort Worth offices fourteen men, and they have twelve traveling salesmen.

Mr. Levy is one of Fort Worth's honored business men and is a stockholder in a number of local enterprises. He is a member of the Fort Worth and River Crest Clubs. In 1884 he married Addie Kramer. Their son, Dan A. Levy, is associated with his father in business and is also an active member of the Fort Worth Club, River Crest Country Club, and is a Mason and Elk.

DAVID COLE is one of the oldest business men in the town of Caddo, Stephens County, and has lived there and played a varied and



*H. M. Williams Jr.*





prominent part in its affairs for upwards of thirty years.

Mr. Cole was born in Panola County, Mississippi, in 1861, but has lived in Texas since he was eight years of age. His father, R. A. Cole, was a practicing physician and planter in Panola County. He was a veteran of two wars, first the war with Mexico and later wore the uniform of a Confederate soldier all through the struggle between the states. In 1869 he brought his family to Texas, first locating at Eagle Lake in Colorado County, and in 1876 moved to Stephens County. The Coles were among the first settlers in the southern part of the county at Wayland. R. A. Cole died in 1901.

David Cole came to manhood on his father's ranch at Wayland, and continued there for several years after reaching his majority. When he moved to Caddo in 1893 he was for ten years bookkeeper and office man for R. Q. Lee, then the principal merchant of the village. Subsequently Mr. Cole was in the drug business and for a time was in the postoffice. In 1904 he was elected county and district clerk, being reelected in 1906 and serving until 1908.

Mr. Cole helped to organize the Guaranty State Bank of Caddo, which opened for business October 27, 1919. He is cashier of that institution. In Sumter County, Alabama, he married Miss Jennie Giles, of that county, daughter of Dr. J. H. and Martha (Wright) Giles. They have two children, Kinloch and Evelyn. In the solid business as well as the civic affairs of Caddo Mr. Cole enjoys an honored place.

**JOHN A. STAFFORD.** Fort Worth is the home of the largest plant in the southwest for the manufacture of office stationery and engraved stationery, lithographing and general printing. This business is known as the Stafford-Lowdon Company, whose plant at Hemphill and Daggett is a most complete and modern printing industry, with 66,000 square feet of floor space devoted to the business and with every department equipped with the most up-to-date machinery and appliances and under the direct supervision of a member of the company.

The president of the company is John A. Stafford, long identified with Fort Worth as an executive in the packing and stockyards center. Mr. Stafford and associates a year or so ago bought out an old established business, and he now gives most of his time to the

Stafford-Lowdon Company. The other executive officers are E. C. Lowdon, vice president; W. C. Lowdon, secretary-treasurer and Roy E. Cooper, superintendent. The annual volume of business done by this company aggregates nearly three quarters of a million dollars, and the company's pay roll is fully a quarter million dollars, constituting a big asset to the prosperity of Fort Worth. During the year the average number of employes is about one hundred and fifty. The company does business all over the southwest, having a sales force to cover Texas and all adjoining states.

Mr. Stafford was born at Cleburne, Texas, July 17, 1876, son of J. M. W. and Sarah (Roberts) Stafford. His father, a native of Tennessee, was brought to Texas by his parents when a boy and the family first lived in Cherokee County in eastern Texas. The father became a well known contractor at Mineral Wells, and died at the age of seventy-three, and the mother no seventy-nine, is still living in Mineral Wells. Of their four sons and three daughters John A. is the only survivor.

Mr. Stafford grew up at Mineral Wells, had a high school education there, and at the age of seventeen went to work as a messenger boy in the railway station. He continued to do railroad work until 1903, when he accepted the opportunity to go in the traffic department of Armour & Company. After three years he was made traffic manager for the Kansas City house, being on duty there two years, and was then called to the Chicago headquarters as assistant traffic manager.

In 1910 Mr. Stafford returned to Texas and located at Fort Worth as traffic manager and assistant general manager of the Fort Worth Stock Yards Company and the Fort Worth Belt Railway. At the death of W. B. King in 1915 he was promoted to vice president and general manager of the Stock Yards and the Belt Railway Company.

In 1916 Mr. Stafford gave up his executive responsibilities in North Fort Worth to become financially interested in the Reimers Printing Company, and was general manager until 1919. In that year he and his associates bought the business, and then organized the Stafford-Lowdon Company, of which he is president.

On October 14, 1901, Mr. Stafford married Miss Nelle Nowlin. She was born at Nashville, Tennessee, daughter of Dr. Bennett

Weaver Nowlin, who at one time was a member of the faculty of Vanderbilt University. Mr. Stafford is a member of the Fort Worth Club, River Crest Country Club, and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

O. V. COLVIN is one of Fort Worth's merchants of twenty years' standing, and the community takes pride and honors him for the earnest and capable way in which he has performed his service in supplying meat and provisions to the retail trade throughout these years.

Mr. Colvin was born in Howard County, Missouri, October 5, 1867, a son of Christopher and Elizabeth (Amick) Colvin, now deceased. His father was a farmer and devoted special attention to the raising of stock. There were nine children in the family, five still living.

Sixth in age, O. V. Colvin was a small boy when his father died, and for that reason he had rather limited opportunities, though he attended country schools in his home community and remained there until he was twenty-one. He then came to Texas and located at Colorado City, where he was in the livery business for nine years. In 1900 he moved to Fort Worth and engaged in the meat and grocery business at 1606 Main Street. His store at that location became a familiar one to hundreds of the best families of the city for seventeen years. When he removed he located at 1210 Houston Street, where his business has continued to grow and prosper. Mr. Colvin is a democrat in politics and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He also holds membership in the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce and the Meadowmere Club.

On March 16, 1898, at Colorado City, he married Miss Addie Polsgrove, daughter of W. G. Polsgrove. Mrs. Colvin was well educated in the public schools and high school and is deeply interested in church and mission causes. She is a member of the Christian Church. They have four children: George H., Margaret V., Mildred and Virginia Colvin.

SAM J. CALLAWAY is one of the valued citizens of Tarrant County, where he has served in two professions, education and the law. He is a former county superintendent of schools, and has been a highly regarded member of the bar since 1915.

Mr. Callaway was born in Johnson County, Texas, October 4, 1884, a son of William H. and Mary E. (Weir) Callaway, the former a

member of the faculty of Vanderbilt University. Mr. Stafford is a member of the Fort Worth Club, River Crest Country Club, and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. The father established his home in Johnson County, Texas, in 1870, and for many years was actively engaged in farming. He and his wife now live in Fort Worth. They reared seven children, all of whom were born and reared in Johnson County.

The sixth of the family, Sam J. Callaway, spent his boyhood days on the farm. He attended country schools, Grand View Collegiate Institute, the Denton Normal School and also the Polytechnic College at Fort Worth. He taught school in the intervals of his student career, and largely paid his own expenses while in college. He was elected in 1912 and served one term as county superintendent of schools of Tarrant County, resigning that office to take charge of the Juvenile Court at Fort Worth. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1915. Mr. Callaway served as assistant county attorney until December, 1918, when he resigned to devote his time to the general practice of law as a member of the firm Callaway & Shed. This firm have their offices in the Dan Waggoner Building.

Mr. Callaway lives in the city of Polytechnic, is attorney for the municipality, and both as a lawyer and citizen has done much to promote the interests of that handsome Fort Worth suburb. He was at one time candidate for the office of county attorney, and maintains an active interest in the democratic party. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is a past master of Polytechnic Lodge No. 925, F. & A. M., and is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. February 6, 1914, Mr. Callaway married Colen Penelope Hamilton, of Mount Vernon, Texas. They have two sons, Sam J., Jr., and William H., Jr.

BRETZ H. REID was one of the pioneer automobile dealers of Fort Worth, and is still head of an important garage, tire repair and accessory business, which has furnished service to practically every car owner in the city at some time.

Mr. Reid was born in Alabama July 8, 1875, a son of Thomas L. and C. J. (Branch) Reid. His father was born in Tennessee and his mother in Columbus, Georgia. Thomas Reid moved from Tennessee to Alabama, spent his early life as school teacher and later became a farmer, a vocation he followed the rest of his years. He finally brought his family to Texas. All of his seven children are still living, Bretz H. being the fifth in age.





*J. Hallway*





Mr. Reid had a public school education, and at the age of twenty-three he left home and went out on the range as a cowboy. For three years he also operated a ten cent store and in 1909 removed to Fort Worth to engage in the automobile business. He was the first dealer in the city to carry a general stock of tires, and in the changing developments of his business he finally abandoned the sale of automobiles altogether and has concentrated on tires and accessories. At Eighth and Commerce streets he has a well equipped garage and car storage plant, with facilities to accommodate 125 cars, and also does a general automobile tire repair business.

Mr. Reid during his residence here has taken a keen interest in matters of civic welfare. His favorite recreation is boating and motoring. On Lake Worth he was one of the first men to operate a motor boat, and all visitors to that beautiful body of water have been attracted to the large and commodious houseboat which he built and equipped. It is in fact a private residence on water, has electric lights and fans, and other conveniences, and has been the scene of many summer parties at which Mr. and Mrs. Reid are hosts. Mr. Reid is a member of the Rotary Club. He was married January 19, 1918, and has two children.

EDMUND CECIL LOWDON is vice president of the Stafford-Lowdon Company, whose printing, engraving and manufacturing stationery business is one of the largest concerns of its kind in Texas. Mr. Lowdon is a thorough business man, was trained as a banker and brought a mature business judgment to the work he now has in hand.

Mr. Lowdon was born at Brooklyn, New York, September 30, 1883, a son of J. G. and Gertrude Alice (Crane) Lowdon. His parents were also natives of New York, and about 1885 they came to Texas and settled in Abilene, a town then enjoying its chief distinction as the center of the West Texas cattle industry. J. G. Lowdon was in the cattle business and was also president of the Abilene National Bank and one of the men of large influence in financial affairs in that section of the state. He died in 1907, at the age of fifty-five. His wife passed away in 1898, when about thirty-seven. Of their seven children six are still living: Gertrude, wife of J. N. Dodson, of Oklahoma City; James G., who is manager for Swift & Company in Buenos Aires, South America; E. C. Lowdon; Robert R. Lowdon,

president of the Lowdon Company of Fort Worth; May, wife of Cleaves Rhea, president of the First National Bank of Whitney, Texas; and W. C. Lowdon, secretary and treasurer of the Stafford-Lowdon Company.

E. C. Lowdon, who was the third in age of these children, was about two years of age when brought to Texas, and he spent the years of his boyhood chiefly at Abilene. He attended the high school there and finished his education in the William Penn Charter School of Philadelphia. He learned banking under his father at Abilene, and for about three years was associated with his brother in a mercantile business at Van Horn in Culberson County in extreme Western Texas. Mr. Lowdon's next enterprise was operating a farm in Maryland, where he continued until 1915. On returning to Texas he located at Fort Worth and acquired his knowledge of the printing and engraving business with the Reimers Company. In 1918 he became associated with the Lowdon Company, a similar enterprise, and in October, 1919, he and his associates bought the business of the Reimers Company and organized the Stafford-Lowdon Company, of which Mr. Lowdon is vice president.

In 1916 he married Miss Lillie Shepherd, of Fort Worth. Mr. Lowdon is a member of the Kiwanis Club, the Glen Garden Country Club, and of other civic and social organizations in Fort Worth.

J. J. BALLARD came to Fort Worth thirty years ago, was formerly a telegraph operator and train dispatcher, but during most of his active career at Fort Worth has been a leader in the ice manufacturing industry.

Mr. Ballard, one of the city's highly esteemed citizens and business men, was born at Milton, Kentucky, in March, 1865. His father, A. C. Ballard, now living retired at La Grange, Kentucky, at the age of seventy-seven, possessed a very fine literary education and for a number of years was a teacher. Later he was a merchant, was elected and served a term as county clerk, and in politics was a democrat but finally became a republican. Of his nine children eight are still living, J. J. Ballard of Fort Worth being the third in age.

J. J. Ballard was prompted to get out into the world and make his own living, and consequently attended school only long enough to get the fundamentals of learning. At the age of thirteen he went to work in a telegraph office, learned telegraphy, and became very proficient with the key. He was in the tele-

graph service for twenty years, being an operator at different places, and when he came to Fort Worth in 1891 he was train dispatcher several years. While thus engaged he became interested in the manufacture of ice in partnership with Mr. Walter. In 1897 the business was organized as the Ballard-Walter Company, and they conducted a model ice plant in Fort Worth for several years. After disposing of his interests Mr. Ballard went to Cleburne, Texas, organized a company, built an ice plant, and saw it in a successful stage of operation. He then sold out and returned to Fort Worth and organized the Ballard Ice & Fuel Company. In 1918 he disposed of his holdings in the Ballard Ice & Fuel Company and organized the Ballard Martin Electric Ice Company. This firm conducts a large plant, with the latest machinery, and manufactures a large portion of the ice supply for Fort Worth and vicinity.

Mr. Ballard was one of the organizers of the Northern Trust Company of Fort Worth. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner, and a democrat in politics. On October 23, 1897, he married Miss Anna Lee Hogsett, daughter of Judge J. Y. Hogsett, and she is a member of the Christian Science Church. They have two children: J. Y. Ballard, the older, is attending the Boston School of Technology. J. J. Ballard, Jr., is a student in the Fort Worth High School.

REUBEN CHARLES HATFIELD is one of the best known railway commercial agents in the Southwest. He took up railroading as soon as he finished his education, and has been continuously in that business and profession over thirty years.

Mr. Hatfield, who is now division freight agent for the Cotton Belt Line at Fort Worth, was born at Dayton, Ohio, June 30, 1869, son of George W. and Elizabeth (Knecht) Hatfield. His parents were natives of Dayton and both are now deceased. Of their eight children R. C. was the fourth in age and is next to the oldest of the four still living. Mr. Hatfield was reared and lived at Dayton until he was seventeen, and acquired his education in the public schools there. In 1889, at the age of twenty, he entered the railroad service as a clerk in the car accounting department. His varied experience took him to several different systems and to many locations. For a time he was a commercial agent at Cairo, Illinois, and in 1897 was transferred to San Antonio, Texas, where on June 10, 1898, he was ap-

pointed commercial freight and livestock agent. July 1, 1904, he came to Fort Worth as general agent. During the Federal railway administration this office was abolished and Mr. Hatfield was made chief clerk of the consolidated freight offices at Fort Worth. On March 1, 1920, he was given his present duties as division freight and passenger agent for the Cotton Belt lines at Fort Worth.

Mr. Hatfield has been a resident of Fort Worth for over sixteen years, and through his business and his civic enterprise has loyally co-operated with everything for the city's advancement and betterment. He is unmarried, and is prominent socially, being a York and Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Elks, the Hoo Hoos, the Fort Worth Club and the Rotary Club.

THOMAS G. DEFFEBACH has had a very interesting and vital association with the remarkable oil city of Ranger. He was there as manager of the Burton-Lingo Lumber Company before the oil boom struck, and with the increase of local population from less than a thousand to twenty thousand within a few months no business service contributed to more exacting demands than that of supplying lumber and building material for the community. Even without the handicap imposed by wartime limitations the supply could never have equalled the demand. However, Ranger was fortunate in having a branch establishment of the Burton-Lingo Lumber Company, one of the greatest retail organizations of the kind in the country. Mr. Deffebach made himself invaluable in the line of business service to the community, and has been also prominently identified with various civic movements.

Mr. Deffebach was born twenty miles north of Denver, Colorado, in 1873, son of John and Elizabeth (Westover) Deffebach. His father, a native of Missouri, was a frontiersman and cattle man all his life. At the close of the Civil war, still a very young man, he went into the West and engaged in freighting on the plains, and subsequently ranged his cattle and livestock over a vast territory through Colorado, Wyoming and the Dakotas. For some years his home was on the ranch twenty miles north of Denver, where his son Thomas was born. In 1876 he took his cattle across the country to the Black Hills in what is now South Dakota, establishing a new home there. He was killed by the Indians in Eastern Wyoming in 1880.





*K. Karpis*



Thomas G. Deffebach was seven years of age when his father lost his life. He grew up in the West, acquired a good education, graduated from the Western Normal School of South Dakota, and began his active career as a teacher. He taught five years in South Dakota and then became a rancher, and for about ten years handled stock on his own land and on the open range in North Dakota.

Mr. Deffebach came to Texas in 1909, and his association with the Burton-Lingo Lumber Company began at the same time. As a branch yard manager he first located at Snyder, where he had charge of the Company's lumber business about five years. It was in 1914 that he took the management of the Burton-Lingo lumber yards at Ranger. He was therefore on the ground and had become well acquainted with the people and the local situation before the beginning of the oil boom in the fall of 1917. As a result of the emergency demands made upon his business the Ranger plant has become one of the largest operated by the Burton-Lingo Company.

The Burton-Lingo Lumber Company is one of the largest retail lumber concerns in Texas. The company was organized in 1888 by Willard Burton and E. H. Lingo at Denison, Texas. The business grew and developed until the company had more than fifty branch establishments in the states of Texas and Oklahoma.

Mr. Deffebach has supplied some of the counsel and the effort that have enabled Ranger to solve the problems of rapid growth and expansion. He was chosen at the first election under the new commission charter as commissioner of finance of the city in April, 1919, and has given much of his time to the duties of this office. His firm is a member of the Ranger Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Deffebach married Miss Ethelyn Stevens. She was born in Ohio but was reared in South Dakota, where they met and married. Her five children are Vernon, Beth, Lyle, Arthur and Thomas.

**HUBERT M. HARRISON.** The Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce is one of the bodies of sensible, hard-headed business men who have been anxious to get away as far as possible from the old-time methods of "boosting," and they sensibly placed the affairs of their organization in the capable hands of a man who had specialized in this kind of work, and

in the person of Hubert M. Harrison have one of the best managers in the state.

The old order is passing; new methods are being adopted and every organization is being systematized where progressive men have charge. In days gone by, and unfortunately the plan still persists in some communities, the idea of a Chamber of Commerce was to have that body offer special inducements to manufacturing concerns in order to have them locate their plants in that certain community, without taking into due consideration the reliability of the company or the suitability of the industry for the region in question. All over the country in the smaller towns and cities are to be found abandoned factories, and painful memories of money and effort expended in vain. The modern method is entirely different, for according to it the resources of a locality are carefully studied by experts, hired for the purpose, and movements are put on foot for the development of them, as much as possible with local capital. Location with reference to water courses and railroads, sources of supply and demand, are all considered, reported upon, and final action taken only after proper deliberation, so that what improvements are made and innovations inaugurated are permanent and belong to the people themselves and are not dependent upon the whim or good will of outsiders. Of course no community can be developed according to progressive and systematic plans without the influx of additional capital and people, but such a growth is natural and healthy, and those who come and bring their money do so with the intention of remaining and developing into reliable citizens, and not with the intention of fleeing the older inhabitants.

Mr. Harrison is a young man in point of years, although old in experience, for he was born in 1888, and he is a native of Texas, as his birthplace was Greenville. He is a son of Will N. and May (Moulton) Harrison. The Harrisons are one of the historic families of Texas, dating back to 1839, when Mr. Harrison's grandfather, J. C. Harrison, a native of Gibson County, Tennessee, was brought, a child of four years, to the state by his father, Gideon Valsane Harrison. The latter was a surveyor and civil engineer, and was engaged in much of the survey work of the lands which had been granted to the Texas patriots who had brought about Texan independence in 1836. While he went all over the state, Gideon V. Harrison maintained his residence at Paris, Lemar County. While the family was still



residing in Tennessee they were friendly with Davy Crockett and his family, the younger members of both families being intimate associates. After living at Paris for some years Gideon V. Harrison removed to what is now Hunt County and laid out the town of Greenville, in association with McQuinney H. Wright. Mr. Harrison's mother, with one of her sons, is now living at Greenville on the original lot acquired by J. C. Harrison from the original town commissioners. With the exception of the period he was serving gallantly in the Confederate army J. C. Harrison spent practically all of his life at Greenville, and there he died.

Will N. Harrison was born on the Harrison homestead at Greenville, and there he lived all his life. On his mother's side he was a grandson of Judge Moore, a well-known Kentuckian. Will N. Harrison was noted for his achievements as a city builder and civic worker at Greenville, and he did a great deal for his native city. He carried on extensive building operations there, and entirely aside from material considerations or profit accomplished much for it of a civic nature, developing into one of its best-known and most highly esteemed citizens.

Mr. Harrison's mother, Mrs. Will N. Harrison, is the daughter of the late O. D. Moulton, who was born of English parents on the line between Vermont and Canada. During the war between the States he served in the Union army, and after the close of that conflict he came to Hunt County, Texas, where he became a prominent and widely known citizen.

Hubert M. Harrison attended the Greenville High School, Burseson College at Greenville and Baylor University at Waco, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1909 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. For the subsequent seven years he did reportorial work and was also a special writer on the Dallas News and its evening edition, the Dallas Journal. During this period he made an enviable record, leaving newspaper work to be associated with an advertising agency at Dallas and specializing in the preparation of booklets and advertising matter for large corporations and municipalities, and was the author of the books issued by the Dallas Chamber of Commerce. It was while thus engaged that Mr. Harrison began to be specially interested in the class of work he is now doing, as his attention was called to the evils resulting from the old and wasteful methods

of expansion on the part of municipalities, and he took under advisement the various problems with really remarkable results. His work in this direction was somewhat interrupted by his decision to devote his time, talents and energies to war work, and he was selected by Louis Lipsitz, of Dallas, director of the War Savings and other war campaigns, to do special work along these lines in Eastern and Northern Texas. He traveled throughout these portions of the state, organizing committees for the sale of War Savings Stamps and Liberty Bonds and starting the drives, in all organizing 100 Texan committees and making about 250 speeches in the prosecution of his work.

Early in 1919 Mr. Harrison came to Wichita Falls to take charge of the organization of the Greater Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce, and has assisted in building it up to a membership of about 2,200, and has made it one of the most useful bodies for city growth and development in the South. The organization is departmentized with highly specialized experts in charge of the various departments, among which are the traffic department, the publicity bureau, the welfare bureau, open shop association, employment department and others equally important. The chief idea of the Chamber of Commerce is to make Wichita Falls a better city for its own people, and it is not much concerned over the old-style "boosting" plans which less progressive organizations may favor.

In June, 1920, Mr. Harrison reported to the board the result of six months' work by the Chamber, as it was re-organized the previous winter. Attention was called to the success of the project launched by the business council to obtain an ornamental street lighting system for the down town section of the city; the good work done by the welfare council in eliminating begging on the streets and caring for deserving charity cases; the results obtained by the civic betterment and beautification bureau in bringing George E. Kessler to Wichita Falls to draft a city plan; the organization of neighborhood life under the block party idea; the relief of traffic congestion and improvement of train service; the bringing of many new industries to Wichita Falls, including some 200 new concerns, wholesale, retail and small manufacturers; the splendid organization work accomplished by the Mercantile Bureau; the development of the irrigation project; and the work done at Austin along legislative lines.





*L. O. Modlin*



Mr. Harrison was married to Miss Juanita Bouknight, and they have two children, Moulton B. and Juanita. He belongs to the Rotary Club. In Scottish Rite Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree, and is a Shriner. Mr. Harrison is a young man of brilliant parts, whose flaming sincerity impresses everyone. He has entered upon his great work with the enthusiasm of youth, tempered by broad and comprehensive experience and close study of various subjects. Having gained the full confidence of his associates, he is going right ahead, and his plans, which extend far into the future, are wonderful in their practicability and scope. As yet Mr. Harrison is something of a pioneer in this line of work, but the results he is getting are of so sweeping and satisfactory a nature that many are bound to follow him, and the benefit to the whole country will be immeasurable and illuminating.

E. LYNWOOD MOORE, JR., is a member of the firm of Moore & Wagenseller, certified public accountants, Mr. Moore having charge of the firm's business at Wichita Falls. He entered the profession of public accounting while studying law, and came to Wichita Falls after he was released from the air service of the United States army.

He was born at Lafayette, Alabama, in 1896, son of E. L. and Pauline (Sledge) Moore, his father a native of Alabama and his mother of Georgia. E. L. Moore, Sr., moved to Texas in 1910, and has since lived at San Antonio. His ancestors lived for several generations in Patrick County, Virginia, but before the time of the war between the states moved to Chambers County, Alabama.

E. L. Moore, Jr., was educated at LaGrange, Georgia, and also by private tutors, and early showed special proficiency in mathematics. On going to San Antonio in 1913 he took up the study of law, but has never taken the bar examinations, having in the meantime adopted the profession of accountancy.

In March, 1917, before the war with Germany began, he volunteered at San Antonio in the air service of the United States army, and was accepted as a cadet. Subsequently he was sent to the ground school at Austin, and next to California, where he was commissioned a pilot. He was in the army about a year and a half, a portion of the time being on duty in the Intelligence Department at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, under Major Barnes.

Mr. Moore has been a resident of Wichita Falls since December 31, 1919. For nearly a year he carried on accounting practice in the city under the name of the Guaranty Audit Company. In December, 1920, he organized the firm of Moore & Wagenseller, certified public accountants, handling audits and systems and income tax reports. The firm maintain offices also in New York City and in Dallas. The Dallas office is in the Slaughter Building and is under the personal direction of Paul B. Wagenseller. The Wichita Falls office is in the City National Bank Building. As a special feature of their general accounting and auditing practice they have established a special oil department under a graduate oil engineer, a service greatly appreciated by the extensive oil interests represented at Wichita Falls and vicinity.

D. O. MODLIN came to Fort Worth in 1900, just previous to the time when the city reached its prominence as a packing house and livestock market. At that time he was in the employ of the Evans-Snyder-Buel Company, livestock commission dealers, having offices in Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and Fort Worth. When the packing houses were located in Fort Worth Mr. Modlin foresaw a very substantial growth for the city, and he engaged in the real estate business. During the greater part of his residence here he has been one of the leading real estate operators, and has contributed in many ways to the growth and welfare of the city. His energies have been consistently devoted to the development and improvement of real estate, and through his efforts various properties have been improved and materially enhanced in value and usefulness.

Mr. Modlin was born in Xenia, Illinois, October 26, 1872, a son of B. F. and Rhoda D. Modlin, both of whom were natives of Indiana. D. O. Modlin was reared and educated in Illinois, and in 1894, at the age of twenty-two, located in Chicago. For the following six years was engaged in the livestock business in that city, and in 1890 brought his qualifications and training to the Fort Worth market, where he established responsible connections as a commission man. In 1902, confident that Fort Worth was destined to grow much more rapidly than most other cities of its size, he embarked in the real estate business, in which he still continues as the senior member of the well known firm of Modlin & Jackson, a highly successful organization con-

ducting many of the larger transactions in city property, farms and ranches. He is also identified with numerous other successful business enterprises in Fort Worth, and has place among the representative and progressive business men of the city.

In 1902 Mr. Modlin married Miss Maude Chandler of St. Louis, Missouri. He is a member of the Fort Worth Club, the River Crest Country Club and the Masonic and Elks fraternities.

**ROBERT ALVIN CARTER.** An interesting illustration of the changes and coincidences of human destiny is shown in the career of Robert Alvin Carter of Breckenridge, a wealthy and prominent oil operator. The accident of birth made him a native of Breckenridge, but during his infancy his parents moved away and all his experiences were identified with distant localities until a year or so ago, when he returned and reacquainted himself with the scene of his birth and in a remarkably short time his energy and enterprise have been responsible for some of the most successful oil production in that noted center of West Texas oil territory.

Mr. Carter was born in Breckenridge in 1883, a son of A. J. and Dell (Peeks) Carter. His mother was the daughter of the late J. M. Peeks, one of the pioneer settlers of Breckenridge and Stephens County. A. J. Carter, who died in 1911, was a native of Alabama, studied at Breckenridge in Stephens County in 1880, but in 1884, when his son Robert was only a year old, moved to Fannin County, Texas, and several years later became a pioneer in Oklahoma, locating at Marysville in Garvin County. It was in the State of Oklahoma that Robert A. Carter was reared and educated and lived until May, 1918, when he returned to Texas.

His initial efforts were put forth in the Breckenridge oil fields in January, 1920, but he began drilling operations as president of the Breckenridge Oil & Gas Company. The drilling rig was first set to work on the Lou Wragg tract, just outside the southwestern limits of the city and, curiously enough, not more than three hundred yards from the old Carter home place where Robert A. Carter was born. The well on this place, known as the Breckenridge Oil & Gas Company's No. 1, was brought in on March 2, 1920, with a flush production of 1,200 barrels per day, and continued to be a large and steady producer. Particular fame attached to this well as having

inaugurated the great oil boom on the Breckenridge townsite. Up to February, 1921, the Breckenridge Oil & Gas Company paid five 40 per cent dividends, a total of 200 per cent on its capitalization of \$120,000. The second well of the company was brought in June 15, 1920, in the same vicinity.

Mr. Carter also organized and is president and general manager of the Guaranty Oil & Gas Company. This company drilled two wells north of the city, the first coming in on June 10, 1920, and the second September 15, 1920, while the third was brought in December 30, 1920. Mr. Carter also organized the Indiana-Texas Oil & Gas Company of which he is vice president and general manager. The first drilling operations of this company were done in the spring of 1921, three miles west of Ivan in Stephens County. Two smaller syndicates representing some of Mr. Carter's nominal energy as a promoter and organizer are the Gaddis Trust, which brought in a four hundred and fifty barrel well on a ten acre block south of the city, and the Pardue Trust, which drilled a well to a depth of over thirty-three hundred feet two miles north of Ivan.

All of this is the record of little more than a year of hard work and concentrated energy on the part of Mr. Carter. He is both an oil producer and contracting driller, and during the first fourteen months of his operations he had drilled nine wells, operating three strings of tools. During the year 1920 the Breckenridge Oil & Gas Company sold three hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars worth of oil and the Guaranty Oil & Gas Company, two hundred and eighty-eight thousand dollars worth.

Mr. Carter married Miss Irene Craighill, who was born and reared in California.

**GEORGE W. HARMONSON.** While Denton County has been the scene of the enterprise and activities and influence of the Harmonson family, other counties in Northern Texas appreciate their constructive influence during the years since the earliest pioneer period. It is a name of the highest standing, and one of the active present generation is George W. Harmonson, whose life has been almost entirely passed in the Justin community, where he is still one of the active farmers.

His grandfather was the well remembered Peter Harmonson, a native of Indiana, who came to Texas in the last year of the republic, was among the organizers of Denton County,



and by appointment was the first to fill the office of sheriff. He was active for many years after coming to Texas both in Denton and in Young counties, and his sons and other descendants have continued his pioneer interests in land and livestock.

His younger son was William P. Harmonson, who was born in Indiana, May 29, 1836. He went with the family to Missouri, sojourning with them for several years in Arkansas, and was about ten years of age when they all settled at Lewisville in Denton County. He received most of his schooling there and prior to the Civil war removed to Young County and became interested in ranching and was also associated with the active men on the frontier who constituted themselves rangers and guards for stock and homes against Indian raids. He also belonged to an organization for immediate call in case of Indian raids or other hostilities during the war period. The Harmonsons had a government contract to supply beef for the Indians on the old reservation along the Brazos River near Fort Graham.

After the war he returned to Denton County and resumed his connection with the stock business, and acquired an extensive body of land near old Elizabethtown, using this land for grazing and also for growing feed for his stock, and eventually turned it to good account as wheat fields. His cattle ranged both in Denton and in Young counties, and he was one of the prominent stockmen and successful business men of his time. His old home stood two and a half miles north of Elizabethtown, and its site is now owned by A. Holloway. William P. Harmonson lived the last fifteen years of his life at Colorado Springs, Colorado, where he died August 10, 1907. He was a democrat, took an active part in politics in Denton County, and was always a staunch friend of the old soldier. In early years he was a Methodist, and always was generous in his support of religious institutions, though not a church member.

About the time the Harmonsons settled in Texas another family, the Harpers, came out of Tennessee to the Lewisville community. In this family were two daughters. The older became the wife of Jack Harmonson and spent her life in Denton County. The younger was Ann Harper, who came to know William P. Harmonson at Lewisville and on November 19, 1855, they came from Young County to Denton County to celebrate their wedding, there being no officials capable of performing

a wedding out on the frontier. Mrs. Ann Harmonson died January 16, 1891. Her children were: Columbus Frank, born in August, 1856, was killed while a member of the posse which attempted the capture of the Marlow brothers in January, 1889, and left a wife and four children; Missouri, born August 2, 1859, who is the wife of N. H. Graham and lives at Post City, Texas; Jackson, born December 17, 1860, died in Denton County January 3, 1897, leaving a wife and five children; Mary Ann, born January 10, 1862, died in childhood; Charles, born December 15, 1865, in Denton County, died unmarried March 13, 1880; George W.; Ruth E., born March 30, 1871, became the wife of John Fitch, of Chickasha, Oklahoma; Clem, born March 12, 1873, died November 21, 1901, leaving a wife and daughter; Esmaelda, born May 2, 1876, is the wife of Thomas Duncan and lives in Somerville County, Texas; Benjamin, born April 9, 1878, lives at Decatur, Texas; Eula, born January 14, 1882, died in Denton County, November 16, 1915, being survived by her husband, Will Porter, and two children.

George W. Harmonson, of this family, was born October 28, 1868, and spent his early years at the old ranch home near Elizabethtown. He attended school there and his interests were associated with his father's activities on the ranch and farm until his marriage. He began his independent efforts on a portion of the family estate two miles southeast of Justin, and in that locality more than thirty years have been spent in general farming and stock raising.

In Denton County June 12, 1889, Mr. Harmonson married Miss Mae Wilson. Her father, John R. Wilson, came to Texas from Missouri about the close of the Civil war and settled in the Oliver Creek country near Justin, where he engaged in stock ranching and is widely known for his high citizenship. His children were: Willis, Marshall, Alexander, Mrs. Mollie Grubbs, Mrs. Bettie Witten, R. J., Mrs. Harmonson, Owen C. and Mrs. Clara Cook. Mrs. Harmonson, who was born October 3, 1872, is the mother of three children: Alvin, the only son, is a farmer at the old homestead. For a number of years he has found both pleasure and profit in specialized farming, growing seed corn that has commanded a large demand, and also engaging in the poultry business. He is a breeder of the White Leghorn stock and one of the chief distributors of that strain of poultry throughout this part of the Northwest. He married



Minnie Ost, of Minnesota, and their two children are Orlu and Juanita Jackson. The older daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Harmonson, Ruth, is the wife of J. William Rippey, of Fort Worth and has a daughter, Jessie Dean. The youngest child is Naomi.

MARK L. KENNARD. From the time Johnson County was formally organized and practically from the beginning of white settlement there the Kennard family has participated in its work and affairs, largely as substantial agriculturists. All these years Mark L. Kennard has been a resident of the county, coming here when a child, and he has borne the heat and burdens of the day during an active life, chiefly in the community of Barker Village.

Few American families can claim an earlier residence in Texas than the Kennards. His grandfather, Anthony Drew Kennard, Sr., was a native of Tennessee, married in that state, moved to Alabama, and in 1832 went into the Mexican province of Texas. He established his home in what is now Grimes County, locating close to Anderson, and lived out his life there on a farm. He died before 1853, when about fifty years of age. His wife was Sallie Moore, and they were married near Murfreesboro, Tennessee. She survived him and died when about eighty-nine years of age. Their family consisted of five sons and one daughter: Mike, who spent his life at Anderson as a farmer and later as a merchant and died there at the age of eighty-six; William E., who was the soldier representative of the family in the war for Texas independence, fought at San Jacinto, and died an honored veteran of that war in Johnson County at the age of eighty-two; Mark L., who died in Anderson at the age of seventy-five; John R., who was a lawyer and district judge and died at Navasota when about fifty-five years of age; and Rachel, who married Henry Fantharp and died at Anderson in 1867. Long and useful years seem to be a prominent characteristic of this family.

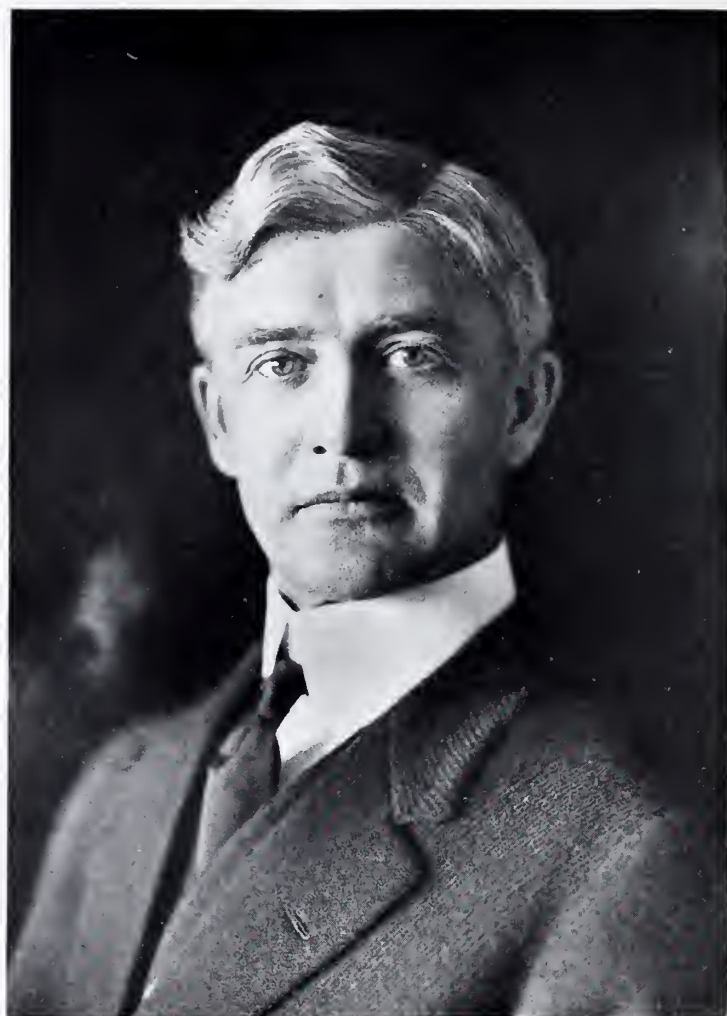
Anthony Drew Kennard, Jr., founder of the family in Johnson County and father of Mark L., was born December 8, 1818, at Greensboro, Green County, Alabama, and was fourteen years of age when the family came to Texas. He acquired a limited country school education and in 1853 moved with his family out of Grimes County to the very frontier of settlement in what is now Johnson County. The first year was spent at Grandview and the next year he made permanent

settlement in the country, living about eight miles southeast of Cleburne until 1862 and then moved a few miles south, and spent his last years on the farm. He died October 21, 1885, and is buried at Parker. In Austin County, Texas, Anthony D. Kennard, Jr., married Miss Sarah Smith, who was born in 1822, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Pugh) Smith. Her father came to Texas from Perry County, Alabama, was a farmer, and in 1850 moved to Ellis County, Texas, and lived the rest of his life at Auburn. He died while visiting at Anderson and is buried there. The wife of Anthony D. Kennard, Jr., died in 1912. Their children were: David S., who died while a Confederate soldier in a military prison at Chicago; Rachel V., who became the wife of Thomas Westbrook and died in Johnson County in 1882; Mark L.; and Nannie M., who spent her life in Johnson County, being the wife of M. Hart.

Mark L. Kennard was born in Grimes County March 23, 1850, and was three years of age when his parents moved to Johnson County. His father was one of the first members of the Board of County Commissioners in 1854 and helped start the new county government. His early education was acquired in schools at Covington, Waxahachie and finally at Cleburne. He grew up on the farm and stock range, and was a youth during the period following the Civil war, when much of this region was still subject to Indian raids. His active career has been spent at Parker, where he is one of the old time farmers and stockmen. For years he engaged extensively in the feeding and shipping of livestock to the market in Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, but in recent years has gradually curtailed this interest and is now simply a farmer. He has improved his lands with tenant houses and has furnished homes to seven families who help carry on the cultivation of his land.

His name has also been identified with organized movements for business or other purposes in the community. He helped promote the Parker Gin, the Hart-Harper Mercantile Company, and is a director of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Cleburne. He has always voted the democratic ticket, but his only official service was as a member of the Parker District School Board. He is a past master of Parker Lodge of Masons, and also a member of the Royal Arch Chapter and Knights Templar Commandery. A believer in the good influence exercised by churches in a community, he has nevertheless





*C. S. Peimert*



never identified himself with any religious body.

In Wise County, Texas, December 20, 1873, Mr. Kennard married Miss Virginia Pinson, who was born and reared in Anderson County, Texas, daughter of T. L. Pinson. She was the youngest of three children, the others being Larissa, who became the wife of G. L. Holmes and died at Truscott, Texas; and Nathan M. Pinson, who died unmarried in Johnson County. Mrs. Kennard passed away December 10, 1891. Her children were: Lorissa, wife of E. F. Aker, of Hill County, Texas; M. Earl, proprietor of the Kennard Mercantile Company of Cleburne, who married Winnie Phillips and has a daughter; Sadie, wife of Randall McDonald, of Hill County; Anthony Drew, Jr., who died unmarried in 1912; and Sterling A., a farmer and rancher of Johnson County, who married Helen Mobley. On November 29, 1893, Mr. Kennard married Miss Ola Holmes, who was born in Texas, daughter of G. L. Holmes. She died March 14, 1918, leaving two children. The son, Randal, a farmer at Parker, married Miss Tom Saunders and has two children. The younger child, Virginia Kennard, lives at home with her father.

CHARLES D. REIMERS has made for himself a secure vantage place as one of the vigorous and progressive citizens and business men of Fort Worth, where as president of The Reimers Company he conducted for five years a large and substantial printing, lithographing, city and county and bank supply business, with an establishment essentially metropolitan in all equipments and facilities.

Mr. Reimers was born at Rock Island, Illinois, on the 2d of May, 1872, a son of John J. and Mary A. (Denkmann) Reimers, the former of whom was born in Germany and the latter at Erie, Pennsylvania, where her parents established their home upon immigrating to America from their native Germany. John J. Reimers was reared and educated in Germany and came to the United States in the year 1865.

Charles D. Reimers, the eldest of the three survivors in a family of five children, acquired his early education in the public schools of his native city and after his graduation in the high school he entered the State University of Iowa. When his parents moved to Chicago in 1893 he entered the Northwestern University at Evanston, a suburb of the city of Chicago, in which great institution he was graduated as

a member of the class of 1896 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He forthwith identified himself with the newspaper enterprise as one of the founders of a daily paper, the Citizen, at Centerville, Iowa, a paper that is still published under this original title. After remaining editor and publisher of the Centerville Citizen about two and one-half years, Mr. Reimers sold his interest in the newspaper plant and business and removed to Ottumwa, Iowa, where he successively was reporter, city editor and managing editor of The Courier, a daily paper. Later he became a part owner and publisher of the Davenport Times, another representative daily of the Hawkeye State, and he remained in the city of Davenport about three years. He then on the 1st of July, 1902, established his residence in the city of Fort Worth, Texas, where he purchased the plant and business of the Fort Worth Mail-Telegram, the title of which was later changed to the Telegram. He erected for his newspaper the building that was occupied until recently by the Fort Worth Star-Telegram, and finally sold his newspaper business to the publishers of the paper last mentioned. His career in Fort Worth has been marked by vital progressiveness and by consecutive advancement, and while publishing the Telegram he had also published two farm papers, as publisher of which he continued about two years after selling the Telegram. After disposing of the agricultural publications he engaged in the general printing business, in connection with which he gained to his establishment the publishing of the Texas Medical Journal, which had previously been issued at Austin. The Reimers Company, of which he was president, developed a large and prosperous business in the handling of all kinds of commercial printing, the issuing of publications of various types, including the Southwestern Oil Journal, and in the splendidly equipped establishment of this company employment was given to a force of 150 persons, the concern being the largest of its kind south of the city of St. Louis, its operations having contributed much to the commercial prestige of Fort Worth. Mr. Reimers was, for two years president also of the company which published the Southwestern Oil Journal, which rapidly became an influential force in connection with the oil industry in the section which it represents. In the fall of 1920 Mr. Reimers sold the stock of the Reimers Company to former employes, who now operate the business as the Stafford-Lowden Com-

pany. He is a member of the Fort Worth Club and the River Crest Country Club, is prominently affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, including the Knights Templar and the Mystic Shrine, and he and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian Church, in which he holds the office of deacon. He is essentially progressive and public-spirited as a citizen and takes a lively interest in all things touching the welfare and advancement of Fort Worth.

The year 1906 recorded the marriage of Mr. Reimers to Miss Ray Saunders, daughter of Bacon Saunders, M. D., and Ida (Caldwell) Saunders, who came from Kentucky to Texas and established their home at Bonham, Fannin County.

GEORGE W. SMITH has been a resident of Johnson County over half a century. He is a native son of the county, and for a quarter of a century has been steadily building up his prosperity as a farmer in the locality around Rio Vista.

He was born in the Sand Flat locality of the county February 24, 1868, about two years after the family came to the county. His grandparents were Eric and Jane Smith, who were born and married in Virginia. Eric Smith was born in 1774 and his wife ten years later. They moved from Virginia to Tennessee, and Eric Smith died in 1858. Among his children, all now deceased, were the following: Julia Ann, who became the wife of B. E. Estes; Mary, who married G. Milstred; James, an early settler in Shelby County, Texas; Nancy, who married John Swader and died in Tennessee; Delilah, who married Albert Fultz and lived at Easton, Texas; John Wesley; Elizabeth, who became the wife of William Morris, of Shelby County; Sarah, who died unmarried; and Rosa, who died in Tennessee as Mrs. William Hobbs.

John Wesley Smith was born in Tennessee and came to Texas in 1847, about eleven years after his brother-in-law, B. E. Estes, located in the state. The first two years he lived in Shelby County at his brother-in-law's home. In 1849 he returned to Tennessee, but after a year came west again and eventually married and established a home of his own in Shelby County. He was a soldier in the war between the states, joining Colonel Randall's Twenty-eighth Texas Regiment in 1862, serving in Captain Truitt's Company A. He was in service until the close of the war, then re-

sumed farming in Shelby County, but soon made arrangements to move farther west, and accompanied by his wife and two children reached Johnson County in 1866. Here he acquired a tract of new land, two hundred and fifty acres, and before the close of his active career had a hundred of it under cultivation and the entire farm well improved. He was a stockman as well as a farmer. J. Wesley Smith had a country school education in Warren County, Tennessee, and never took a leading part in politics though he always voted as a democrat. In Masonry he was affiliated with the Lodge, Royal Arch Chapter and Knight Templar Commandery. In 1887 he established his home on Nolan River, and died there in 1900, at the age of seventy-two. His wife was Jackie Ann Cooper, daughter of Jeb Cooper, who came to Texas from Tennessee and was a farmer in Shelby, Johnson and Hamilton counties. He was a man of strong southern sentiment, and four of his sons were Confederate soldiers, three of them losing their lives in battle.

Mrs. J. Wesley Smith was one of a numerous family. She died in 1898. Her children were: Caroline, who married Archibald Watts, of Bono, Texas; Merriman W., who died on his farm on Nolan River, leaving a wife and two children; George W.; and Josie, who lives at Stamford, Texas, wife of Elbert Smith, brother of G. Cone Smith.

George W. Smith spent his boyhood in the Sand Flat community, attended country school there, and his youthful strength was devoted to the work of the farm until after he reached his majority. After his marriage he established his home on the banks of Nolan River, about a mile and a half west of Rio Vista, acquiring two hundred acres of his father's place. Since then he has added seventy-five acres and has more than two hundred acres under the plow. His prosperity has largely been due to grain and cotton, and in the livestock department he has specialized in mules. He and his wife began housekeeping in a three room box house, but for a number of years they have enjoyed the comforts and conveniences of a modern home of seven rooms.

Mr. Smith was a member and president of the Rio Vista School Board, being president when the new brick school was built. Outside of his active interest in education he has never been a candidate for public office, though he has never missed voting in a presidential campaign since casting his first ballot for Cleveland in 1892. He was a leader in his



locality during the Third Liberty Loan campaign, and helped in all the other drives for patriotic purposes. He favors churches and church work and is prominent in Masonry, being a past master of the Lodge at Rio Vista, has sat in the Grand Lodge at Houston, and is a member of the Royal Arch Chapter at Blum, the Commandery at Cleburne, and Moslah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Fort Worth.

On October 7, 1894, Mr. Smith married Miss Rosa Sandusky. She was born in Johnson County February 13, 1876, a daughter of Isaac Sandusky, who came to Texas from Kentucky, and of Lucy (Menafee) Sandusky, who was born in Texas. The father was a Southern soldier in the Civil war and spent his civilian career as a farmer. He died on Haley Branch west of Rio Vista. Mrs. Smith is the oldest survivor of her parents' children, the others being Benjamin, Alonzo, Mrs. Alta Gibson, Mrs. Leila Hart and Mrs. Amy King. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two children, Elmer and Mamie, and one deceased, Sam Keith Smith. Elmer, who assists his father on the farm, was trained as a soldier at Fort Sam Houston and finally at Fort Morgan, Alabama, where he was located when the war closed. He married Madia Tant and has a son, Elmer, Jr. Mrs. Elmer Smith is a daughter of Elder J. D. and Mamie Yater Tant.

JOHN W. SITTON, M. D. Since 1893, nearly thirty years, Dr. John W. Sitton has given a faithful performance of his duties as a doctor of medicine and surgery at Alvarado. He has gained distinction as one of the ablest surgeons in the State of Texas, and is one of the earnest and high minded citizens as well as successful professional men.

Doctor Sitton was born at Elijah, Gilmer County, Georgia, May 23, 1869. He represents one of the old Colonial families. The name Sitton is a corruption of the original "Seton" given by King Malcolm to his nobles and gentlemen. The name had a significance originally as belonging to those who owned land near the sea. Dougal De Seton was the first to record the name in the reign of Alexander I of Scotland and in the United States it was first recorded by William Sitton, of New York, in 1758. Their Scotch home is believed to have been at the mouth of the Frith near Edinburgh, and many of them held high positions, including Lords in the House of Commons. Representatives of the family came to America following the grant of land

by King James, and early settlement was made in South Carolina. From one of these ancestors the Sittons of today claim descent. The name has undergone several changes in spelling because of the illiteracy of those who owned it, and took the form Sitton something like one hundred and fifty years ago.

Joshua Sitton, the father of Doctor Sitton, was born in South Carolina, near the Georgia line, July 23, 1835, and two years later his parents moved into Gilmer County, Georgia. He was brought up in a home of wealth. His father went to California in 1849 and accumulated much additional wealth in mining and business. A letter was received saying that he was soon to start home, but he was never heard of again. Joshua Sitton devoted his life to farming and stock raising. He was in the war between the States from the first battle of Manassas until the end of the struggle, being a non-commissioned officer in the Eighth Georgia Regiment under the command of Col. Tige Anderson. He participated in the hard fighting that fell upon the army of Northern Virginia, but was never wounded and did not fall into the hands of the enemy until the surrender of Appomattox. With the return of peace he resumed his place on the farm. He had never owned slave property and was therefore not accustomed to depend upon that kind of labor, so that his condition was not a serious handicap. He died at the age of sixty-five, and never held public office, joined the church in late years, and took only the Fellowcraft degree in Masonry.

Joshua Sitton married Miss Hannah E. Cloninger. Her father, George Cloninger, was of German stock, a mechanic, and conducted a mill and distillery in Georgia, where he died. Mrs. Joshua Sitton died at the age of sixty-six. She was the mother of six daughters and three sons: Mrs. Emma Kessner, of Oklahoma; Mrs. Mary J. Griffin, of Oklahoma; Mrs. Sarah E. Pruett, of Oklahoma; Mrs. Virginia C. Morrison, of Dill, Oklahoma; Miss Harriet E., of Oklahoma; Vina, who died in young womanhood; Wade Hampton, who died in Arkansas; Ben J., of Weatherford, Oklahoma; and Doctor Sitton, who was next to the youngest son.

John W. Sitton was four years of age when the family left Georgia in 1873 and moved to Marshall, Arkansas. He grew up there and acquired a common school education. His father was well able to send him through college, but the son chose to be independent and obtained a means to pay for his



own education, earning money by teaching. At the age of eighteen he began reading medicine under Drs. A. J. Redwine and Watter-son of Marshall. A year and a half later he was given a certificate to practice medicine, and practiced for six years as an undergraduate. In 1894 he entered the Medical School of Grant University at Chattanooga, Tennessee, during 1895-96 attended Barnes Medical College at St. Louis, and in 1900, Memphis Hospital Medical College. After each course he resumed private practice, and after coming to Texas in 1893 was a special student in medicine at the Texas Christian University at Fort Worth. In each of these schools he was ranked as a senior but did not formally graduate. In 1917 he did post-graduate work in the Chicago Polyclinic, also in the Mayo Clinic at Rochester, Minnesota, and returned for similar courses in the Chicago Polyclinic in 1919 and the Mayo Clinic in 1919 and 1920. He is a member in good standing of the County and State Medical societies of Texas and is a Fellow of the American Medical Association.

Some special distinctions belong to him in the field of surgery. He performed the first operation for the removal of an appendix in Johnson County, and was the first surgeon to perform the operation of trephining in the county. He was house physician and surgeon-in-chief (chief surgeon) of the Southwestern Sanitarium at Cleburne as the successor of Doctor Cook for two years. Doctor Sitton has several times offered his service to the Government for war duty. He volunteered at the time of the Spanish-American war. Again he offered himself to the War Department in 1912. He was enrolled in the Medical Reserve Corps during the World war, and was in line for active service when the war closed. Doctor Sitton is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, and a Methodist.

At Conway, Arkansas, he married Miss Mary E. Adams. At Frederick, Oklahoma, March 24, 1921, he married Mrs. Era Fowler, a native of Johnson County, Texas, and daughter of W. L. Henderson, of Alvarado, a farmer, and also a native Texan. Doctor Sitton has four children by his first marriage. Earl W., who was a sergeant in a motor transport company during the World war and was on duty at Brest, France; is an engineer at the Swift Packing plant at Fort Worth, Pinckney F., though a deaf mute, is rated as a genius in mechanical lines and is an expert in

radiator repairs at Dallas. The daughter, Mabel L., is the wife of Neal Bounds, of Santa Ana, California. Willie M. lives at Cleburne.

SENATOR GEORGE W. DAYTON, of the Fourth Texas Senatorial District, is a prominent lawyer of Gainesville. His boyhood recollections after he was ten years of age are of the country around Gainesville. He practiced law for a number of years in Illinois and Florida, and his abilities and talents have made him a leader in every community of his residence.

Senator Dayton was born in Adams County, Illinois, September 29, 1867. He is a descendant of the well known Dayton family of Elizabeth, New Jersey. His grandfather, John Henry Hobart Dayton, of Long Island, New York, was a lawyer and probably a brother of Jonathan Dayton, the noted Philadelphia lawyer. Aaron Ogden Dayton, father of Senator Dayton, was also related to the Ogden family of New York. Dr. A. O. Dayton was born in Adams County, Illinois, was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Keokuk, Iowa, and after a brief period of practice in his native state came to Texas with his family in 1878 and settled near Valley View in Cooke County. For many years he was one of the leading representatives of his profession in that county and was also a stock grower. He took a very keen and scientific interest in agriculture and horticulture. He and Judge Lindsay and General Hudson and other fruit growers of the community many years ago organized the Horticultural Society, and Doctor Dayton was its president. He was also associated with Senator Joseph W. Bailey in the breeding of race horses at Gainesville. In 1910 he removed to Florida, where some of his family had lived for a number of years, and he died at Dade City in that state September 10, 1911, at the age of seventy-seven. He was a democratic voter and in religious matters was a German Baptist or Dunkard and for a number of years was the sole representative of that faith in Cooke County. Doctor Dayton married Elnora Hannan, of Cleveland, Ohio. In early womanhood she removed to Hancock County, Illinois, where she was married and where she died. Her three sons were Senator George W., James E. and Hannan Dayton. The two younger are farmers and stock men at Valley View, Texas. There are also two half brothers, Judge O. L. Dayton of Dade City, Florida, and A. O. Dayton, Jr., also of Florida.





*H. W. Cline*



George W. Dayton was about ten years of age when brought from Illinois to Texas. He grew up in the country near Valley View, continued his education in the Downard District School, the Gainesville High School, the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, and in 1895 received his law degree from the University of Michigan. Instead of returning to Texas he began his law practice at Quincy, Illinois, the principal city in the county where he was born. In 1896 he came to Texas, established his law office in Gainesville, and for two years was busily engaged in practice and in farming. Being compelled to seek a milder climate for reasons of health he left Texas and removed to Dade City, Florida, and was a resident of that state fourteen years. He achieved a high place among the lawyers of Florida and was a highly esteemed citizen of his home community there until 1911. He took an active part in Florida politics, was elected mayor of Dade City in 1908, and in 1909 and again in 1911 was chosen to the State Senate from the Ninth Florida District. In 1913 Mr. Dayton was chosen for the distinctive honor of presenting on behalf of the State of Florida to the United States Government the statue of Dr. John Gorrie, inventor of artificial ice and mechanical refrigeration. At the ceremony for placing this statue in the Hall of Fame at Washington there were present representatives from twenty-six different nations. United States Senator Bryan of Florida accepted the statue for the Federal Government. At the close of his senatorial term in Florida Mr. Dayton spent nearly a year as counsel for the estate of the late Count W. M. Redding of Havana, Cuba. This business involved frequent trips between Havana and New York.

On his return to Texas Mr. Dayton resumed his law practice at Gainesville. He is a member of the County, Texas and American Bar Associations, and has been admitted to all the courts of this state, in the United States Supreme Court, and in the local and Supreme courts of Michigan, Florida and Illinois.

Senator Dayton cast his first presidential vote in Texas for Grover Cleveland, and has always endeavored to exercise a wholesome influence in politics and good government. Soon after his return to Texas he was elected to the lower branch of the Legislature in the Thirty-fourth Session. During that term he was the joint author of the compulsory education law and also assisted in writing the amendment to the state constitution provid-

ing free text books for the children of Texas. From the House he entered the Senate at the organization of the Thirty-fifth Legislature, and in his first term in that body introduced and secured the passage of a library law, the purpose of which was to place a library in every school district of Cooke County. Senator Dayton's bill also provided for redistricting the state for congressional purposes. In the Thirty-sixth Legislature he had his library law amended to apply to all common school districts in Texas, and was also author of the Free Text Book Bill of that session. He was a joint author of bills providing for ratification of the Federal amendment for prohibition and woman suffrage. In the special session of 1920 he was joint author with Senator Dean, of the bill enacted in the law providing for the payment of poll tax for all persons wishing to vote.

In Hancock County, Illinois, at Hamilton, October 30, 1895, Mr. Dayton, then just at the beginning of his career as a lawyer, married Miss Minnie M. Guymon. She is a daughter of Washington and Alice (Atterbery) Guymon, both of English ancestry. Her father was a merchant at Hamilton, Illinois, and she is the oldest of three children. Her brothers are Walter of Kansas City, Missouri, and Roy D., of Orlando, Florida. Senator and Mrs. Dayton reared an orphan girl, Amy Guymon, giving her all the advantages of home training and education as though she was their own child. She is a graduate of the University of Florida and is now a teacher in the high school of Augusta, Illinois.

WALTER DEARING CLINE. Compared to many men who have sought fortunes in the petroleum oil district of Northern Texas, Walter Dearing Cline is a veteran, since his experience in the oil business in Texas covers a period of seventeen years, beginning in some of the fields of the Gulf Coast. He has been identified with the operations of the Wichita field for the past seven years, and his success and prominence have been such that he holds the honor of being president of the Texas-Louisiana Division of the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association. Another interesting distinction is that his home city of Wichita Falls, recognizing his qualifications as an expert business executive, elected him mayor, and he is the present head of the municipal administration of one of the fastest growing cities of the country.

Mr. Cline was born in St. Helena Parish, Louisiana, March 26, 1883, son of O. H. and Cornelia (Dearing) Cline. His parents represented old families of Louisiana. Mayor Cline grew up in St. Helena Parish and finished his education in the Methodist State College at Jackson, Louisiana. There has been no other business to claim his chief attention and energy since early manhood than that of petroleum.

On coming to Texas in 1903 he was attracted to the then new developments at Humble, northeast of Houston, and either individually or in association with large oil corporations has been engaged in oil production ever since. For some years he was associated with the Texas Company and other large concerns, and prior to coming to North Texas had charge of the company's interests at Laredo.

Mr. Cline came to Wichita County in April, 1913, and was one of the independent oil producers attracted to the new field following the bringing in of the pioneer well at Burkburnett. His business sagacity and technical resources made him noted in that famous field, and he would be named easily with any group credited with the most important development and productions. Mr. Cline had his home at Burkburnett until 1917, when he moved to Wichita Falls.

A large share of his oil producing interests are managed through the corporation of the Cline Oil Company, but he still remains a prominent individual producer. His interests are largely in the various fields of Wichita County and in adjacent territory in Oklahoma. While he has experienced some of the vicissitudes of the oil business, his operations on the whole have brought him substantial fortune and among oil men he is generally recognized as a man of sound, ripe judgment, with an efficiency that cannot be gainsaid. It was this reputation that brought him the post of honor as president of the oil and gas association, as above noted.

Mr. Cline is not altogether new to the responsibility of municipal administration, since he served as mayor of Burkburnett while living there. In April, 1920, his services were commandeered for mayor of Wichita Falls. With more than fifty thousand population and with a larger percentage of growth during the past three years than any city in the country, Wichita Falls has acute and pressing problems incident to such a large and rapid expansion. It is a problem of making over a country town

into a city and involves many difficulties such as the founders of such ready made cities as Gary, Indiana, never had to meet. In the solving of these problems Mr. Cline has brought to bear his accustomed skill, sound judgment and administrative ability. Soon after becoming mayor he and the city administration secured the direct advice and counsel of Mr. George E. Kessler of Kansas City, one of America's foremost city planners, and with his co-operation a comprehensive and intelligent program affecting all phases of city development is being worked out, the details of which will require a period of years to perfect, but the plan when realized will prevent the waste due to conflicting divergent plans and the unorganized efforts of enthusiastic but short-sighted civic groups.

With all these responsibilities Mr. Cline is one of the very busy men of Wichita Falls. He is a director of the Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Rotary Club, Wichita Club, Golf Club, Rod and Gun Club, and is affiliated with the Masonic Order, Knights of Pythias and Elks. He married Miss Ella Pipes, who was born and reared in his home neighborhood in St. Helena Parish. Their five children are Walter, Helen, Ella, Irma and Henry.

CHARLES G. THOMAS. Speaker of the House of Representatives in the Thirty-seventh Legislature, Charles G. Thomas is an honored business man of the little city of Lewisville, Denton County, and has lived in that section of Northern Texas practically all his life.

He was born near Richardson in Dallas County, December 10, 1879. His father, Charles I. Thomas, was born in Adair County, Kentucky, in 1836, the son of a farmer, and acquired a liberal education, graduating from Georgetown College in Kentucky. After the war he came to Texas, and at Richardson continued to follow his profession as a teacher and was also a merchant. He taught his first school in Texas at Rowlet Creek. In 1881 he removed to Lewisville, and continued in the dry goods business in that city until five years before his death, when he retired. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Lewisville and one of its directors, and also participated in the organization of the Denton County National Bank at Denton and for a time was a director. He also owned a large amount of farm land. He was doubtless most widely known in the different Texas



communities where he lived because of his kindness of character and his high religious devotion. He was a Baptist, a leader in the church of that denomination wherever he lived, served many years as a deacon, and was an earnest student of the Gospel. He was deeply interested in the subject of education as well. He and three others bought a lot and presented it for school purposes at Lewisville soon after he became a member of that community, and he was a trustee of the local schools. He voted as a democrat, but was not active in politics. Charles I. Thomas, who died in 1905, married in Collin County, Texas, Miss Emma Graham, who was born near Kahoka, Missouri, in March, 1848. She died in 1914. Her father came to Texas after the Civil war and settled at Lebanon, Collin County. Charles I. Thomas and wife had two children: Lillia Mae, wife of M. D. Fagg, a Lewisville merchant, and Charles Graham.

Charles Graham Thomas was about two years of age when his parents moved to Lewisville, and he completed the course of the high school there when fifteen years of age. He then entered the freshman class of Baylor University, and was graduated A. B. at the age of nineteen. He was the youngest graduate in the history of Baylor University. During his college career he achieved distinction as a debater, and in 1899 he and Fred Roberts constituted the Baylor team against Texas University, and won the affirmative side of the question, "Resolved that the United States should exercise permanent control over the Philippine Islands." Leaving the university Mr. Thomas returned to Lewisville and became associated with his father in the dry goods business, and after the latter retired was for a time a partner with his brother-in-law, Mr. Fagg. He established a retail lumber yard at Lewisville, conducting it until December, 1914, since which date he has given all his time to a successful business in real estate and insurance. He was chosen one of the cashiers of the First National Bank of Lewisville, though he is not the active cashier. He is a director of that bank and a stockholder in the Denton County National Bank at Denton.

Mr. Thomas cast his first presidential vote for Mr. Bryan, and has been interested in every subsequent campaign both in the state and nation. He has attended a number of state conventions, including the recent one at Fort Worth. He was an original Wilson man,

and a warm supporter of his administration through the eight years. Mr. Thomas was elected to the Legislature in 1917 as representative from Denton County, and was twice re-elected, having no opposition in the primaries. In the Thirty-fifth Legislature Speaker Fuller appointed him to the chief House committees on appropriations, banking and insurance. He was one of the noble "thirty-one" who supported woman suffrage in that body and also of the minority who supported submission of a prohibition amendment. In the Thirty-sixth Legislature he was appointed chairman of the committee on appropriations by Speaker R. E. Thomason, and also a member of the committees on banks and banking and insurance and the rules committee. He championed the Hopkins State Depository Law, bringing the bill out of the committee on a minority report and was instrumental in securing its adoption by the House. This law has been the means of giving the state annually more than seven hundred thousand dollars of interest on state deposits. The appropriations committee, of which he was chairman, handled for the two fiscal years twenty-nine million dollars of appropriations, and only three amendments were made to the appropriation bills on the floor of the house. Prior to the assembling of the Thirty-seventh Legislature Mr. Thomas became a candidate for speaker at the request of his friends, and was chosen without opposition. As speaker he remained neutral in the matter of legislation, but he gained high praise for the impartial and considerate manner in which he performed his duties as presiding officer. Not one of his decisions was appealed.

Mr. Thomas has been a factor in community affairs since he left college. It is said that he has delivered more speeches than any other resident in Benton County, and his range of subjects is a wide one, including religious, political, fraternal and educational topics. For eight years he was a member of the County Board of Education, finally resigning because of the pressure of other interests.

In Denton County June 12, 1901, Mr. Thomas married Miss Roberta Lovelace Everett, who was born in that county in 1879, a daughter of R. M. Everett. They are the parents of four daughters: Lillie Marie, a student in Baylor University at Waco, Texas; Dorothy, a student in the Institute for the Blind at Austin; Miss Charley Dee and Helen, attending the Lewisville grade schools.



CHARLES C. JOHNSON, a leading stock farmer of Denton County, whose home is at the historic Keep and Terry Mill place near Sanger, is a son of the late Robert Gregory Johnson, whose life as a pioneer of Denton County deserves an important tribute.

Robert Gregory Johnson was a native of Kentucky, came to Texas some years before the Civil war, young and unmarried, and soon entered the employ of the noted character John Chisholm, the cattle man who laid out and established the Chisholm trail, over which for years a large part of Texas cattle was driven to Northern pastures and markets. Mr. Johnson was associated with Chisholm for a quarter of a century, and eventually developed his own ranch on a portion of the old Chisholm place. He was a Confederate soldier in the war and afterward developed his livestock business on Clear Creek. One of his locations is now the site of Charles C. Johnson's ranch.

For more than half a century Robert G. Johnson was a hewer of things in that locality. He was not educated according to modern standards of education but could transact efficiently the business affairs of his life and was a real factor in the development work of the region. He lived there during the various Indian raids both before and after the war, and joined with other pioneers in protecting stock and lives from the invasions of the Comanches. One of these Indian raids practically stripped him of his entire stock of horses, which were driven off to Indian territory and sold. His experience covered the pioneer period of the Clear Creek locality. He carried a share of the burdens and responsibilities of settlers, and witnessed the region around him grow from a wild and untamed grassy waste to a well ordered agricultural community of wealthy farmers.

His relation to the spiritual part of the locality was that of a good citizen and believer in his Creator. He lived a practical and useful life, and all denominations and all comers of whatever faith received of his aid. His worth was universally recognized and his experience proved a book of revelation to the later settlers, his reminiscences covering most of the important incidents and events that happened from his settlement until his death. He was little concerned about politics and never gave his membership to any organization. He was a good talker and enjoyed the company of old friends or of people of his pioneer type to the full. He was fond of visiting with folks

from his old home back East and with people who were frontiersmen. He helped everybody materially or spiritually as a neighbor. He was a man of medium physique, weighed about a hundred and fifty pounds, and was in rugged health until old age. At seventy-five he was still active in the saddle and rode the range as eagerly as in the vigor of his years. His cattle brands were numerous from first to last, one of the most familiar being the "A" on the left side.

In Denton County Robert Johnson married Eliza Gregg, his second wife and the mother of all his children. She died about 1889. The death of Robert G. Johnson occurred March 10, 1917, at the age of eighty-four years one month and one day. His children were: Robert S., of Clifton, Arizona; James L., who died unmarried in Denton County; Charles C.; and Bessie, wife of Ed W. Forrester, of Denton County.

Charles C. Johnson was born December 14, 1879, and grew up on the lower farm of his father on Clear Creek. He was practically brought up in the saddle, and his limited schooling came from the "hills and hollows" while he was following after the cattle. He lived at home until past his majority, and on starting for himself moved to the old Keep and Terry Mill place, where his independent activities have been carried on with marked success. His chief vocation has been cattle raising, and most of the stock now on his place comprises good grades of White Face and Shorthorn breeds. His home is adjacent to the Cannon School, where his children attend. Mr. Johnson is a democrat and cast his first vote for president for Mr. Bryan in 1900.

In Denton County December 24, 1908, he married Miss Alta Roberts, a native of Denton County and daughter of Berry and Mary (Kelley) Roberts. Her father was a native of Texas and her parents spent their lives as farmers in the Bolivar community. Mrs. Johnson was born December 27, 1885. She was one of six children: Oran, of Arizona; Berry, Jr., of Ross, Montana; Mrs. Johnson; J. Carlos, of Fort Worth; William Garnett, of Ross, Montana; and Mary O., wife of Charles T. Trickey, of Fort Worth. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are Charles C., Jr., and Robert Berry.

FRANK M. GLENN has lived in the Texas Northwest for more than half a century, having come to the state when the memory of his

four years' service as a Confederate soldier was fresh in his mind. His life work has been done in the Godley community of Johnson County for more than forty years, and he is one of the few surviving soldiers of the great war between the states who are still active in looking after their affairs.

Mr. Glenn was born in Franklin County, Alabama, January 11, 1844, a son of James E. and Sarah (Bralley) Glenn. His maternal grandfather was Samuel Bralley. James E. Glenn was born in Greenville District, South Carolina, married in Coffee County, Tennessee, and soon afterward moved to Alabama, where he spent the rest of his life working his farm with free labor. While not a slave owner and while he died before the war, his family sympathized with the Southern cause and four of his sons were Confederate soldiers. His widow followed her sons to Texas and died in Hood County in 1868, and is buried in Fall Creek Cemetery. The three older sons all enlisted in the army from Texas. The children were: Walter B., who died at Godley; James E., who died while a Confederate soldier and was buried at Jackson, Mississippi; Andrew, who was also buried in a soldier's grave at Jackson; Frank M.; Mary, who died in Arkansas, wife of William Bolding; Sarah E., who became the wife of Anderson Baker and died in the Choctaw Nation of Indian Territory; Caroline, who married W. B. Massey and is buried at Fall Creek, Hood County; Angeline, who was the wife of E. S. Randolph and died in Hood County.

Frank M. Glenn never attended anything better than a log cabin schoolhouse. His only textbook was the old "blue back" speller, and his chief study was reading and ciphering. As a boy he acquired the principles of farming on the old place in Alabama, and in the fall of 1861, when he was seventeen, he enlisted at Cherokee in that state in Company L of the Fourth Alabama Cavalry, under Capt. J. C. Nelson, Colonel Lyons and O. P. Roddy. His command was with the great cavalry legion of General Forrest, and he fought all through the war under that leader. His first fight was near Fort Henry, Kentucky. He was on detail at Corinth when the battles were fought there. He was in some of the fighting around Iuka, in the engagement at Harrisburg, Kentucky, in some minor engagements in Middle Tennessee, was with Forrest at Cumberland Gap, and at the close of the war was in Alabama and was paroled at Decatur. Though a soldier almost four years and shar-

ing in the strenuous experience of a cavalryman, he had only one close call for his life. That was at Harrisburg, where he and his comrades were ordered to silence a Federal battery. Before reaching the objective a shell exploded, fragments of which knocked him down but did not even break the skin. He was carried to the rear supposed to be dead, but soon recovered his senses and was back in the fighting.

After the war Mr. Glenn returned to work where he left off. The war had ended as he expected it would, and he lost only four years of time from work, all he had to lose. He went back to the fields and got between the plow handles where there was no danger from bullets and where he was commander-in-chief. After marriage and one or two efforts at making a crop in Alabama he started for Texas to join his brothers, leaving Franklin County accompanied by his wife and child on the six day journey to the Lone Star State. The journey from Memphis to Little Rock was made by boat, and thence overland by wagon to Hood County, Texas. His resources constituted his team and wagon, household goods and perhaps four hundred and fifty dollars in cash. The first year he tried farming in Parker County, but the grasshoppers ate up his wheat crop. The same fall he moved into Hood County, having no profits for his year's work. On new land in Hood County he planted corn, and had a crop which tided him over the following year. He then tried both cotton and corn, with similar success, and during the twelve years he remained in Hood County he accumulated some property, bought and improved land, but abandoned it when he came to Johnson County and subsequently sold it for ten dollars an acre. The land cost him two and a half dollars.

In June, 1879, Mr. Glenn became one of the first permanent settlers in the Godley locality of Johnson County. Here he bought three hundred and sixty-nine acres at three dollars and a half an acre, and subsequently paid a dollar an acre for three hundred and twenty acres of grass land. He built a house, fenced and broke such of the land as was needed for crops, and the first few years had every encouragement to put forth his best efforts as a crop grower. He also had horses and cattle, and has continued through all the years raising enough to supply himself and now and then a surplus for market. As he looks over the past he recalls nothing approaching a disaster in the way of crop failure, he had no



fires, and had the good fortune to escape the ravages of thieves. The peace and order of his community seldom had disturbing elements, and there were schools maintained for the enlightenment of the country youth.

Mr. Glenn has confined himself to his personal affairs as a plain, common farmer. The only office he has filled was trustee of his rural school. He has always been a democrat, casting his vote for president as soon as his disabilities were removed after the war. He helped elect two democratic presidents, Cleveland and Wilson. Mr. Glenn has been affiliated with the Masonic Order since 1876. Outside of his farm interests he is a director of the Citizens National Bank of Godley.

One of the first acts he performed after returning from the army was to marry Catherine Hardy, and they have walked together along the laborious but not unfruitful path of life for fifty-six years. Mrs. Glenn was born in Franklin County, Alabama, in 1844, a daughter of Thomas and Susan (Darke) Hardy. Some brief record of their children is as follows: Mollie, wife of James W. Dockery, of New Mexico, mother of two children; Bettie, wife of A. J. Walker, of Johnson County, their family consisting of five; Laura, wife of Charles Brown, of Godley, and mother of one child; John R., a farmer near his father, who married Emma Weatherly and has two children; Finis B., who lives on a farm near Frederick, Oklahoma, married Maggie Weatherly, and has one child; James E., farming near the old homestead, married Mittie Terrell and has two children; and George Thomas, who is station master at Fort Worth for the Santa Fe Railway and married Nora Chaney. Fifteen grandchildren comprise the posterity of Mr. and Mrs. Glenn in the third generation, and of the fourth generation there are eight great-grandchildren.

**H. A. DE VAUX.** The story of Breckenridge's sudden leap into fame as a great oil center and population metropolis has been referred to on another page in this work. Some interesting and definite details in the progress of the little city are connected with the enterprise of one individual, H. A. De Vaux, who has achieved success both here and elsewhere as a financial manager and promoter of building improvement.

Mr. De Vaux, who came to Breckenridge from the Pacific Coast early in 1920, has inaugurated and carried out more extensive enterprises than any other citizen. Through his

energy and initiative Breckenridge has a modern and much needed postoffice building. This he built and equipped according to the specifications of the postoffice department. It stands at the corner of Breckenridge avenue and Williams street, and the structure cost about thirty thousand dollars. It has two stories, the entire first floor for the use of the postoffice and the second floor arranged for offices. As a postoffice in point of facilities for handling mail and giving service to patrons the building is one of the best planned and executed in the state.

Mr. De Vaux also owns all the ground on Williams Street from Breckenridge Avenue to West Court Avenue. This he has improved with a block of buildings two stories high, the first floor containing seven stores, and the second floor a modern, first-class hotel equipped with every convenience, rooms having private baths, telephones, etc. This structure cost about sixty-five thousand dollars. Mr. De Vaux also erected the building of the American Express Company, costing about twenty thousand dollars. With other associates he constructed the De Vaux and Freeman Buildings, and two adjoining brick structures on Walker Street, each two stories high, costing about seventy-five thousand dollars. The upper floors are for offices, while below in one is the home of the Oil Exchange and in the other a motion picture house. Other buildings in which Mr. De Vaux is interested give his aggregate of investment in Breckenridge's permanent improvements close to a quarter of a million dollars. Needless to say his enterprise in promoting the solid and substantial improvements of the city has been greatly appreciated by local citizens.

Mr. De Vaux was born at LaPorte, Iowa, but was reared and educated at Los Angeles, whither the family removed when he was a child. He lived in and around Los Angeles until he came to Breckenridge, and while there gained an extensive experience in building enterprises.

**PAT CARRIGAN.** Texas has produced many splendid soldiers, fighting men and tried and tested leaders in campaign and battle. Ranking with the best of them in soldierly courage and valor was one of the young men who died in action on the fields of France in the World war.

In July, 1919, in response to a request by the Legislature, Colonel A. W. Bloor of Austin gave a formal account before that body of





*A. H. Corrigan*

D. S. C. and Croix de Guerre  
Killed in Action, October 8, 1918



the activities of the 142d Infantry, in which he was commanding officer, while in France. He described its important achievements in the battle of October 8th, and the only name mentioned by him in his speech was that of Pat Carrigan. Colonel Bloor emphasized the devotion of this young officer to duty after receiving a mortal wound; that he thought not of himself but of others, that he gave up his life in an attempt to rescue a wounded soldier, and then gave a last command to his company without thought of self, and after the command dropped dead.

A soldier's death came to him at the age of twenty-three. He was born in Wichita Falls, July 14, 1895. He was christened Alfred Holt Carrigan, Jr., but his uncle, Judge J. H. Barwise of Fort Worth, named him "Pat" when he was a baby and that nickname remained with him. The Post of the American Legion at Wichita Falls is named Pat Carrigan Post. His parents are Judge A. H. and Lucy (Barwise) Carrigan, of Wichita Falls. The career of his father as one of the oldest members of the Wichita bar is described in the following sketch.

Pat Carrigan was educated in the local schools of his native city and in Kemper Military Institute at Boonville, Missouri. In the fall of 1916 he entered the State University of Texas at Austin, and was a student there until the declaration of war against Germany. Almost immediately, on the 7th of April, 1917, he withdrew from his studies, went to San Antonio, and at Fort Sam Houston volunteered in the regular army. He was soon transferred to the Leon Springs training camp to prepare himself for an officer. He was commissioned second lieutenant in the National Guard June 5, 1917, and remained at Leon Springs until the 14th of July, when he received a commission as lieutenant in the National Guard issued by the adjutant general of Texas. His first assignment was to Company K of the 7th Texas Infantry, National Guard. This regiment was nationalized and taken over by the United States on August 5, 1917, was transferred to Camp Bowie, near Fort Worth, where it became the 142d Regiment of United States Infantry. About the first of November, Pat Carrigan was commissioned first lieutenant of Company L, 142d Infantry, and was company commander in the absence of the captain, though still retaining the rank of lieutenant. He trained Company L and with it and the regiment as part of the 36th Division left Fort Worth July 11, 1918,

and landed in France August 1, 1918. About the first of October the 36th was ordered to the front to support the Second Division, the 36th being thrown into line behind the Second about the 6th of October. The position occupied was near the town of St. Etienne, between Verdun and Rheims.

On the morning of October 8th his brigade was ordered to attack the Germans and drive them back and establish a line about four miles in front of their first position. Pat Carrigan was second in command of his company. Arriving at the village of St. Etienne, the advance was delayed by barbed wire entanglements and machine gun emplacements located in a small cemetery. The company commander reports that Lieutenant Carrigan volunteered to take his company through the wire entanglements and capture a machine gun nest. During this advance one of his privates was wounded and became fastened in the barbed wire and could not get out. Lieutenant Carrigan, again following closely the reports of his superior officers, being in a place of safety, went to the rescue of the wounded man, pulled him out of the barbed wire in order to take him to a place of safety, and while so doing was shot through the neck and mortally wounded. His company was lined up in security only a few feet from him. He turned to them and gave his last command, "Boys, they got me, now go and get them." He dropped dead and a sergeant by the name of Clements took charge of the company and in a few moments captured the machine gun nest of about sixty machine guns and about one hundred twelve Germans, and brought them back into the American lines.

All his youthful years were but a preparation for these few minutes of glorious action and intrepid achievement. The deeds were not denied appropriate recognition after his death. The field marshal of the French army issued two citations for bravery and extraordinary heroism in battle, and also issued to him the Croix de Guerre and the palm for distinguished services. Our own Government gave Lieutenant Carrigan a citation for extraordinary heroism in battle and for giving up his life in an effort to save a wounded soldier, and also issued to him the American Distinguished Service Cross. He was killed about ten o'clock in the forenoon of October 8, 1918. His body was laid to rest in French soil in the Romagne Cemetery, but under the auspices of the War Department will eventually be returned to Texas.



HON. A. H. CARRIGAN is one of the pioneer lawyers of Wichita Falls, where for over thirty years he has practiced law and is a former judge of the District Court.

Judge Carrigan is descended from William Carrigan, who came from Ireland and settled in North Carolina just before the Revolutionary war, and served as a soldier in the Continental army. The father of Judge Carrigan was A. H. Carrigan, Sr., who was born in North Carolina in 1828, and in 1851 moved to Arkansas, where he became very prominent in business and public affairs. He was the last survivor of the delegates to the Secession Convention of Arkansas. During the Civil war that followed he was captain of Company H of the Twentieth Arkansas Regiment, later promoted to lieutenant colonel, but before the close of the war was discharged on account of disabilities. Besides being represented by soldiers in the war for independence and war of secession there is the additional military prestige brought to the family name by the late Pat Carrigan, son of Judge Carrigan, whose biography precedes this sketch. After the Civil war Colonel A. H. Carrigan, Sr., served both in the House and Senate of Arkansas, and was county judge of Hempstead County. He married Mary Moore, a native of North Carolina, and daughter of Samuel Moore, who came to Arkansas in 1855. She died in 1901 at the age of seventy-one.

Third in a family of nine children, Judge A. H. Carrigan was liberally educated, graduated with the A. B. degree from the University of Arkansas, and in 1883 received his law degree from Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee. He practiced for several years at Texarkana before locating at Wichita Falls in 1888. He was soon known as a man of special attainments in that then modest town of North Texas, and ten years after going there, in 1898, was elected judge of the District Court. He filled that office twelve successive years, three terms, and then retired to private practice, in which he has since successfully engaged during the past decade.

Judge Carrigan is a democrat, a Knight Templar, Mason and Elk, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and has been actively identified with most of the movements which have brought prosperity to Wichita Falls. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

December 10, 1901, Judge Carrigan married the daughter of one of Wichita County's oldest and most successful citizens, Miss Lulu Barwise, daughter of Judge J. H. Barwise.

Four children were born to their marriage: Annie, Alfred H. (Pat), Joseph and Elizabeth.

WILLIAM S. TUCKER during an active life in Northern Texas has been identified in a progressive manner with farming and various business interests, and for a number of years has lived at Godley in Johnson County, where he was formerly a ginner and miller in addition to farming.

Mr. Tucker was born near Garland, in Dallas County, November 6, 1860. His father, Charles Master Tucker, was a native of England. He was reared there to the age of eighteen and then came to the United States with a sister. They made their first stop in Illinois. His only capital was his labor, and for two years he worked as a farm hand, and his sister also worked out and remained in Illinois until married. For a year Charles M. Tucker worked near Indianapolis, Indiana, and about the time he attained his majority he started for the Southwest, arriving in Texas in 1853. He located in Collin County, near the present town of Saxe, worked as a farm hand there two years, and after his marriage in Dallas County established his home near Garland. He regarded Texas as his permanent home, and when Texas seceded and went into the Confederacy he remained loyal to his faith and joined the Confederate army. He was a teamster and was with the troops on the east side of the Mississippi River, continuing on duty until the war ended. He then resumed farming, bought land, paying five and a half dollars an acre for the first hundred and forty acres, and at the time of his death had accumulated four hundred and seventy-seven acres, with four sets of improvements and a large part under cultivation. He was a successful stockman, and for a number of years fed and fattened livestock for the markets of Kansas City.

Charles M. Tucker was a democrat, tried to cast his vote intelligently, but was never interested in politics to the extent of holding an office. Charles M. Tucker, who died in 1900, married Miss Kibby Kirby, a native of Kentucky and daughter of William Kirby. The Kirby family came to Texas before Mr. Tucker. Mrs. Charles M. Tucker died in 1913. She reared the following children: William S., of Godley; Elihu Henderson, better known as Dick, a resident of Garland; Jesse F., a farmer near the old homestead; and Columbus, also of Garland.

William S. Tucker grew up on the old homestead in Dallas County and acquired a common school education. From his farm he learned the practical side of agriculture and stock raising and adopted that as his chief vocation when he attained manhood. His first home was three and a half miles northeast of Garland, and for three years he was a tenant on the old farm. He then bought an adjoining tract, and continued his efforts as a grain and cotton raiser until he left the county and came to Johnson County on August 11, 1910. Locating at Godley, Mr. Tucker engaged in the gin business with S. L. Hardcastle as the successor of Newman & Tucker, and they continued the joint operation of the plant five years. During his third year in this locality Mr. Tucker bought a farm almost adjoining the townsite, and much of his time since then has been taken up with its operation. After selling his interest in the gin to his partner together they then purchased a flour mill at Godley, and a year later Mr. Tucker became sole owner of the mills. He continued their operation until January, 1921, when he exchanged the property for lands and other considerations, and since then has confined his efforts entirely to farming.

At his old home locality in Dallas County Mr. Tucker married in September, 1885, Miss Mary C. Garrison, who was born near Rock Hill, South Carolina, September 2, 1866, daughter of William and Nannie (Poovey) Garrison. When she was four years of age her parents moved to Arkansas, living for seven years in Bradley County and then for a time in Washington County, until the family drove through to Dallas County in 1879. Her father throughout the war served as a soldier in the Confederate army, but was never wounded or captured. His active career was spent as a farmer, and he died at the age of forty-one and is buried at Pleasant Valley near Garland. After his death his widow bought and paid for with the aid of her children the farm on which she now resides. She was born August 22, 1846. Mrs. Garrison had the following children: Mrs. Tucker; James P., of Dallas County; Augustus, who died unmarried; Emma, wife of Marion Fudge, of Southern Texas; John, who died at Godley, leaving five children; William, of Dallas County; Estelle, the deceased wife of Frank Boyd, living near Armstrong, Oklahoma; Nannie, wife of Will Sebastian, of Garland; and Lois, wife of Clifford Thompson, of Garland.

At occasions of family reunions Mr. and Mrs. Tucker have the place of honor among a large number of children and grandchildren. The oldest of their children is Bartsittie, wife of Jo Daniel, near Garland. Their children are Aleen, William, Cecil, Jo Bailey, Clois, Mary and Woodrow. Jewel Tucker is the wife of James T. McEntee, of Rowlett, Texas, with children Annie, Agnes, Evelyn, J. O. and Patrick. Frances, the third daughter, is the wife of Frank Gibbs, of Cleburne, and has three sons, Marvin, F. W. and Charles Landon. Willie is the wife of Wyatt Griffith, of Port Arthur, Texas. Ada married Jesse Thompson, of Rowlett, and has children as follows: Paul Clifton, Ada Fay, Aubrey and Edwin. Charles, the second oldest son, is also a resident of Port Arthur and was the soldier representative of the family, spending nine months in Camp Bowie at Fort Worth as a member of Bakery Company No. 371, being discharged at the close of 1918. Sidney lives at Godley, and by his marriage to Thelma Allard has a son, Perry Wilburn. James, always known to his family and acquaintances as Dick, lives at Godley and married Tina Markham. The two younger children, still in the home circle, are Horace Jesse and Maria.

Mr. Tucker has always been aligned with the democratic party but has been satisfied to cast his vote. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Mrs. Tucker is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

CHARLES CABELL BRADFORD, M. D. Besides the earnest and capable work done by Doctor Bradford in the Godley locality of Johnson County his name serves to introduce one of the pioneer families of Northern Texas, where the Bradfords established a home more than sixty years ago.

Doctor Bradford is a descendant of the Virginia Colonial family of Bradfords, a name long held in high esteem in that old state. The great-great-grandmother of Doctor Bradford was a Monroe, a niece of President Monroe.

Edward Cabell Bradford, father of Doctor Bradford, was born in Mercer County, Missouri. He was one of four children to come to Texas. His brother William spent most of his life in Wise County, where he was a local Methodist minister and reared a family of five children, and died in Knox County, Texas. His sister Harriet became the wife of Mr. Browder, lived many years in Knox



County and is buried there. Hervey Bradford was long a resident of Tarrant County, but spent his last years in the Plains country of Texas.

Edward Cabell Bradford came to Texas when a young man in company with his brother William and located at Cedar Hill in Dallas County. He left there early in 1857 and identified himself with the stock business. When the war broke out he left his farm and range to enter the Confederate army, and while he was away his stock disappeared. After the war he moved to Tarrant County, where he built a log house four miles west of Mansfield, on the Mansfield-Weatherford Road. Subsequent years brought a steady increase in his fortune, and at the same time he provided a good living for a family of children, eleven of whom grew to mature years and gave him their filial affection. When he died at his old home in 1889, at the age of sixty-one, he left a quarter section of land substantially improved. He was interested in public matters, always voted as a democrat, but sought no office. He was reared a Presbyterian, but his church for many years was the Methodist. His wife was Miss Sidney Smith, also of Mercer County, Missouri, who rode to Texas on horseback when a young girl of fifteen in company with her sister, Mrs. William Bradford. She stopped near Decatur and soon afterward married. This good old pioneer woman died in 1914, at the age of seventy-three. Of her thirteen children all but two grew up. James Frederick, a merchant at Mansfield; Mrs. D. C. Stark, of Polytechnic, Fort Worth; Mrs. I. W. Bass, of Fort Worth; Nannie, a teacher in the Fort Worth public schools; Mrs. Holbrook Chalmers, of Denton County; Sam G., of Mansfield; Thomas B., of Joshua, Texas; Ben E., a real estate man of Polytechnic, Fort Worth; Dr. C. C. Bradford; Mrs. George Hackler, of Mansfield; and Henry, associated with his brother in the real estate and drug business at Polytechnic.

Charles Cabell Bradford was born at the old farm near Mansfield, September 4, 1877. That was the environment in which he grew up, and from the country schools he attended the Mansfield schools and subsequently the old Terrell School, now the North Texas Normal College. During his student career he taught a number of terms and thus earned the means for his higher and professional education. He was in the school room as a teacher for seven years, beginning in the Center Point district

of Tarrant County and finishing as a teacher at Vashto in Clay County.

Doctor Bradford spent four years in the University of Texas Medical School at Galveston, graduating in 1910, and for one year was interne in St. Joseph's Hospital at Houston and later assistant house surgeon in Palestine for six months. He practiced four years at Franklin, Texas, and since 1915 has been busied with a large practice at Godley and in connection is giving his personal supervision to a farm nearby, growing grain and stock.

Once a teacher, always interested in education, Doctor Bradford is serving his fourth year as a member of the Godley School Board. He is a past master of the Masonic Lodge at Franklin, a past master of the Blue Lodge at Godley, and a member of the Methodist Church.

At Bremond, Texas, September 19, 1915, Doctor Bradford married Miss Mabel Hearne, who was born and reared in Bremond and finished her education in the Southwestern University at Georgetown. For a time she taught in the schools of Bremond. Doctor and Mrs. Bradford have two children, Mary Charline and John Hearne.

ISAAC THOMAS VICKERS. For more than half a century the locality around Godley in Johnson County has been the home of the Vickers family. They were pioneers in point of time, also from the standpoint of constructive labors, and in many ways have upheld the moral and civic forces that have made that one of the most advanced rural communities in this part of the state.

In this locality Isaac Thomas Vickers spent practically all his life. He was born in McLean County, Kentucky, October 27, 1865, but the following year accompanied his father and other children to Texas. His father, Isaac Vickers, was also a native of McLean County, Kentucky, a son of John Vickers, a native of the British Isles. John Vickers owned a small farm and some slave property in Kentucky. His family consisted of four sons and two daughters. Besides Isaac another son, Daniel, came to Texas, but spent his last years in Florida. Isaac Vickers acquired a country school education in Kentucky, and though a Southerner in sentiment did not participate in the war. When he sold out his interests in Kentucky he had a capital of perhaps two thousand dollars to start him in Texas. He made the journey from McLean County by boat down the Green River to the



Ohio, up the Mississippi to St. Louis, thence by railroad train to Dallas, and from there came on to Johnson County. He was the first settler in the region of what is now Godley, and his home was for several years called "The Lone House." It was located a mile and a half north of where the Village of Godley has since grown up. He was probably the first to break the soil on the prairie of this locality. He bought Johnson County school land, and provided as a family shelter a double log house. The first lumber used on his place was hauled from Dallas with ox teams, and later, when he built a frame house to succeed the log cabin, he hauled the lumber from Fort Worth. Isaac Vickers remained a factor in that locality for a third of a century, until his death in 1899, and was always a successful farmer and stockman, leaving an estate of about five hundred acres. He was a good citizen as well, and was a member of the board of county commissioners when the county farm was purchased and when the courthouse was built, which subsequently burned. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge of Cleburne, a democrat in politics, and for many years was a deacon in the Godley Baptist Church. Any school or church enterprise found his heart and his purse ready to help, and the Baptist Church and its institutions were greatly benefited by his aid. He lived to see the country settled up around him, and among his neighbors he always exercised a kindly and beneficial influence. When people disagreed and needed an arbiter he was called on to intervene and find a way out.

Isaac Vickers was twice married. By his first wife there are two children, Mrs. Mollie Cretcher, of Dublin, Texas, and Fred Vickers, a resident of Missouri. His second wife was Miss Sarah C. Farley, who died in 1867, mother of the following children: Miss Mattie of Godley; Sallie, wife of H. Frank Long, of Godley; Robert B., of Cleburne; John P., who died at Dublin, Texas, leaving a family; Fannie, wife of Brown Douglas, of Cleburne; Isaac Thomas; and Cornelia, who died unmarried.

Isaac Thomas Vickers grew up in a community that had practically no school facilities and his education has been absorbed from the experience of a busy life rather than from schools and books. Up to the time of his majority he helped his father on the farm, and then bought the old homestead, his father remaining with him the rest of his life. From

youth up Mr. Vickers has been actively identified with the growing of crops and livestock, though from time to time other interests have demanded his abilities and energy.

During his early manhood a village was started near the old homestead known as Godley, and his enterprise has been closely associated with much of its subsequent history. He was a stockholder in the construction of a private schoolhouse, which eventually was turned over to the village. He was one of the promoters and builders of the present independent telephone system, and was president of the company. He was also a stockholder and director in the mill and elevator. About that time or a little later he was for a year absent from his farm and actively engaged in the mercantile business at Godley as a member of the firm of Griffith, Vickers & Crosier. Still later Mr. Vickers had an active part in the organization of the Citizens National Bank, and has been president and chairman of the board of that substantial banking institution from the beginning. It was chartered with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars. The first vice president was J. F. Love, and the cashier from the beginning of the bank has been John R. Beaver.

Mr. Vickers is one of the progressive business men and citizens of Johnson County who have realized the advantage of permanent highway building. When the county approved a bond issue of two million dollars to provide a system of good roads Mr. Vickers was chosen to represent District No. 2 in advising the proper expenditure of this sum, and is one of the five members of the Advisory board. He has always held to the political faith of his forefathers, and in 1888 cast his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland. At different times he has been a delegate to Congressional, representative and district conventions.

Since he was fourteen he has been a zealous communicant of the Baptist Church, and is one of the deacons of the church at Godley and was a member of the building committee when the house of worship was erected. He has also contributed substantially to the construction of two other Baptist churches in that locality. He and his family were workers and contributors to the various war causes in their community, including Liberty Bonds, Red Cross and Y. M. C. A., and with others he is proud of the local patriotic record, since the Godley community raised its quota every time.

In Johnson County December 20, 1891, Mr. Vickers married Miss Cora Ryburn, a native of Mississippi. She was brought to Texas when six years of age and was reared in Hood County. Her father, Frank Ryburn, was a Mississippi soldier in the Confederate army, and after coming to Texas devoted his life to farming and stock raising. He died some ten years ago. The mother of Mrs. Vickers was Sarah Armstrong. Their children were: James A. Ryburn, of Fort Worth; Cassie, who died as the wife of I. A. Stewart; Mrs. Vickers, who was born in 1870; Robert H., a physician at Dillon, Montana; Jessie, wife of J. W. Crosier, of Godley; and Frank M., of Amarillo, Texas.

Several of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Vickers have already earned for themselves places of influence in their communities and chosen vocations. The oldest, Paul T., is a graduate of the University of Texas, and after teaching for a short time adopted journalism and is now associate editor of the Amarillo Daily Tribune; C. Edwin, the second son, finished his education in Baylor University and also took up newspaper work and is now publisher of the Port Lavaca Wave. He married Miss Goldie Garrett and has a daughter, Geraldine. The third of the family, Beth, is the wife of Roscoe Carlisle, of Eastland, Texas. Miss Tommie is a teacher and is now a student in Baylor University. The only farmer son is Isaac N. The youngest is Miss Dorothy.

**WILEY LUTHER ROBERTSON.** In very few business enterprises of importance at the present day are found men occupying leading official positions who have not had special training for the same. Competition is keen in the business world, and in every line the quick judgment, foresight and expediency that can only be the result of experience are essential. This is particularly true in banking, that focus of financial strength that largely determines the prosperity and stability of a community. In this connection attention may be called to one of the foremost citizens of Wichita Falls, Wiley Luther Robertson, active vice president of the City National Bank of Commerce, whose business training since he left college has been exclusively in the financial field.

Wiley Luther Robertson was born at Mexia, Limestone County, Texas, in 1872. His parents were S. L. and Rhoda (French) Robertson, both prominent families, the Robertsons in particular having long been conspic-

uous in state history. When Mr. Robertson was nine years old his parents moved to Baird in Callahan County, West Texas, where he had public school advantages and later a collegiate course in Baylor University, in which institution he was a student for two years. He came to Wichita Falls September 8, 1891, and within a few days of the organization of the City National Bank became identified with the institution as bookkeeper, and has continued during the past quarter of a century and more, steadily rising, step by step, displaying banking ability and securing the experience that so well fits him for his present prominent position. Mr. Robertson is the oldest of the bank's official family in point of service, and his judgment was consulted in the negotiations that were consummated in the spring of 1920, whereby the City National Bank consolidated with the National Bank of Commerce, forming the present City National Bank of Commerce. At that time Mr. Robertson became active vice president of this great new institution, which has deposits of over \$22,000,000.

Mr. Robertson is a family man and property owner. He was married to Miss Virginia Young, of Wichita Falls, and they have had four children: Luther, who passed away June 25, 1920, at the age of twenty-three years, Henry, Ernest and Virginia. With his family Mr. Robertson belongs to the First Baptist Church of Wichita Falls, in which he is chairman of the Board of Deacons. He was greatly interested in the erection of the new church edifice for this congregation, a magnificent structure completed in the early part of 1921, and served as treasurer of the building committee that had the work in charge. It cost more than \$400,000, and is a credit to the congregation, building committee and city. He is very active in civic affairs, deeming it the duty of good citizenship, and for a number of years served as treasurer of the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Robertson is not only held in high regard in this city but is one of the best known and most popular bankers in Northwest Texas.

**W. YOUNG BARNETT.** While for a brief period he was a merchant, the catalogue of activities of W. Young Barnett identified him with agriculture and stock raising, and he was one of the successful men in that field until quite recently when he turned over the management of his ranch to a younger generation and retired to his home at Krum. Mr. Barnett has been a resident of Denton County





W. L. Robertson





a third of a century, and his entire life has been spent in Northern Texas.

He was born a mile north of Plano in Collin County, November 16, 1857. His father, George W. Barnett, was a Texas pioneer, going to the northeastern section of the Republic in 1844, more than a year before Texas became a state. He was born in Kentucky and when he was three years of age his parents moved to Mississippi. He grew up at Holly Springs, Mississippi, and was nineteen years of age when he came to Texas. He absorbed most of his education while working around the office of the county clerk of Red River County. He swept out the office, did other duties, and when he left it was said that he was capable of drawing up any kind of a document. In Texas he clerked for the noted old time merchant C. C. Alexander, but subsequently began farming and raising stock near Plano. He acquired a headright of six hundred and forty acres, and on his landed estate spent the rest of his life. He was one of the prominent men of his locality, and at the beginning of the war between the states joined the Confederate army in Albert Sidney Johnston's command. He was in the Western or Trans-Mississippi Department, and went through the war as a private. He was never wounded or captured, and his chief loss was a financial one due to the freeing of his slaves and the neglect of his affairs while in the army. George W. Barnett had many interests in a busy lifetime. He was an uncompromising democrat, proved an effective aid to many candidates in his party, was a member of the Progressive Christian Church, a Master Mason, and was well read and informed and enjoyed the opportunities of social contact with his fellow men.

George W. Barnett, who died in 1882, at the age of sixty-three, married at Plano Miss Letitia Hawkins Foreman, who survived him some ten years and was about seventy-two when she died. She was born at Bardstown, Nelson County, Kentucky, and was brought to Texas in 1852 by her parents, William and Ruth (Chenoweth) Foreman, from Illinois. Her mother was a descendant of Lord Baltimore, founder of Maryland Colony. The children of George W. Barnett and wife were: Katie, who died at Plano in 1886, wife of J. T. Kendrick; W. Young; Corrie, wife of H. L. Graham, of Gainesville, Texas; Joseph F., of Newcastle, Texas; Linnie, wife of Joseph H. Gullege, of Plano; Miss Cappie, of Plano; Mart, who married Jennie Bryant and died

at Dallas; and Donnie, wife of E. A. Carpenter, of Plano.

W. Young Barnett spent his youth on the old homestead near Plano and attended country school there, remaining at home and assisting his father on the farm until past his majority. When he left home he located near Anna in Collin County, and during 1883-84 was a merchant in that village, associated with Capt. J. L. Greer. After that he resumed farming and stock raising, and for thirty-five years that was his main line of business. About a year after his marriage Mr. Barnett moved to Denton County and settled in the northwest corner of the county, near Krum. He began here with a small farm which cost eight dollars an acre. As his needs and means justified he extended his land purchases until the average price of land reached seventeen dollars and a half an acre. His personal efforts and business management have constituted an important factor in the rural development of that vicinity. Many years ago he built one of the good country homes of the county, and it is still in service, known as the old ranch house, now the home of his daughter Ava. On the extensive tracts of land that came under his possession he improved five homes, subsequently occupied by his married children, and he brought under cultivation some six hundred acres of soil. As a livestock man Mr. Barnett worked consistently toward higher standards of animal husbandry. His cattle have been high grades of the Aberdeen-Angus and Herefords, his hogs were the Red Durocs, and another profitable feature of his enterprise was the mule industry. Mr. Barnett continued active on the farm until 1919, when he established his home at Krum. He had helped establish the Continental Bank at Krum and was vice president and a director, and is still a stockholder in its successor, the Farmers and Merchants State Bank.

Mr. Barnett was reared in a Christian home and has always regarded religion as a cause worthy of his support and active interest. He was associated with the Baptists, who founded the Plainview Baptist Church near the Barnett ranch, being chairman of the building committee and deacon of the congregation many years. Every Sunday he was at his place in this church, and in the Sunday school was either teacher or superintendent and frequently was a delegate to Baptist associations. He was also a trustee of the Plainview School District. In 1883 he became a member of the Masonic Lodge at Van Alstyne. Mr. Barnett

is a democrat of the Jefferson and Jackson type, cast his first presidential vote for Mr. Cleveland and has supported the party ticket each four years since. He has cast three votes for Mr. Cleveland, three for Bryan and two for Woodrow Wilson. An office for himself has not entered into his calculations, though he has been identified with every local political campaign. He was a supporter of the governor in the Hogg-Clark contest of 1892 and in 1920 supported the aspirations of Senator Bailey for the governorship.

At Denton July 21, 1886, Mr. Barnett married Miss Paralee Moreman. She was born in Smith County, Texas, in May, 1870, but was reared in Collin County. Her parents were Chapley R. and Mollie (Yarbrough) Moreman, the former a native of Mississippi and the latter of Alabama. Her father was a strong secessionist, was a Confederate soldier during the war, and never became entirely reconciled to the reunition of the States. In early life he was a plantation overseer in Mississippi, in Collin County was in the milling and ginning industry, and subsequently removed to a ranch in Deaf Smith County, Texas, and is now living retired at Hereford, that state, at the age of seventy-eight. His children are: Mrs. Barnett; J. W. Moreman, of Dalhart; Eva, wife of Stewart Kendrick, of Sweetwater; Ada, wife of J. F. Raley, of Denton; Nora, wife of Doctor Gough, of Fort Worth; and Leslie, of Casper, Wyoming.

The family circle of Mr. and Mrs. Barnett comprise both children and grandchildren. The oldest of their children is George B., cashier of the Farmers and Merchants State Bank of Krum, who married Eunice McGee and has a family of four, Mary Bess, G. B., Weldon and W. Y., Jr. The second son, Joseph M. Barnett, a farmer on the Barnett holdings, married Mae Rucker and has a son, Ray. The daughter Ava is the wife of J. H. Miller, living on the Barnett homestead, and their children are Jack, Harry, John H., Barnett, Ralph and Joe. The youngest of the family, Bessie, is the wife of J. E. Huffhines, of Dallas, and they have two daughters, Marjorie Helen and Frances. The Barnett family gave their earnest and enthusiastic support to all patriotic movements during the World war, and J. M. Barnett was a member of the County Council of Defense.

GEORGE F. OWEN. To the records of successful citizenship in Denton County the career of George F. Owen, of the Ponder community,

presents an interesting chapter. He has lived there about a quarter of a century, and all of the accumulations that mark him as one of the successful men have been gained since he came here, practically without resources, earning his first dollar in Texas as a threshing machine hand.

Mr. Owen was born in Carroll County, Missouri, August 30, 1867. His father, William F. Owen, was born in Schuyler County, Illinois, in February, 1839. The grandfather of William F. Owen came from Wales and settled in Pennsylvania, where he reared a family of ten sons. Some of these went into Tennessee, two to Iowa, while the father of William F. settled in Illinois and died when his son William was about three years of age. William F. Owen grew up on an Illinois farm, and during the Civil war was a member of Company B of the 7th Missouri Cavalry, made up chiefly of Illinois men. This regiment served in Missouri, and most of Company B was captured near Independence, that state. After being paroled William F. Owen returned home and did not again rejoin the army. He married in Illinois Miss Bettie Spriggs, daughter of a widow, Betsey (McKee) Spriggs. She died in 1876, the mother of seven children, of whom only two survive, Florence, wife of Billy Lewton, living at Wood River, Nebraska, and George F. The second wife of William F. Owen was Mrs. Harriet Vaneble. William F. Owen spent his last years in Colorado and died at Salida. He served several years as city marshal there and was police judge when he died.

When George F. Owen was five years of age his parents left Missouri and returned to Schuyler County, Illinois, where his mother died when he was about nine years of age. His father then took the family to Colorado, where George grew to manhood. Most of his education was acquired in country schools in Illinois. As a youth he became associated with his father in farming in Chaffee County, Colorado, and for three years farmed in Delta County. The rest of the nine years he spent in that western state he worked on the range for stockmen. In the summer of 1893 Mr. Owen removed to Iowa, but left there during the memorable panic of that year, almost giving away his stock to get rid of it. Near Hawarden, Iowa, he operated a threshing machine and worked for wages husking corn and then, just before Christmas, left for the South, reaching Denison, Texas, between Christmas and New Year, and remained at



Paris, Texas, until June 10, 1894, when he arrived in Denton County. He came here with only a few dollars in cash. He had had much experience, and while in the west had been rather successful financially. He lost his capital during the silver panic in 1892-93.

His first work as a threshing machine hand was done for O. W. Myers three miles west of Denton. Soon afterwards he began operating threshing machines of his own, and has been in that business on a rather extensive scale ever since. For six years he also operated a well drilling outfit, drilling deep wells over the north and west portions of Denton County and in Montague County. As a result of his efforts perhaps a 150 wells are now serving their owners. Mr. Owen still has in commission two threshing outfits. His operations in this field have extended far beyond the limits of Denton County. For three years he threshed grain in Oklahoma and five years on the Texas plains in Armstrong County, where he still owns an interest in an outfit. A duly conservative estimate of the number of bushels of grain his machines have threshed would be almost three quarters of a million.

In connection with his threshing Mr. Owen began practical farming in 1900, and all his work in that line has been performed at his present location. He first rented a large tract, and grain has been his chief crop, together with much cotton. He has had the experience of a wide range of prices, selling wheat at sixty cents a bushel and corn at forty cents, while in 1920 his wheat went to market for two dollars and sixty-five cents a bushel. For some years Mr. Owen was making progress as a hog raiser, and was gradually getting his herd bred up to high class Duroc Jerseys. Then, in 1915, the cholera hit his pen and when it passed there was not a single pig left, and he retired probably permanently from the business. For several years he has owned a small flock of sheep, chiefly to keep down the weeds on his premises. Sheep, says Mr. Owen, in two years will convert a weedy tract into a fine grassy pasture, and are valuable for this reason if for none other. However, he has sold the fleece at thirty-five cents a pound, affording a good profit on the care and keep of the animals. On his farms 270 acres are under cultivation, the greater part being handled by tenants.

In Denton County September 17, 1900, Mr. Owen married Miss Nannie Donald Wakefield, daughter of H. Frank Wakefield, of Mineral

Wells, of the prominent Wakefield family of Denton County. Mrs. Owen's mother was a daughter of Robert H. Donald, another well known family of the Lewisville community of Denton County. Mrs. Owen was born at Waketon, Texas, in February, 1871, and was reared there, finishing her education in Pilot Point.

Mr. Owen has given his party loyalty to the Democratic ticket and has always voted at elections. For one term he was a member of the Ponder School Board and though without children of his own to educate he supports schools as liberally as those who have. While on the Ponder board he and his colleagues succeeded in enlarging the district boundaries and establishing a ward school on Denton Creek, whereby that country community is supplied with better school facilities. Mr. Owen is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge at Justin and he is a trustee of the Ponder Methodist Church, of which Mrs. Owen is a member. Mr. Owen is a director of the Ponder State Bank. During the recent war he bore his share of duties and burdens and had the satisfaction of seeing his locality go over the top in every campaign for funds.

CHARLES B. STONE has lived in the south part of Denton County since March, 1883, and his activities as a farmer, stockman and trader have made him widely and favorably known all over that section of northern Texas.

Mr. Stone, who is now living retired at Roanoke, has an interesting life record of seventy-seven years. He was born in Washington County, Virginia, February 11, 1844, son of James M. and Sarah (Hagy) Stone, natives of the same county in Virginia, where they lived out their lives. They reared three sons, all of whom became identified with Texas, and of these only Charles B. married. The other two, Thomas and Daniel, lived for many years at Fort Worth, where they died, Thomas being a grocer and Daniel a dentist.

Charles B. Stone grew up in the town of Abingdon, where he completed his education. He learned the carpenter's trade from his father, and about the second year of the war between the states he entered the Confederate army in the Twenty-second Virginia Cavalry, in McCausland's Brigade, under Captain Stanfield and Colonel Bowen. His regiment was on raiding and scouting duty most of the time, covering the Valley of Virginia, and in Maryland and Pennsylvania. He was with the troops under Gen. Jubal A. Early when

they met General Sheridan's army in the valley. The regiment was in Virginia when the war ended, and Mr. Stone, while for nearly three years in almost daily contact with hazard and danger, came out without a wound.

Following the war he became a Virginia farmer and stockman, a business he followed as long as he remained in the state. In Virginia he married Miss Mary Fuqua, who was born at Salem, that state, daughter of Charles Fuqua and member of an old Virginia family. Mr. Stone lost his wife in 1883, and their two children had died previously. It was the loss of his family which saddened and discouraged him and caused him to dispose of his interests in Virginia, and the presence of his two brothers at Fort Worth led him into the southwest, and his first location was near Krum, where he did some business as a buyer and shipper of livestock. For upwards of forty years his business headquarters have been at Roanoke. He came to be one of the best known dealers and traders and shippers in this section, and he also gave close attention to the fundamentals of farming, partly as a means of supplementing his facilities as a stock trader. He has been extensively identified with farming affairs in that locality. He acquired lands already improved, and his Denton County farm near Roanoke has some 300 acres under cultivation. He has been a grain grower and has always kept land in use for feeding purposes. The immediate operations of the farm have been conducted by tenants. Mr. Stone has never made any claim to scientific or intensive methods of agriculture. For a number of years he favored the higher grades of Shorthorn cattle, and continued active in the stock business for over thirty years.

Roanoke was only a country village when he came to Denton County, without a railroad. Its banking facilities were in Fort Worth and from that city goods were freighted to the local merchants. Many years ago Mr. Stone became a stockholder in the Bank of Roanoke, was for several years its vice president, and is still on the board of directors. He has concerned himself with politics as a matter of good government in county and state, and is a democrat and an anti-prohibitionist. He was a partisan of George Clark against Governor Hogg in the campaign of 1892. In 1920 he was an ardent supporter of Senator Bailey for governor. Mr. Stone is a Master Mason.

WILLIAM BENJAMIN HAMILTON. Just as in 1849 and the latter part of the '90s people became enthusiastic over the development of the gold fields in California and Alaska, so, today, is attention focused in the Southwest, where lie riches in oil deposits so much more valuable than of the yellow metal as to beggar description. Just as in the days of the gold excitement, towns spring up overnight, companies are organized, men acquire vast wealth and many are borne onward in the wave of good fortune. There is also an undertow, now, as then. Some of these towns last only for a short period; here and there a company's assets are not worth more than the paper on which their prospectus is printed, and fortunes vanish as rapidly as they were acquired. But, fortunately, the oil industry is stable; there are countless sane, sound and dependable men engaged in its development; and real fortunes can be made from the proper development of oil fields. There are some of the most flourishing cities of Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas today which owe their beginnings to the "bringing in" of a paying well.

The recognition of the important part played by oil in industrial expansion, and the increased necessity of further development of the fields and facilities for the marketing of the product, both crude and refined, have attracted to the business in all of its branches men of strong personality, forceful character and splendid executive ability, whose energies, enthusiasms and capabilities are being utilized for the good of the country as well as for the enrichment of themselves. One of these men of state-wide repute is William Benjamin Hamilton, president of the Texhoma Oil & Refining Company of Wichita Falls, who is an excellent type of the modern oil producer and refiner. He is a man of education and culture, broad vision and varied experience, who brings to his new duties a mind enriched by study and practical knowledge of his work, and an understanding of human nature not always found in the head of great corporations.

William Benjamin Hamilton was born in Coryell County, Texas, November 22, 1887, a son of W. F. and Sarah Jane (Wilson) Hamilton.

W. F. Hamilton, who is now a retired business man and capitalist living at Fort Worth, Texas, was born at Hamilton, Alabama, a town which was named for his father. In 1882 he came to Texas, settling in Coryell County, where he developed farming and cattle interests and became one of the lead-





*W.B. Hamilton*





ing men of that part of the state. There he continued to live for many years, his home ranch being located near the town of Jonesboro. Mrs. Hamilton is also a native of Alabama, and she was brought to Texas by her parents when still an infant and was reared in Coryell County.

After he had completed the courses of the rural schools of his native county William Benjamin Hamilton attended the public schools of Jonesboro, and then entered the Polytechnic College at Fort Worth, from which he was graduated with honors, magna cum laude, in 1908, and for the three subsequent years was engaged in teaching school, one of them being passed at Itasca, Texas, and the other two as instructor of mathematics and coach of athletics in the Fort Worth High School. At the completion of his third year he entered the University of Missouri, where he took post-graduate work in advanced English history. In the fall of 1911 he entered the University of Texas, where he studied law and continued his academic work toward his Master's degree, which he received there on the thesis "Social Survey of the City of Austin, Texas," which was published by the University in a bulletin. While he was engaged in this work he acted as special health officer of the City of Austin. He also finished his law studies in the university, but only took up this study so as to gain a knowledge for use in his own business, and has never been admitted to the bar. While in the university in 1912 he was assistant in the department of public speaking, and in 1913 was a Fellow in the School of Government in the university.

Although he spent some years as a student and educator, and being possessed of special qualifications for scholastic work, he had all the while the idea of preparing himself for a business career, and from early youth displayed a keen knowledge and appreciation of the value of property, and acquired unusual skill in the matter of investing in realty and disposing of it so that it would bring exceedingly profitable returns. On leaving the university in 1913 he went to Dallas, Texas, and there embarked in the business of developing high-class residential property, particularly the Mount Vernon section of Highland Park, the most beautiful residential section of Dallas. These enterprises brought him large returns, and as his resources had by this time developed very considerably he felt he was justified in engaging in the oil business, and came to Wichita Falls in 1916 with the avowed

intention of developing interests upon an extensive scale. His success in the oil business has been remarkable, but is in line with what he has accomplished along other directions, for he is a man who does not undertake anything until he knows something about it and the best way to carry it on, and then uses his great natural shrewdness and astuteness in bringing about the best possible results.

In June, 1920, Mr. Hamilton was elected president of the Texhoma Oil & Refining Company, a \$6,000,000 concern, of which he had been vice president and general manager since its organization in 1916. His father-in-law, Judge A. W. Walker, of Dallas, is in this company, as are a number of other men prominent in various lines as well as in the oil industry. Mr. Hamilton succeeds his father-in-law, Judge Walker, whose energies are needed at the head of the Walker Consolidated Company of Dallas, a large oil corporation recently organized in the latter city.

The present size and holdings of the Texhoma Oil & Refining Company, which include a large refinery, with pipe lines, storage, tank car lines and valuable producing properties, among them being large holdings in the South Burkburnett or Texhoma pool and a new pool of oil in Archer County which was opened up and largely developed by this company, is the outgrowth of very small beginnings. This company was founded four years ago by Mr. Hamilton, his father and Judge Walker, who brought in one small well. Mr. Hamilton was given charge of the project of expanding the small holdings, and with his customary zeal and energy kept on adding to the territory and equipment, and has the pleasure and satisfaction of knowing that the present remarkable expansion is the legitimate outcome of his foresight and astute knowledge of conditions.

At the time Mr. Hamilton was placed at the head of the corporation the capitalization was increased from \$3,000,000 to \$6,000,000, this being based on the re-valuation of the capital assets of the company. In addition to his heavy holdings in this corporation Mr. Hamilton has other interests, and is a director of the City National Bank of Wichita Falls.

Since coming to Wichita Falls he has taken the place in the community to which his talents entitle him, and has been one of the moving figures in all of the late development work in the city. At present he is chairman of the committee on public health of Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Wichita Falls City Board of Health. All of his ma-

ture years he has been active in the work of the United Charities, and he is especially interested in sociological questions, having given much time and attention to them, investigating personally many cases brought to his attention. Regular in his attendance upon the services of the First Methodist Church of Wichita Falls, he is now serving as superintendent of its Sunday School, and is making that organization one of the most popular, effective and largely attended of any in the city. He recently gave \$50,000 to endow the chair of geology in the Southern Methodist University at Dallas, Texas.

Mr. Hamilton was married to Miss Pearl Bass Walker, a daughter of Judge A. W. Walker of Dallas, Texas, and they have two children, William Walker and John Martin.

It would be difficult in an article of so limited a length as this one to give a really adequate appreciation of the life, character and accomplishments of this untiring young oil magnate, social worker and Christian citizen.

His remarkable success is all the more to his credit inasmuch as he has never felt the stern urge of economic necessity prodding him to further exertion. While reared in a home of reasonable comfort, where his needs were amply provided for by his father, he was taught to be thrifty and energetic. From his youth up Mr. Hamilton has felt it incumbent upon him to develop his talents, not to hide them, and works for the love of it, and takes pleasure in bringing about results a man double his age might be proud to have accomplished. It is such alert, enterprising and compelling young men of affairs who are developing the great Southwest, and putting to shame the lack of zeal displayed by other and older portions of the country.

LORENZO DOW COOPER, former sheriff of Johnson County, has as a farmer, farm developer, public official and business man played an active part in this section of the state for a number of years. His life is of interest both for what he has achieved and for the difficulties he has overcome.

He was born in Ittawa County, Alabama, April 3, 1866, a son of Edward and Mary (Mays) Cooper. He was about fourteen months old when his mother died and was fifteen when his father passed away in Jackson County, Alabama. Edward Cooper was a farmer, but for two years served as a Confederate soldier. He was survived by two

children: Dora, widow of William Arledge, in Ittawa County, and Lorenzo Dow.

Lorenzo Dow Cooper, everywhere known as L. D. Cooper, learned to struggle with circumstances when a boy, and the longest term of school he ever attended was three months. From the time his father died he was making his own way, frequently a hard one, and though only seventeen when he came to Texas in 1884 he knew something of the world and of toil and labor. He came to Texas in company with an Alabama neighbor, who brought his family to Delta County, where L. D. Cooper soon went to work as a hired farm hand. The same spring he rented land and made a crop between Cooper and Ben Franklin. There was some money from his summer's work and he next went up to the frontier district of Wilbarger County, where he broke sod near the county seat in Vernon. He then hired out to a large syndicate ranch outfit, and for several years was a range rider under Bill Curtis, the manager. Many Indians roamed over this frontier district and frequently invaded the camp of the line riders and took whatever they wanted for food and occasionally stole a horse, so that the cowboys had to be on the lookout against their incursions. Once a bunch of a dozen or more Indians rode up to Mr. Cooper and his "buddy" while they were cooking dinner. His pal suggested that the first Indian that reached for any grub should get a taste of rough treatment. The Indians came up goose style, and the first one to the skillet in which the steak was frying stuck a stick into the meat. Just at that time the cook struck him with the skillet of hot grease and steak, after which the cowboys beat it for their dugout and their rifles. They felt sure a fight was due, but the Indians without seeming to resent the affront gathered up their greased companion and made off with him.

During the two or three years he spent around Vernon Mr. Cooper took and entered a ten-acre mining claim in Greer County, but never prospected nor proved at up. Thence, going over into the Choctaw Nation, he stopped at Cameron, not far from Fort Smith, and finding nothing else to do he cut cordwood and during the summer put in a crop on the halves. The year 1894 was a dry one, and cotton went down to five cents a pound, and after spending a year and a half there he barely had enough money to get him out of the country.



When Mr. Cooper returned to Texas and reached Johnson County he had only forty cents and a saddle, but no horse. Two days later he hired out to Uncle Sam Davis, a farmer near Grandview, at fourteen dollars a month. After a short time he rented thirty acres from his employer and raised a corn crop on the halves. He got a good yield, though corn was worth only fifteen cents a bushel. He sold enough of it to pay for his marriage, his bride being a niece of Uncle Sam Davis. He remained in that community, renting the Bill Davis place for two years and then four years was a tenant on Uncle Sam Davis' place, following which he moved to Grandview, where for two years he operated the Maston and Davis gin. He was then appointed city marshal of Grandview, and in that capacity proved his ability as a peace officer for eight years. With this record behind him and a large following of loyal and appreciative citizens he became a candidate for sheriff, winning the nomination against four competitors, one being the incumbent sheriff, Whitson, and another one of the strongest men of the county. Of the Law and Order League in the county five members were for Mr. Cooper, while the others were for his competitor and against Whitson. While they were fighting over the nominations Mr. Cooper and his friends stepped in and won the race and he was elected in 1912 and in 1914 was re-elected without opposition. It was the first time in Johnson County that a sheriff succeeded himself without a fight. The Cooper administration had to deal with bootleggers as defenders of the law, though there was some safe-blowing and a few murders committed. Several offenders were sent to prison from Johnson County. There was one jail-break and one prisoner that was badly wanted escaped and was never retaken.

On retiring from office in December, 1916, Mr. Cooper resumed business at Cleburne, where he operates a wagon yard and conducts a farm near town. He has the facilities and the organization for house moving and also operates a threshing outfit during the season. He has always been a staunch democrat, is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Near Grandview August 11, 1895, he married Mrs. Mary Haden, daughter of William Davis and a niece of Uncle Sam Davis. She died, leaving no children. At Paris, Texas, August 30, 1916, Mr. Cooper married Mrs. Etta (Kinser) Scott, who was born in John-

son County, Texas. Mrs. Cooper's children are: John O. Scott, of Cleburne, who was one of the hard fighters of the 90th Division in France; Ersie, wife of Frank Force; Jessie, wife of Homer McCollum, of Cleburne; James and Velma Scott.

L. ERIC OLSON, of the Elizabethtown community of Denton County, whose postoffice is Roanoke, can almost claim half a century of residence in Texas, and much the greater part of that period has been spent in the locality that he knows as home and which knows and esteems him as one of the successful and honored old timers here.

Mr. Olson was born close to the city of Stockholm, Sweden, February 26, 1844. He was only four days old when his father, Oloff Olson, died, leaving a widow with three children. The other two were daughters. Anna married a jeweler named Lilliabeck. Margaret accompanied her brother to the United States and died at Lawrence, Kansas, as Mrs. Nelson, leaving four children, one son being a graduate of the Kansas Agricultural College.

Eric Olson finished his education in the capital city of Sweden, and as a youth there learned the mason's trade. He became a skilled worker but eventually he determined to avail himself of the better opportunities of America, and in 1868, when he was twenty-four, accompanied by his sister, he left Sweden, sailing from Gothenborg on the City of Glasgow, and passed through old Castle Garden at New York en route for Lawrence, Kansas. In that historic town of Kansas he found work as a stone cutter and later was employed in railroad construction, taking contracts for building abutments for bridges, at first on the branch of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas between Paola and Ottawa. He remained in Kansas four years and then started for Texas, starting by wagon through Indian Territory. He passed through Denison, then the terminus of the new railroad from the north and a village of tents, and went on to Sherman, the county seat of Grayson County. From Sherman he worked on the Continental division of the railroad as a grader for a few months between Paris and Sherman. He then resumed his trade as a stone cutter at Sherman, and in the fall of 1873 rented a farm in the district between Sherman and Pilot Point. The two years he spent there brought him some profit and was a important influence in determining him to devote his energies to farming. It was in the fall of 1875 and when still

a single man that he came into Denton County. He had bought from a "land shark" in Sherman a tract which he subsequently discovered was school land, and to protect his first improvements he immediately entered it at the State Land Office, and there began building his first permanent home. The price of the land was five dollars an acre, and he finished his payment in twenty-one years instead of forty, the maximum allowed by the contract. Later he purchased a hundred acres more, giving him a farm of a 198 acres. He began work on absolutely virgin soil, and his efforts alone made it productive and the site of a good home and other improvements. For building his first house he made several round trips covering three days to and from Dallas to haul lumber, and the road was only a meandering trail without a single bridge or culvert over a stream. This house contained one room and a little shed, and from time to time he added to its facilities and remained domiciled there for twenty years. Grain raising was a department of agriculture upon which he relied chiefly for his profit. Mr. Olson, as he reviews the past, recalls many failures due to drought, greenbugs and hail, yet out of his forty years of experience as a farmer he has lost more crops because of too much rain than because of too little.

On January 1, 1878, in Denton County, Mr. Olson married Caroline Peterson, a daughter of John Peterson, who died near Justin, and sister of Andrew G. Oloff, Fred and John A. Peterson constituting one of the prominent pioneer families of the Justin community in Denton County. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Olson are: Edward, a farmer at the old homestead, who married Addie Underwood; Bettie, wife of Jesse Lee, of Randlett, Oklahoma; Ella, wife of Russell Lee, of Randlett; Annie, a teacher for many years in Texas and now representing an educational concern in this state; Nora, employed in a store at Justin; and Roxie, wife of S. J. Harmonson, of Alpine, Texas.

Mr. Olson took every step to adapt himself to American citizenship, and while in Kansas went through the naturalization process. He began voting as a republican and supported General Grant in 1872, but since coming to Texas has been aligned with the Democratic party, while in religious views he is a Methodist.

**ATKINSON GRIFFITH.** Forty-five years of continuous residence and activity as a farmer

make Atkinson Griffith one of the most widely known and respected residents of the Roanoke community of Denton County. Mr. Griffith, who is familiarly known as "Uncle Dick," paid his first visit to Texas in the capacity of a Union soldier during the Civil war, and more than ten years later came to Texas to find a permanent home. He arrived in no degree of material fortune, and to this state he is grateful for the opportunities that hard work and good management have permitted him to turn into a reasonably comfortable fortune, sufficient for all the remaining days of his life.

Mr. Griffith represents a pioneer family of southern Illinois and was born in Fayette County, that state, February 13, 1840. His father, Benjamin Griffith, was a native of North Carolina, as a young man removed to Tennessee, and at McMinnville married Mary Jennings, of a well-to-do family. During the thirties Benjamin Griffith, accompanied by his wife and several children, went to Illinois and became a well-to-do farmer in the southern half of that state. Both he and his wife died in Effingham County, but their bodies are at rest in the Bob Doan cemetery in Fayette County. Their children were: John, who died in Illinois; Obediah, who died at Denison, Texas; Tolbert, who died in Denton County, Texas; Miss Rachel, who died in Effingham County, Illinois; Cassie, who became the wife of James Gilstrap and died in Illinois; Irvin and Shelby, both of whom removed to the State of Washington, where they died; Silas, who died in Fayette County, Illinois; Atkinson; and Eveline, who was married to Pell Burton and died in Shelby County, Illinois.

Atkinson Griffith spent his youth on an Illinois farm and attended the common schools in that state. During his boyhood he saw many evidences of pioneer conditions, when deer were still numerous, his father having settled there when bears and panthers had to be driven out to make conditions favorable for domestic animals. Atkinson Griffith was still living at the old home when the war broke out.

During the first year he entered the army at Beecher City in Fayette County in Company K of the 35th Illinois Infantry, under Captain Dobbs and Colonel G. A. Smith. The regiment assembled at Decatur, Illinois, was sent to Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, during the summer, and reached the zone of active service at Kansas City, in the campaign against General Price. The regiment followed Price



into Arkansas, and Mr. Griffith saw his first great battle, Pea Ridge, where the Federal troops under Curtis waged a long and critical fight against Price and Van Dorn. Thence his command was marched to the Mississippi and took transport to Pittsburgh landing on the Tennessee, reaching that place the day after it was evacuated by the Confederates. The regiment was with the Federal forces that endeavored to check Bragg's campaign into Kentucky, fought at Perryville, where the Confederate General Zollicoffer was killed, and Mr. Griffith was in the battles of Perryville and Murfreesboro, and the following year participated at Chickamauga on September 19, 1863. He was in the following battles of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, and then engaged in the Atlanta campaign, being in battle almost every day until reaching the Chattahoochie River, where his regiment was detached and sent to Texas. The entire Third Division of the Fourth Corps took boat at Johnsonville, Tennessee, floated down that river and the Mississippi, tying up at night to avoid surprise attacks from the Rebels, and at New Orleans they embarked on ocean vessels and unloaded at Matagorda Bay, Texas. The command was marched to San Antonio, where it spent the winter and remained until the end of the war. Mr. Griffith was mustered out at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, and discharged at Springfield, Illinois, after almost five years of military duty. He came out as a corporal in the 59th Illinois, having been assigned to that regiment after he veteranized, following three years' service. It seems remarkable that a man could pass through five years of hostilities, participating in battle after battle, and never receive a single wound, though after the fight at Pea Ridge he found seven holes made by bullets in his clothing.

During the war Mr. Griffith had married, and he returned from the army and immediately settled down to the vocation of farming as a means of support. He plowed and harvested several crops near Effingham, but finally determined to seek a new country with new opportunities. Putting his limited household furniture onto a wagon, together with Mrs. Griffith and six children, he started across the wide expanse of country separating Illinois from Texas, crossing the Mississippi at St. Louis and the Red River at Denison, having traversed the Indian Territory with no molestation from the Indians. The end of his journey was at Eaves Gin, about three miles east of the present site of Roanoke, and in

the same community where his subsequent activities as a renter and farm owner kept him busy for many years. He arrived in Texas in November, 1876. He lost one of his horses on the journey, so that he had only one horse, a wagon and less than a dollar in cash on his arrival. The first year he took a lease on Denton Creek bottom, and while making the crop he attended his own work for one week and the next week worked for wages in order to supply his household, his wife and children keeping the hoes busy in the meantime. He was fortunate in securing a good crop, making nine bales of cotton and plenty of corn. This was the first experience of the family in growing cotton, and they picked it themselves, saving every dollar they made. Mr. Griffith rented land from John Dunham five years and from George Medlan four years, and thus after about ten years of residence in Texas was in a situation where he could make an independent start. He bought land, then selling for ten dollars an acre, paying \$300 down and the balance in payments. He missed only one of these payments, and the two final payments were made on schedule time. He still owns the original farm, which has been made valuable by substantial and convenient improvements. The children grew up and went forth to homes and independent careers of their own from the farmstead, and Mr. and Mrs. Griffith continued to live there until 1910, when they moved into the town of Roanoke.

While in that rural community Mr. Griffith served as a trustee of the school district. As an Illinois man and an ex-Union soldier he normally favored the republican party, though for several years after coming to Texas a man of Mr. Griffith's peaceable and orderly disposition would hardly seek trouble by proclaiming a staunch republicanism. However, it has been a matter of considerable satisfaction to him that he has seen the town in which he lives gives a republican majority. Members of the Griffith family are adherents of the Baptist Church.

On December 4, 1862, in Effingham County, Illinois, Mr. Griffith married Miss Louisa Wendell, daughter of George and Isabel (Moore) Wendell. Her father was a native of Germany, and Mrs. Griffith's mother was his second wife. Mrs. Griffith was born September 13, 1845, and there were three other children: Casey Wendell, who came to Texas with the Griffiths, was married in Denton



County, and mysteriously disappeared twenty years ago; Emeline, who married and spent her life in Wayne County, Illinois; and Miss Hessie, who died unmarried. To Mr. and Mrs. Griffith were born fourteen children, only two of whom are now living. Those who grew up and married were: George W., who married Jessie Lewis, died near Roanoke, leaving six children; Irvin, who married Ella Walker and died at Roanoke, leaving no children; Mary lives at Fort Worth, the widow of Satley Arnold, and has four children; Emma is the wife of Thomas Crites, a farmer near Roanoke, and has six children.

**JOHN PERRY JACKSON.** With the vast increase in wealth and population concentrated in Wichita County since the beginning of the great oil development in 1918 has come a proportionate addition of responsibility to those government agencies trusted with the administration and constructive measures involved in the public affairs of the county. The business handled by the Board of County Commissioners is now estimated in millions where before it was a matter of thousands. The expenditure of great sums for road building and other public purposes is not only a great financial responsibility but one vitally related to the welfare of every resident of the county. The citizens of the county and particularly of Wichita Falls therefore congratulate themselves upon the presence on the board of John Perry Jackson, who was elected in 1920, largely upon the record he made in former years as a member of the board.

Mr. Jackson has been a business man and citizen of Wichita Falls for fifteen years. He was born in Dallas County, Texas, in October, 1859, son of John and Caroline (Perry) Jackson. He represents one of the oldest and most prominent families of Dallas County. His father was a native of England, old Devonshire, son of John Jackson. The senior Jackson, accompanied by his wife and sons, came to America when John Jackson was fourteen years of age. The family settled in the Northern part of Dallas County in 1848, the year that county was organized, and the year which for practical purposes marks the beginning of Dallas County history as a settled community. John Jackson and his three brothers, William, George and Frank, all became prominent in Dallas County and all are now deceased except Frank, a resident of Dallas. Of these four brothers George Jackson was the author of the book "Sixty Years in Texas,"

published a number of years ago and constituting a valuable contribution to Texas history, particularly relating to Dallas and Dallas County. John Jackson married Caroline Perry, whose people came from Illinois to Dallas County in the year 1846.

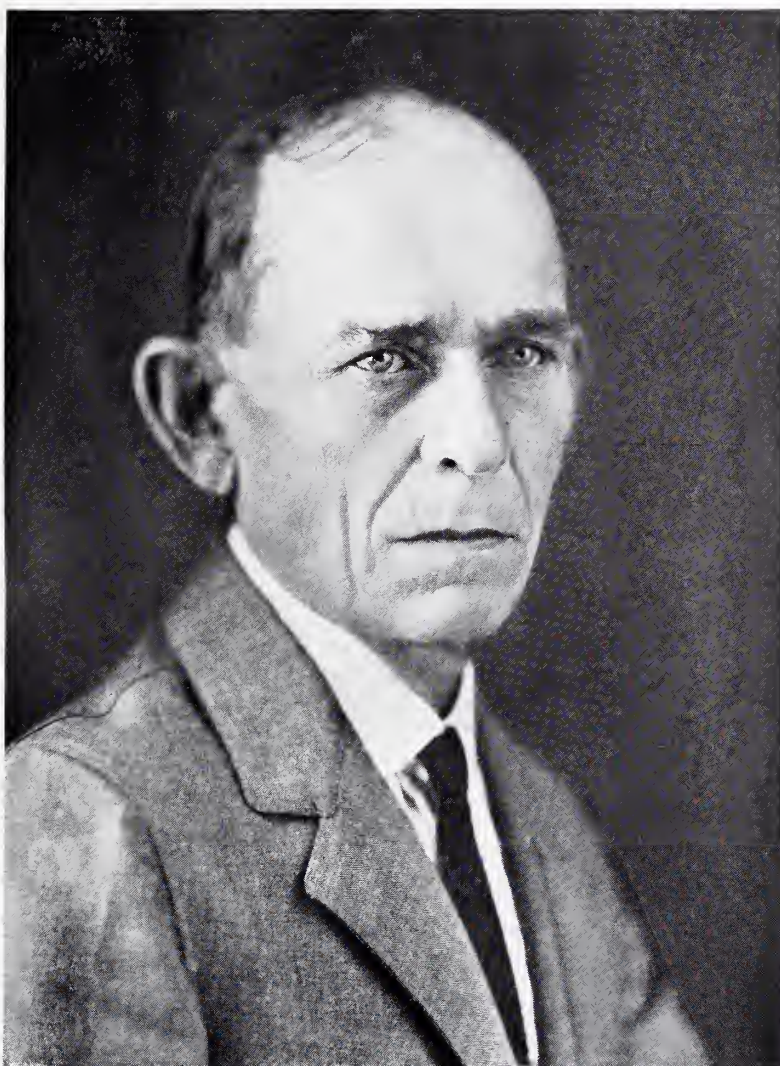
The old Jackson homestead in Dallas County was about two and a half miles Northeast of Carrollton, in one of the richest agricultural communities. John Perry Jackson grew up there, acquired a good business education, and his time and talents were applied to farming until 1906. Since that year his home has been in Wichita Falls, and for several years he was actively engaged in the mercantile business there.

He was first elected a county commissioner in 1912. By re-election in 1914 and 1916 he served six consecutive years. Those terms were marked by a highly progressive and constructive period in the county's affairs. While he was on the board the county courthouse was built, one of the finest county buildings in the state. The county also undertook and entered upon extensive plans for the improvement of the roads and the building of bridges. After an interval of two years Mr. Jackson was again elected commissioner, in 1920, representing Precinct No. 1, including Wichita Falls. His past experience in office, coupled with his skill and good judgment in business and his conservative attitude in all public affairs, make him a most valued member of the board, especially now when economy and prudence are necessary. Mr. Jackson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and is affiliated with the Order of Elks.

He married Miss Emma Torrian, a native of Louisiana. Their three children are: J. Lee Jackson, a business man of Dallas; Mrs. Bessie Jones, of Wichita Falls; and Miss Virginia, at home.

**ISAAC DANIEL INMON.** Achievements of a practical and substantial nature are credited to Isaac Daniel Inmon of Denton County, and perhaps the best of all has been the results of his work as a farm and ranch developer at his present attractive place eleven miles northwest of Krum.

Mr. Inmon was born in Giles County, Tennessee, January 9, 1851, a son of Isaac Inmon, who at the close of the Civil war accompanied the family to Denton County, Texas, and followed his trade as a carpenter at Pilot Point until his death in 1873. The Inmons have been prominent and well known in this sec-



*J. P. Jackson*





tion of Texas for more than half a century. A brother of Isaac D. Inmon is Joseph M. Inmon of Denton, whose career is also sketched in this publication.

Isaac Daniel Inmon was a child when his parents moved to southwestern Missouri and located at the town of Ozark in Christian County. He acquired his early education there and was still only fourteen years of age when the family came to Texas. His people were not wealthy, and as soon as possible it devolved upon him to do for himself and he has absorbed most of his practical education without the aid of schools.

His brother and brother-in-law were blacksmiths at Pilot Point, and Isaac D. went to work in their shop at the age of fifteen and stayed there until he finished his trade. His father also did his carpenter work in the same shop. Mechanical ability is practically native to the Inmon family. After learning his trade I. D. Inmon went to Callahan County, Texas, and conducted a shop of his own for four years. He located there just before Christmas in 1889, and remained there four years. His next home was at Bloomfield in Cooke County, where he conducted a shop two years, and then bought a farm two miles west of the village. For two years he worked at his shop on the farm, and then gave his time and energies completely to the farm.

In November, 1913, Mr. Inmon moved to his present locality in Denton County, in the vicinity of Slidel. The land he bought was all pasture, and he and his family lived in tents until his first home could be built. The farm is a part of the Judge J. A. Carroll estate on the William Roebuck Survey. His residence and his barn mark some of the most generous and substantial improvements of the community. Two deep wells provide a copious supply of water for domestic and stock purposes. He has also constructed several miles of wire fencing and has brought almost three hundred acres under cultivation, chiefly to grain. His cattle are high grade Shorthorns, and he keeps a flock of Merino sheep partly to clean out the weeds from his pasture and also for the profit of their wool clip. Mr. Inmon has been working for himself more than half a century; and his material accumulations are represented by a ranch of more than eight hundred acres, regarded as one of the most desirable stock and general farms in Denton County.

While living in Cooke County he served as trustee of the Breedlove School District, where his children were chiefly educated. He

has no ambition in a political way. He supported the democratic party candidates for many years, casting his first vote for Horace Greeley in 1872, and the last for Grover Cleveland, but since then his allegiance has been with the Socialist party.

In the Bloomfield neighborhood of Cooke County Mr. Inmon on January 16, 1879, married Miss Malinda Montgomery. Her father, Jeff C. Montgomery, came from Missouri to Texas and married Ann Jones, daughter of Reason Jones, one of the earliest settlers in the Bloomfield locality, and a man of exceptional prominence, whose lifework has been sketched elsewhere. Jeff Montgomery served as a Confederate soldier, and after the war located near Bloomfield, on part of the Jones headright, where he lived out his life. He was the father of three sons and four daughters: Mrs. Inmon, who was born on the Jones headright in 1857; Fannie, wife of Isom Mikiel, living in Cooke County; Robert Montgomery, of Durant, Oklahoma; Edward, of Wichita Falls; Alonzo, a farmer in the Breedlove community; Lela, who died as Mrs. Earl Sipes; and Ada, wife of Emerson Parsons, living at Lois in Cooke County.

In their declining years Mr. and Mrs. Inmon have around and near them both children and grandchildren. Otis, their oldest child, a farmer near the homestead, married Phebe Bates and has a daughter, Lorene. Homer, also on the home farm, married Eva Walker, and their children are Ray, Ethel and Earnest. The next in age is Miss Ethel, at home. James C. Inmon, a farmer in the home community, married Jessie South and has a son, J. C., Jr.; Earl, the youngest, also active on the home ranch, married Myrtle Flowers and has a daughter, Nellie.

H. N. ROBERTSON, M. D. The active professional career of Dr. Robertson as a physician and surgeon covers a period of thirty years. He began practice at his native home in Kentucky when he was twenty-one years of age, but since 1912 has been the leading physician of the Ponder community in Denton County and has become a very enthusiastic and well satisfied Texan.

Dr. Robertson was born near Calvert City, Marshall County, Kentucky, not far from Paducah, January 1, 1870. His grandfather, Thomas Robertson, came out of Virginia in pioneer times and developed a farm in western Kentucky. Thomas Marion Robertson, father of Dr. Robertson, was born near Smithland,

Livingston County, Kentucky, in 1831, being one of a number of children. He was of a southern family and a southern sympathizer during the war, though not in the army. As a young man he established his home near Calvert City and was a successful farmer in that community until his death in 1902, at the age of seventy-two. His wife was Sallie Birdwell, daughter of Anthony Birdwell, a farmer in the same locality. She died when about thirty-five years of age, leaving two children, Dr. Robertson and Maggie, who died at Calvert City in 1901 as Mrs. John M. Howard.

Dr. Robertson grew up on a farm, attending the country schools of Marshall County. At the age of eighteen he entered the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville and graduated in 1891, and at once began practice among his old neighbors at Calvert City. His professional career there continued for eighteen years except for advanced work he did in the Kentucky School of Medicine, and he was a member of the County and State Medical Society. Following another post graduate course in 1908 at the University of Louisville Dr. Robertson left Kentucky and in the fall of 1908 settled at Haskell, Texas. He practiced there until the fall of 1912, when he joined the medical fraternity of Denton County and began practice at Ponder. He is local surgeon for the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway Company and a member of the County, State and American Medical Associations. He was instrumental in establishing a drug business at Ponder, subsequently bought the stock, and gave his personal attention to the management of the store until his son, James M. Robertson, was sufficiently trained to become proprietor.

Dr. Robertson was a volunteer in the Medical Reserve Corps during the late war, and gave the full extent of his influence and energies to the war campaigns in his locality. He was reared a democrat, and has cast his vote according to that faith. At Calvert City, Kentucky, he was made a Master Mason, took the Royal Arch degrees at Haskell, Texas, and was a past master of Doric Lodge of Sharp, Kentucky, and represented the Lodge in the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. He was initiated an Odd Fellow at Kentucky, and subsequently took the encampment degrees at Haskell, Texas.

In 1893, in Marshall County, Kentucky, Dr. Robertson married Florence Lee Barnes. She died six years later, survived by a son, James Marion, who after finishing his education en-

tered his father's drug business, and is now conducting a very prosperous business. In September, 1900, also in Marshall County, Dr. Robertson married Miss Ada English, daughter of William W. and Elizabeth (Harper) English. Her people were among the pioneers of western Kentucky. Mrs. Robertson was well educated in the public schools and was the second of the three children of her parents, her brother, Walter English, being a resident of Jackson, Michigan, and her younger sister is Mrs. Maud Howard.

B. LAFAYETTE SPENCER, president of the First National Bank of Lewisville, earned his early reputation in business affairs in north Texas at Fort Worth, where his abilities contributed to the upbuilding of two of the great wholesale grocery houses of that city. He went to Fort Worth when that was the only business town of importance in all north-west Texas. For the past twenty years and more he has been a resident of Lewisville in Denton County, and a leader in the financial life of the city and also a contributor to its other business activities.

Mr. Spencer was born on a farm a few miles south of Lynchburg, Tennessee, April 4, 1859. He finished his education in a little academy not far from his home. His father was a distiller and sawmill owner. Lafayette Spencer as a youth learned the mechanism of a still and the methods of making rectified spirits. Otherwise he had little business experience when he left home to come to Texas. His qualifications came to him by the burning in process with the business branding iron. His older brother, J. W. Spencer, who preceded him to Texas, located at Fort Worth, where for many years he has been a successful merchant and able financier. His encouraging progress in the pioneer town was the example which stimulated Lafayette Spencer to join him in that community.

He reached Fort Worth in July, 1882. He immediately entered the service of his brother's firm, Spencer & Taylor, "the green grocery men" at 314 Main street. This firm was succeeded by Spencer & Tucker, and that by the Fort Worth Grocery Company. Lafayette Spencer was a charter member of this firm and was secretary of the company when the business was acquired by the Waples-Platter Grocery Company. He continued with this widely known organization for two years as credit man. He then helped organize and became a charter member of the Carter-Battle







*DM Perkins*

Grocery Company, subsequently the Carter Grocery Company, and continued with the growing fortunes of that house until 1899, when he resigned to become a banker.

At that date Mr. Spencer moved to Lewisville, and with E. L. Berry opened the private bank known as the Citizens Bank. In 1904 they chartered the First National Bank, and Mr. Spencer has been president of that institution from the beginning. It was chartered with a capital of \$25,000 dollars, and its capital and surplus are now \$75,000 dollars. The vice presidents are E. L. Berry and J. H. Donald, while M. H. Milliken is cashier and Charles G. Thomas, assistant cashier. The directors are M. H. Milliken, J. H. Donald, W. D. Milliken, Charles G. Thomas, P. L. Jacobsen, B. L. Spencer and E. L. Berry.

A man of public spirited energy, Mr. Spencer has worked for and with other organizations representing the business progress of his community. He organized the Lewisville Cotton Oil Company and the Raiza Milling Company, being secretary-treasurer of the former and treasurer of the latter. He is also one of the stockholders of the Lewisville State Bank. He was largely responsible for the new bank home of the First National, erected in 1917. He built an attractive residence of his own at Lewisville in 1902 and another business house in 1920. He has contributed toward the construction of churches and other matters that depend upon public support. Mr. Spencer is not interested in politics but has been one of the trustees of the Lewisville schools. He is a Master Mason.

At Sherman, Texas, in December, 1888, Mr. Spencer married Miss Annie L. Fowler. She was born at Washington, D. C., but was reared at St. Louis, where her father was a business man. Her oldest sister is Mrs. A. H. Frederick, of Milwaukee. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer have one daughter, Helen, wife of P. L. Jacobsen, of Louisville.

MAJOR DUNCAN M. PERKINS, who shared in the distinguished record of the Thirty-sixth Division in France, is almost a native of that region of North Texas along the Red River, and is one of the older residents of Wichita Falls, knowing that city when it was a modern country town more than twenty years ago. He has had an active business career and is especially prominent in military affairs, being a veteran of the Spanish-American war as well as of the World war.

He was born in Ashley County, Arkansas, in 1880, but in 1884, when he was four years of age, his parents, David and Sarah (McCann) Perkins, moved to North Texas. His father was a native of Mississippi, and lived only a few years in Arkansas. After coming to Texas in 1884 the family spent a brief time in Wichita Falls, but subsequently moved to Quanah.

Major Perkins has had his home in Wichita Falls since 1898. In that year, though only eighteen years of age, he helped raise a company of volunteers for service in the Spanish-American war. He was elected captain, the company being recruited from Wichita Falls and Quanah. This organization became Company D of the First United States Volunteer Infantry of Texas. Following the muster out of the volunteers he continued to be actively associated with the old National Guard of Texas as an officer, and as such was in command of a company that did duty at Galveston following the great storm of 1900.

Soon after the beginning of the war with Germany he volunteered for the National Army and was instrumental in raising two companies, Companies F and G at Wichita Falls. He went to the training camp at Camp Bowie with the rank of captain, and was in service there from the summer of 1917 until the latter part of June, 1918. Then with his company and regiment, the One Hundred and Forty-sixth, as part of the Thirty-sixth Division, he went to France. He landed on French soil about the first of July and almost immediately went into service in the great offensive beginning at that time. The Thirty-sixth Division bore the brunt of some of the hardest fighting in the great battle of the Argonne, and Major Perkins was on front line duty in that battle for twenty-nine continuous days. No other battle in the World war means so much to the community of Wichita Falls, since 115 men who went out from the city and vicinity were lost during that fighting. In that battle Major Perkins was in command of the division ammunition train on the front lines. He received the decoration of the Croix de Guerre.

After having been abroad a year Major Perkins returned to America in July, 1919, and shortly before being mustered out was promoted to the rank of major. He then resumed business at Wichita Falls, in general insurance and real estate, and is individually owner of some substantial property interests in the city. He is also a member of the

Chamber of Commerce and the Elks, and a popular member of other leading organizations of business men and citizens.

Mr. Perkins married Miss Myrtle Coffield, who was born and reared in Wichita Falls. Their four children are David M., Duncan, Myrtle Beth and Corrinne.

MELL PICKENS, of Vernon, a building contractor whose interests cover a large section of northern Texas, represents the third generation of a family that has been identified with Texas from the very earliest times, and the remarkable energy and initiative Mr. Pickens puts into his business seems reminiscent of the pioneer spirit exemplified both by his father and grandfather.

William Pickens, his grandfather was a native of Boonville Missouri. A few years after Stephen F. Austin had planted his first American colony in southern Texas, William M. Pickens came to this Mexican region and found a home in northeastern Texas. For a time he sojourned in what is now Dallas County, which then had scarcely a white inhabitant but later moved to Black Jack in Hopkins County. From the State of Missouri he had transported by wagon and ox-team equipment for a grist mill, including the old-fashioned millstones. This equipment he set up at Black Jack, and it was one of the first, if not the first, grist mills in northeastern Texas. William M. Pickens was a typical pioneer of the best type, sturdy, honest, and by enterprise fitted for leadership in every community where he lived. He was enrolled as a soldier during the Texas war for independence, in 1835-36, and an incident which occurred at that time will serve to give an idea of the courage and resource of this hardy old settler. Just before "The Siege of the Alamo" Mr. Pickens had been granted a furlough, and returned to the Alamo the morning following the massacre. He was promptly seized by the Mexicans, who lariatied him with a grass rope. Mr. Pickens, however, proved a hard prisoner to keep, for he pulled the rope loose from his captors hands, tearing the skin and flesh from their palms while so doing, made good his escape, walked to San Antonio, where he procured a horse, and then rode to his home in northeastern Texas, where he lived to the age of ninety-four years, his only illness being his final one. He was married at the age of eighteen years. William M. Pickens assisted in the organization of the first Masonic lodge in

northeastern Texas, and later became a thirty-third degree Mason.

J. H. Pickens, the father of Mell Pickens, was born in Upshur County, Texas. As a young man he became a carpenter, and built, owned and operated the first cotton gin in Delta County, the power for which was supplied by oxen. Later he was engaged in the hardware and grocery business at Cooper, Texas, a community in which he owned considerable property, but eventually disposed of his interests there and moved to Vernon. He married Louise Baker, and their son, Mell Pickens, was born in Delta County, Texas in 1873.

Mell Pickens grew up in his native county and finished his education at Paris, Texas, under W. L. Rountree and M. J. Mayo, the latter of whom subsequently became head of the East Texas Normal College at Commerce. From his father Mr. Pickens learned the carpenter's trade and after several years as a journeyman turned his skill to account as a contractor and builder, a line in which he has erected structures over many north Texas counties. For a number of years past his home has been at Vernon in Wilbarger County, and the building up of that rich and prosperous community has found him an important factor in numerous ways. In connection with his business activities he has erected a number of business and residential structures in the city. For several years he had charge of the entire building program on the ranch properties of W. T. Waggoner in northwest Texas. He built four large ranch homes for Mr. Waggoner and a number of other buildings. Mr. Pickens is individual owner of nearly twenty buildings at Vernon, the greater number of which are residences.

In recent years he has developed his building organization largely for performing the special service of constructing theatres and moving picture houses. During the early months of 1921 his business headquarters were at Electra, from which point he has handled a number of large contracts. He built the Grand Theatre at Electra at a cost of \$121,000, remodeled the Crown Theatre, built the garage and automobile warehouse of Prince Brothers, and also erected a new bank building and a number of residences. Mr. Pickens is a very active man and has worked as hard and faithfully as any of his employees. He believes in and practices the policy of "business as usual," and keeps his organization at work



in slow times as well as in periods of prosperity.

Mr. Pickens married Miss Ruth Glover, daughter of Capt. William Glover, of Lamar County, Texas, her father having been a captain in the Confederate army during the war between the states. She is also a sister of Hon. Robert L. Glover, of Oklahoma, who served several terms in the Legislature of that state and who also made a close race for Congress. Mr. and Mrs. Pickens are the parents of three children: Melba Ruth, Paul and Louise.

LEE SWAFFORD. The name Swafford applies to a substantial family numerously represented in the affairs of northern Texas during the past forty years. One of them is Lee Swafford, who with his brother Tom has been prominently identified with the Ponder community of Denton County for thirty years.

He was born in Bledsoe County, Tennessee, September 16, 1850, a son of Thomas and Mary (Lee) Swafford. His mother was a daughter of Burrell Lee, of eastern Tennessee. Thomas Swafford served in the Home Guard of the Confederate Army during the war between the states, and soon after the close of the war moved to Marshall County, Tennessee, where he continued farming until he removed to Texas. He died at the age of eighty-one, having survived his wife five months. She was seventy-one when she died. Their children were: Mrs. Nannie Green, who died in Marshall County, Tennessee; Emeline, of Boyd, Texas, widow of W. A. Smith; Nase, who died unmarried at Springtown, Texas; Eliza, wife of Frank Jones, living near Boyd; Burrell, who died unmarried in Wise County; Lee, who was fourth in age among the children; Thomas, his partner in business and farming for forty years; Isaac E., who died at Denton, married Alleen Anderson and was survived by three children; Robert E., of Boyd; Mary, who was the wife of William Francisco, died in August, 1921, and at her death was survived by three children.

Lee Swafford, who has never married and for many years has lived with his brother Thomas, was educated in the public schools of Bledsoe County, Tennessee, before the war. He has vivid recollections of many scenes of war times, especially when the Federals carried off the family stock and food supplies.

He was a young man of twenty-six when he made his first visit to Texas. He left Marshall

County, Tennessee, and on New Year's morning of 1876 ended his journey at Weatherford in Parker County. He brought as his capital only a knowledge of how to work, and soon hired out as a farm hand at fifteen dollars a month at old Springtown. He was there and in Ellis County, for a month, then went back to Tennessee, after three months returned to Texas, was a hired man for two months, when homesickness again overtook him and he spent six months recuperating in Tennessee. His third arrival in Texas was the beginning of his permanent citizenship in the Lone Star State. This was in 1878, and this time he was accompanied by other members of the family. He drove his father's team from Tennessee to Wise County, his father establishing a home fifteen miles south of Decatur. His father finished his life on a farm in that county. For six years Lee Swafford busied himself with the tasks of farming. He and his brother Tom then formed a partnership and invested their capital in an outfit for the drilling of water wells. For sixteen years they did an extensive business over the counties of Wise, Denton and Parker, and were among the first to drill deep water wells in that section of the state. They have drilled a well every month of their operation, and brought in approximately 200 sources of water supply for ranch and home. When they gave up this profitable business the brothers began farming near Ponder and their enterprise has been reflected in that community for thirty years. Their first purchases of land were made at twelve dollars an acre, and the process of accumulation continued until land reached seventy-five dollars an acre. Much of it was brought under cultivation, and they also erected buildings or improved those on the land, and their joint holdings of 1,000 acres now contain three sets of modern improvements. For the most part their profit has come from grain farming. The past thirty years has registered only one total failure, but offsetting this have been a number of record crops. In matters of prices they have sold wheat from fifty cents to two dollars and a half a bushel and oats from thirty cents to a dollar a bushel. When every other crop failed they planted corn, and the Swafford boys are credited with some of the remarkable yields of this cereal in Denton County. Their method has been to prepare the ground well before planting, but their enterprise has never led to any discovery that would destroy or interfere with the raids of the greenbugs.

The Swaffords as a family have been staunch supporters of the democratic party, though Lee Swafford in 1920 supported the republican candidate for president.

Thomas Swafford married Daisy Alston in Wise County, Texas. They have six children: Marvin, in the garage business at Ponder, married Myrtle Thomason and has five children, named Hugh, Robert, Mary Lou, T. W. and Marvin; Ray, with his father on the farm; Era, who is the wife of Earl Wakefield, of Ponder, and has a daughter, Frankie; and the three younger daughters are Kate, Willie May and Grace.

ROBERT M. EVERETT, of Hebron in Denton County, has spent half a century in Texas, those being the years of early youth, mature manhood and the period in which he has realized the fruits of prosperity. His career is somewhat in contrast with many of those who have been identified with the agricultural interests of this section, since he laid the basis of his success as a tenant farmer, though he was a land owner while working the land of others.

Mr. Everett represents an old family of Dallas County. His father, Zachariah J. Everett, was a brick maker by trade, an occupation he followed in southern Illinois. He brought his family all the way from Illinois to Texas in a wagon, starting from Carbondale\* and arriving at Dallas when it was an unincorporated town. He saw the great future of that city and told his son that it offered the best opportunity for the brick business of any town in the state. The nearest railroad point to Dallas when the Everetts settled on the old Nesbith farm, now included in the Dallas townsite, was Kosse. Had Zachariah Everett survived, his efforts would probably have built up an important business in Dallas. Death overtook him in his labors in April, 1870, leaving his widow and seven children, Robert M. being the youngest son. Robert Everett was then a schoolboy of ten years. In 1879 he accompanied his mother to Denton County, and he largely provided for her support the rest of her life. She died in March, 1903, when about seventy-eight years of age. Her children were: Margaret, wife of E. Low, of Vernon, Texas; Mollie, who died at Trinity Mills, Texas, wife of Robert Sears; James Wilson, of Dallas; Nannie, who died at Henrietta, Texas, wife of Frank Low; Mattie, widow of John Dudley, of McKinney; Robert McBride;

and Alice, widow of Tom Huntley and living near Crowell, Texas.

Robert M. Everett acquired little education in a schoolhouse, his training being of a practical nature; and gained by observation, reading and experience. He has been an active factor in farming and farm enterprise in the Hebron locality of Denton County since 1879. He rented land in that neighborhood for a few years, having no capital to buy land of his own. He subsequently moved to the Furneau land, and was a renter on that tract for sixteen years, and from his labors gained the capital which enabled him to buy 500 acres situated almost against the present townsite of Hebron. He continued his work on the Furneau place while he improved his own land and made it ready for occupation. Payments over a period of years gave him ownership of his present tract, which he bought at prices ranging from eighteen to twenty dollars an acre. He formally occupied it as a home in October, 1899, and on a hill overlooking the little village of Hebron and a wide scope of region he has carried on his labors since. He opened out nearly four hundred acres of tillable land, devoted to diversified farming, grain and cotton being equally important. He has so shifted and rotated his crops as to conserve the soil and get the best possible results. Mr. Everett in precept and practice is a staunch advocat<sup>e</sup> of thorough soil preparation, and that he believes is half the battle in successful agriculture. He has also exercised careful selection of seed. Notwithstanding these qualities of thorough agriculture he has recorded one absolute failure of his grain crop, the green bugs being responsible for that. This is an enemy which neither agricultural practice nor science has yet found means to combat. While his farm and home at Hebron constitute a valuable property, Mr. Everett has extended his investments to other lands and he owns another farm west of Hebron, where the same kind of agriculture is practiced as on the home place. One of his family lives there and cultivates the land.

With the building of the Frisco railroad through this region Mr. Everett donated land for a station on his farm, and around that station he has been a leader in bringing about commercial activities. In association with his partner, J. W. Sheppard, he erected three of the store buildings constituting the main business houses. At times he has been interested in merchandising himself. He was foremost







*Geo Gordon McBride*

in the move for a bank, is vice president of the Hebron State Bank and was one of its directors from the beginning.

Good schools and good educational advantages have been another object of Mr. Everett's worthy endeavor in this community. For twenty-two years he was a trustee of the little country schoolhouse known as the Griggs School. He helped improve its facilities until there is now a popular graded school with seven teachers holding session nine months of the year. He and his colleagues on the board built the brick school which stands above the town and near the Everett home and serves the district as its educational center.

He has been equally liberal in promoting the church and religious interests of the community. He became a member of the Baptist Church when he first married, and was with that congregation when it worshiped in a little frame house and was one of those most interested and gratified when in 1919 the congregation dedicated, at a cost of \$12,000, a brick building on the high ridge overlooking Hebron, a site that he donated. Fraternally Mr. Everett is affiliated with the Odd Fellows and Woodmen of the World.

Soon after his twentieth birthday Mr. Everett married Miss Dicy E. Adkins, a native of Tennessee and daughter of Elijah Adkins. Her father was a farmer in the Hebron locality, where he died in 1897, at the age of sixty-five. During the war between the states he was a Confederate soldier from Tennessee. The surviving children of his first marriage are: James, of Hamlin, Texas; Mrs. Everett, who was born in May, 1860; William G., of Seymour, Texas; Mary, wife of William Burks, of Dallas; Lon, of Electra, Texas; Lucy, wife of Dr. L. L. Dooley, of Hebron; and Alice, wife of Foster Hardcastle, of Oklahoma. The two deceased children were Joseph, who died at Seymour, Texas, and Robert, who died at Dallas.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett have reared and have seen six children go out into the world and give good accounts of themselves, and they have a total of thirteen grandchildren. Their oldest child, Roberta, is the wife of Hon. Charles G. Thomas, of Lewisville, present speaker of the House of Representatives of Texas; Aubrey, living at Dallas, married Nettie Bowser; Roy, a farmer near Hebron, married Lucy Collier; Marie is the wife of Rev. D. B. Allen, of Elgin, Texas; John B. is a merchant and farmer at Hebron and married Jennie McMurray; Fred, the youngest,

a farmer at the old homestead, married Edith Cox.

Mr. Everett is president and a director of the Farmers Gin Company and was largely instrumental in providing the facilities of that company for Hebron. He is a director of the Hebron Warehouse, and he staked off the ground for the first elevator in the town. For several years he was grain buyer for the company and also has been a cotton buyer in this locality.

GEORGE GORDON MCBRIDE. No other profession or calling has proven such a broad highway to public honors as that of the law, and it is a notable fact that this calling has given to the United States more distinguished statesmen than all of the others put together. There are several reasons for this, the first, of course, being that unless a man is possessed of more than average ability he is not likely to be attracted to a line of endeavor which demands so much. Another one is that by the time the aspirant has completed the long and arduous training necessary before he can be admitted to practice his natural faculties have been so developed and his sense of perception so sharpened that he is better fitted to handle the problems of public life than one who has not had such advantages. A third, and cogent reason, is that in the handling of the cases brought to him the intelligent lawyer gains such a knowledge of human nature and the motives which actuate mankind that it is not difficult for him to sway his associates and take the place of a leader among them. Go into any community the country over, no matter where it may be, and the leading men of it are certain to be those who are either practicing attorneys or men who at one time prepared themselves for the profession of the law. Especially is this condition of affairs found to be true in those sections of the country where boom periods have brought in a rush of outsiders, and a consequent frequency of land transfers with subsequent disputes with reference to titles and legal possession. With the discovery of oil in the Burkburnett district Wichita County gained a wonderful influx of settlers, and acquired such a variety of new problems of a legal nature that this region has needed the services of some of the most competent lawyers in the state to handle them and see that justice is done to all.

One of the brilliant young men who is finding at Burkburnett the field for the exercise

of his skill and wonderful capabilities is George Gordon McBride, who formerly served the city as attorney, whose rise has been phenomenal, and whose abilities are unquestioned. He was born at Greenville, Texas, in 1895, a son of Perry and Mary (Skinner) McBride, and grandson of John W. McBride, who sacrificed himself to an ideal and died while serving in the Confederate army during the war between the North and the South.

Perry McBride was also born at Greenville, Texas, and he was reared in the Lone Star State, becoming one of its eminent attorneys, and was engaged in an active practice up to the time of his demise, which occurred a few years ago. Early recognizing the importance of settling the controversies with reference to land and title matters, he specialized in this branch of his profession and became one of the experts of the state, traveling all over Texas. While he was oftentimes called into consultation in disputed cases, for his knowledge was admitted by everyone, his practice as a land-title lawyer was centered largely at Galveston, Beaumont, Houston and Sweetwater in Western Texas. His death was recognized as a distinct loss to the state and profession, but fortunately he has left behind him two sons to maintain the standards he had raised, and confer added prestige on the name, George Gordon and his brother, H. C. McBride, the latter a law graduate of Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, class of 1920, who has joined his brother at Burkburnett, the two forming a very strong legal combination. H. C. McBride is now serving as city attorney.

George G. McBride was reared in his native city in a home of comfort and intellectuality, and his tastes were moulded after the pattern of his honored father, in whose footsteps he elected to follow. He was given his collegiate training and legal education in Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1919. He also had the honor of winning the oratorical contest of the Philomathean Society, through which he received the degree of Bachelor of Oratory.

Immediately following his graduation Mr. McBride came to Burkburnett, the famous oil town of Wichita County, Texas, arriving here in the summer of 1919. His talents immediately won him recognition, and within a year he has built up a large and lucrative practice which embraces almost every phase of law practice in Texas. A young man of

enthusiasm with reference to civic duties, he accepted the burden of office and served as city attorney of Burkburnett, giving to his municipality the benefit of his training and natural aptitude for his profession. He resigned this office in May, 1921, to assume the private practice of law.

Mr. McBride is a born orator and a great trial lawyer, knowing how to impress his juries by the force of his argument, the clearness of his logic and the eloquence of his pleading. Taking all of his qualifications into consideration, it is small wonder that he has achieved such a wonderful success. He did not enter his professional training as do most pupils, for he had been reared in the atmosphere of the law from childhood and was accustomed to hear his father discuss various mooted questions of the law as other men do the everyday occurrences of life. He works at his cases for the love of his calling, and goes into court with the determination to win, and the conviction of his own powers and knowledge. Mr. McBride carries the same enthusiasm into his conduct of public affairs, and is very justly numbered among the live, active and public-spirited factors in this section of the state.

THOMAS DANIEL ROBINSON. On an eminence overlooking the Village of Ponder and commanding a view of the whole community is the country home of Thomas Daniel Robinson, one of the attractive features to the traveler along the Santa Fe Railroad and constituting one of the trio of rural residences making the Wakefield estate. Mr. Robinson has been a factor in the management and agricultural prosperity of this locality since 1900.

He was born in Monroe County, Tennessee, February 15, 1879, but since early boyhood his environment has been the agricultural district of Northern Texas. His grandfather was Henry Dotson Robinson, a Tennessean, who for several years was in the hotel and livery business at Madisonville, Tennessee, where he died. In his large family was James Tate Robinson, also a native of Monroe County, Tennessee. He married Lucy Donohoo, whose father was Capt. Henry Donohoo, a Confederate officer. James Tate Robinson acquired only a meager education and was too young to go into the war as a soldier. He brought his family to Texas in 1889, but died five years later. His widow is a resident of Denton. Their children are: Henry, of Denton; Glennie, wife of J. B. Farris, of Denton; Thomas Daniel; Charles, who was accidentally



killed; leaving a wife and three children in Denton County; Miss Fannie and Miss Blanche, both of Denton; Mattie, Mrs. Henry Rens, of Dallas; and Mollie, wife of Stanley Cowan, of Denton County.

Thomas Daniel Robinson after coming to Texas at the age of ten was reared in Denton County and attended school at the Brown School west of Denton, the Burk School south of Denton and the Cooper Creek School northeast of the county seat. While his family lived in the Cooper Creek locality he reached his majority and soon afterward he came to Ponder. For two years he was employed in the ginning and threshing operations of his brother-in-law, O. W. Myers, owner and operator of the Ponder gin.

In February, 1900, Mr. Robinson married Miss Clara Allie Wakefield. She is a daughter of Henry Franklin Wakefield, whose personality is so indelibly stamped upon the Ponder locality and who is now living retired at Mineral Wells. Mrs. Robinson was born at Wake-ton in Denton County, January 15, 1881. Her twin brother is Charles F. Wakefield, one of the prominent men of Ponder. Mrs. Robinson was liberally educated, finishing in the convent at Dallas.

After his marriage Mr. Robinson settled on a portion of the Wakefield estate, and has since been busy in the cultivation and improvement of five hundred and thirty acres of rich black soil owned by him and Mrs. Robinson in this fruitful prairie region. His chief enterprise as a farmer has been grain growing. Of wheat crops grown by him during the last twenty years he has had eighteen harvests, and his acreage yield has been as high as thirty bushels and as low as six. Prices have fluctuated in an equally wide range, as low as sixty-five cents a bushel and during the war period at two dollars and a half a bushel. In spite of the heavy expense of production Mr. Robinson realized better profit from the high price than from the crops harvested under pre-war conditions. His experience as a wheat grower has convinced him of the value of the Mediterranean seed in this soil and climate, though he also appreciates the value of the Fulcaster wheat.

Mr. Robinson is a practical farmer, using such methods as get the best results. A score of years' experience has taught him many of the secrets of both seed and soil. He comes of an agricultural family, his forefathers as far as the record goes having been sturdy and staunch rural people. The Robinsons as a

family have also been democrats, and Mr. Robinson has cast his vote that way since reaching his majority. He is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have a family of six children: Thelma, Velma, Travis, Maurine, Cowan and Bert. The daughter Thelma is the wife of Horace Gotcher, a farmer on the Robinson place.

EDMOND MCWILLIAM RUCKER has been a progressive and enterprising factor in the region about Krum in Denton County for over thirty years. As one of the men who have gained prosperity there and likewise contributed to the community prosperity his career is worthy of historical record, and his experience also reflects some phases of development in that locality.

Mr. Rucker is a native Texan, born near Paris in Lamar County, April 1, 1867. His ancestors were English, three Rucker brothers coming to America in Colonial times. One of them reared his family in the South. A descendant was Samuel B. Rucker, father of the Krum citizen. He was born in Mississippi, was reared an orphan in that state and in Alabama, and in 1858 came to Texas by wagon, settling eight miles south of Paris. For a time he was a stock farmer, but the greater part of his life was spent in the county seat. He invested in the cheap lands of that county and accumulated several hundred acres during his lifetime, much of it improved under his direction. He was a democrat and a member of the Baptist Church, and he died at Paris during the present century, having survived his wife, whose maiden name was Martha McGaughey, some four years. Their children were: Trennie, wife of J. A. Gose, of Paris; Mollie, who died in January, 1921, wife of H. A. Bland, who was prominent in Paris banking circles until his death; Luna, who died at San Antonio, where her husband, John H. Clark, was a leading attorney; Miss Emma, of Paris; Ida, wife of R. R. Turner, of Denton; S. Jack, who settled on the Red River in Lamar County and was assassinated in his own field, leaving a wife and four children; Edmond McW., of Krum; Oscar, of Paris; and Miss Gussie, a practicing physician in New York.

Edmond McWilliam Rucker acquired his early education at Paris and left that section of Northeastern Texas about the time he attained his majority, reaching Denton County in the fall of 1888. He settled on North

Hickory Creek, and with determination and energy entered upon his task of making a farm from the grass roots, and his business interests were solely those of an agriculturist until he moved into the village of Krum.

He was a bachelor when he came to Denton County, and he lived alone in a two-room box house two years, and after his marriage this humble home sheltered his wife and family for ten years. Along with other improvements that were the fruit of his labor his house expanded to meet the needs of its occupants, other buildings were erected from time to time, and his farm property now contains three sets of building improvements. He paid ten dollars an acre for his first quarter section, and successive purchases enlarged this to more than a section. In rounding out this domain he paid, in 1900, about twenty dollars an acre for land, then considered a high price. His enterprise is chiefly grain and stock raising. He passed through lean as well as prosperous years, but in a dozen years the greenbugs took his crop only once. In two other years complete failure confronted him. As a stock man he concentrated his interest in mules. There was a time in his experience when a pair of three-year olds sold with difficulty at a hundred and twenty-five dollars. Later the same grade sold for five hundred dollars a pair. The price of small mules was stimulated by the Boer war in Africa and by the Spanish-American war, so that altogether this industry when continued over a period of years was profitable to the man who conducted it with energy and good judgment.

Mr. Rucker has always been a citizen with the welfare of his community as well as his own household at heart. He has contributed something to every church in his part of the county, including those in Krum. When he moved to Krum he was made a member of the School Board, and was on the board when the new good schoolhouse was erected. He took stock when the second bank organized, the First State Bank, and when that was merged with the Continental Bank, resulting in the Farmers & Merchants Bank, he continued as a stockholder and director.

In politics he was reared a democrat, and has cast a ballot true to that allegiance at every national election, beginning with Mr. Cleveland in 1888. He was a delegate to the first convention to name delegates to the national convention when Senator Bailey and Cone Johnson were rivals, and then and since he has been a loyal supporter of Mr. Bailey. He

supported Governor Hogg against George Clark in 1892 for governor. At the primaries of 1920 he again supported Senator Bailey.

After coming to Denton County Mr. Rucker married Miss Mollie Batis, a native of Saline County, Missouri, who came to Texas when three years of age. Her father, C. Morgan Batis, was born in Augusta County, Virginia, in 1828. His father, Charles Batis, was a native of Ireland, and was one of the early sheriffs of Augusta County, where he married Miss Nutty, an English woman. Charles Morgan Batis married in 1850 Miss Susan Coffman, who was born in Augusta County, Virginia, November 13, 1828. About 1854 they started for Illinois, going partly by rail and partly by stage coach, and settled near Jacksonville, where Morgan Batis worked as a carpenter and then located on a farm. In 1870 he moved overland into Central Missouri and was a farmer in Saline County five years. Then, in 1875, he started for Texas, and reached his permanent settlement on Hickory Creek in Denton County in the spring of that year. He was one of the honored pioneers of this section and his memory is treasured as that of a useful and influential citizen. He hauled the lumber for the first home from Dallas and, being a carpenter, did much of the construction work. He also helped found a new school district in his neighborhood. C. Morgan Batis died at the age of eighty and of his children Mrs. Rucker is the youngest. Mr. and Mrs. Rucker have three children: Reuben B., Mae and Miss Bonnie. Reuben is a farmer in Wise County, and by his marriage to Reta Wilkerson has two children, Frances and Mary Alice. Mae is the wife of J. M. Barnett, a farmer west of Krum, and has a son, Ray.

H. F. LUBIN is one of Fort Worth's very successful merchants, and is also a progressive citizen in every sense of the word, deeply interested in causes of charity and philanthropy, and his liberality and public spirit are as much appreciated as the individual success he has gained during his residence in this city.

Mr. Lubin was born in Russia, March 15, 1882. In 1888 the family came to America and established a home in Massachusetts, where his parents spent the rest of their days. H. F. Lubin was the eighth in a family of eleven children, only two of whom are now living. He acquired his education in the public schools of Massachusetts, and at the age of thirteen







*Gebrüder*

was a boy worker in Massachusetts cotton mills. He thus earned his living until he was seventeen, when he came west to East St. Louis, Illinois, and for eight years was connected with mercantile houses in that section of the Mississippi Valley.

From East St. Louis Mr. Lubin came to Fort Worth, and for three years was clerk in a local clothing house. In 1916 he opened up Lubin's, the progressive men's store for clothing, hats and furnishings at 806 Main Street. He began modestly with a small capital, increased from month to month and year to year, and now has a splendid establishment with an annual business of a quarter of a million dollars. He has a large force of salesmen.

Mr. Lubin is a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, a member of the Kiwanis Club, Yacht Club, Salesmanship Club and a director in the Fort Worth Golf Club. He has been closely associated with charitable and other work of the Jewish Synagogue, and one expression of his humanitarian instincts was donating the camp buildings for the children's summer home known as Camp Ruth Lubin, under the auspices of the Fort Worth Welfare Association.

CAPTAIN ZEBULON VANCE NIXON. The 4,000,000 young men under arms at the time the armistice was signed were gathered from every walk of life and represented the very flower of young American manhood. The lawyer and the day laborer; the man who traced back through honorable ancestry to fore-fathers who helped to establish American Independence, and the one who knew not his own grandfather's name or place of birth, marched under the same flag and were animated by the same principles. No sacrifices were too great for those heroic young men, and the memory of their devotion and gallantry will live in the hearts of their fellow countrymen and the record of their deeds brighten the pages of the history of their own times. One of these veterans of the Great war, now actively engaged in the practice of law at Wichita Falls, left a well-established law practice to enter the service of his country, and rendered very effective service at Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas, and was discharged with the rank of captain, March 7, 1919.

Capt. Zeb V. Nixon was born in Gaudalupe County, Texas, in 1887, a son of Captain R. T. and Fannie (Andrews) Nixon, and

a member of the well-known Nixon family for whom the Town of Nixon, Texas, was named, and which, for a number of years was one of the most prominent ones in Southwest Texas, especially in that section embracing Gaudalupe, Gonzales and Caldwell counties. The late Capt. R. T. Nixon, father of Capt. Zeb V. Nixon, was born in the western part of North Carolina, and came to Texas in the late '50s, and with his brothers, John and J. K. Nixon, became a pioneer of the above named section. He bought large tracts of land in Gaudalupe County, and in later years was rated as one of the largest and most substantial planters and landowner in the southern part of that rich county. His home place, which the family still own, is about sixteen miles south of Seguin, the county seat, and not far distant from Luling, which is in Caldwell County. During the war between the sections he served as a captain in the Confederate army, enlisting from Texas. His wife was born at High Point, North Carolina. On his father's side Capt. Zeb V. Nixon was a kinsman of Gov. Zebulon Vance, for whom he is named.

After attending the public school at Luling Capt. Zeb V. Nixon entered Coronal Institute at San Marco, Texas, and then took four years of both law and academic work in the University of Texas, being graduated from the latter with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1912. In that same year he went to Kingsville, Texas, as assistant general attorney for the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico Railroad, which position he held for two years, and then embarked in a general law practice and served Kingsville as city attorney. Until May, 1917, he was occupied with his professional duties in that city, but then volunteered in the First Officers' Training School at Camp Funston, Leon Springs, Texas, where he received his commission as second lieutenant August 15th of that year. He was assigned to duty at Camp Travis, San Antonio, and attached to the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Depot Brigade, a part of the Ninetieth Division, and was engaged mainly in training recruits for a time, but was later made a member of the first general court martial at Camp Travis, and still later was made trial judge advocate for the camp, and promoted to the rank of captain, having been previously raised to that of first lieutenant. He remained on duty at Camp Travis until his discharge.

Within a few days following his severance of army obligations Captain Nixon came to

Wichita Falls and made arrangements to engage in a general practice of his profession, and has continued in it ever since with remarkable success. He is recognized as a lawyer of great talent and trained skill in his calling. In addition to his general private practice he is attorney for the American National Bank of Wichita Falls.

Captain Nixon was married to Miss Florence Anderson, of San Antonio, Texas. He belongs to the Wichita Chamber of Commerce.

JOHN W. YANCEY, M.D. A physician and surgeon who has long enjoyed an extensive practice at Fort Worth, Dr. Yancey has devoted much of his time to the educational and public side of his profession.

He was born in Tarrant County, Texas, January 19, 1878, a son of C. D. and Martha (DeLong) Yancey. His father, a native of Alabama, came to Texas as a young man, first locating on a farm near Mansfield. He afterwards moved to Young County, Texas, and is still living at Eliasville in that county. The mother died at the age of fifty years, leaving nine children, all of whom are living except the youngest son, who was killed in France during the World war.

Doctor Yancey, the fourth child and second son, grew up at Eliasville in Young County, attended the common schools there, also the high school, and as a young man started out to make his own way in the world. He paid all his expenses while getting a medical education. For three years he served as a non-commissioned officer in the Medical Corps with an army hospital at Washington and at Fort Robinson, Nebraska. He completed his course and was the honor graduate and valedictorian of the class of 1909 in the medical department of Fort Worth University. Since that year he has been in active practice at Fort Worth, his offices being in the Wheat Building. For two years he was an instructor in the Fort Worth Medical College. During the World war he helped train five classes of Red Cross nurses, and he had the satisfaction of seeing everyone in his training courses pass the examination. Doctor Yancey is a member of the County and State Medical Societies and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias.

FRED M. BOTTORFF. For a long number of years the name Bottorff has been prominently associated with distinction and success in the legal profession in Denton County, and from that county Fred M. Bottorff moved to Breck-

enridge a short time before that town became the center of one of the greatest oil booms in history. He is a busy lawyer of the new oil metropolis and has also been very successful in his ventures as an oil operator.

He was born at Denton in Denton County in 1886, son of J. T. and Hattie (Mayfield) Bottorff. The late J. T. Bottorff was a native of Smith County, Texas, and had a notable career during the many years he practiced law in Denton. He was county attorney and for a short time was on the district bench.

Fred M. Bottorff accepted and made the best possible use of opportunities to acquire a very liberal education. He attended the public schools of Denton, the North Texas State Normal at Denton, spent two years in the famous Bingham Military School at Asheville, North Carolina, and another two years in the academic and law departments of the Texas State University. He graduated with the LL.B. degree in the class of 1908, and at once took up practice with his father at Denton. Besides his work as a lawyer he served as county judge of Denton County four years, from 1914 to 1918.

Soon after retiring from this office, Judge Bottorff came to Breckenridge, in January, 1919, and opened a law office. With the sudden transformation of Breckenridge from a country town to a city of nearly ten thousand and the enormous production of wealth from the surrounding oil fields, Judge Bottorff soon found himself burdened with the cares of an immense law practice, and at the same time has been very successful in his personal ventures in oil, and has some valuable and profitable production. He is also a director of the Guaranty State Bank.

Mr. Bottorff is a member of the present Board of City Commissioners of Breckenridge, having been elected to that office in the spring of 1920. He is a member of the Masonic Order, Knights of Pythias, and of the Christian Church. By his marriage to Miss Luda Cunningham he has one son, Fred Tom Bottorff.

CHARLES E. MCPHERSON. The McPherson family has been one of established prominence in the Joshua community of Johnson County for half a century. They have been home makers, farm developers, friends and workers in behalf of education, and Charles E. McPherson has long been prominent in commercial affairs, not only with interest at Joshua but also as a commercial salesman



who travels a wide territory in this section of the state.

This branch of the McPherson family goes back to Jacob McPherson, who was one of four brothers who came out of Scotland, three of whom located in Virginia, while the fourth moved to the West. Jacob McPherson spent the rest of his life in Craig County, Virginia, where he reared a large family. His son, Adam McPherson, also spent his life in Craig County, and was a slave-holding planter. He married Miss Susan Ross, of an old Virginia family. Adam McPherson was a successful farmer and stockman, was represented in the official records of his county, and furnished four sons to the Confederate Army, three of whom served from the beginning to the end, and the other in the latter years of the war. Adam McPherson and wife had eight sons and two daughters. Those to grow up were Matthew, Thomas Benton, James R., Jacob M., William B., Paris, Lou, who married Dandridge Straley, a Confederate veteran and prominent citizen of Eggleston, Virginia, and Bettie, who became the wife of a well known educator, Penn Johnston. John Floyd and Robert Preston died in infancy.

The founder of the family in Johnson County is Thomas Benton McPherson, now living retired at Joshua. He was born in Craig County, Virginia, January 20, 1841, and was reared on his father's plantation, acquiring a rural school education. He left school to go into the Confederate Army in May, 1861, and served with Company C, 28th Virginia Infantry, under General Lee, in some of the hardest campaigns of the war, such as battle of Williamsburg, battle of Seven Pines, seven days battle at Richmond, Gettysburg and Fredericksburg. With the general impoverishment that followed the war Mr. McPherson sought opportunities in the new country of Texas and on the 28th day of December, 1867, reached Dallas. He soon afterward went to work on the farm of Col. T. C. Hawpe in Dallas County and in January, 1870, married the daughter of his employer, Miss Lizzie Hawpe. The next summer the young couple came out to Johnson County and bought a tract of new land in the cross timbers near old Lane Prairie. In December of that year they took possession of their purchase and ever since then Thomas B. McPherson has been a factor in the development of the community. He had been trained to the stock-raising feature of farming and that has been the chief source of his

enterprise as a farmer. He was one of the first settlers of Lane Prairie, there being only three others there when he came, J. E. Odom, W. F. Sims and A. M. Shuler, but has outlived all of them so far as Johnson County residence is concerned. Thomas B. McPherson has always been in advance of his profession as a breeder and improver of stock. He took a leading part in the establishment of a rural school, being one of the first members of the board of the Lane Prairie School, where Dr. S. Palmer Brooks, now president of Baylor University, received his first educational advantages. Thomas B. McPherson has conducted his politics as a real and sturdy democrat, though he has no public record beyond his work for the school district. Without taking membership in any church, he has been a church-goer and a contributor to religious causes, and Mrs. McPherson has spent her life largely in the Methodist denomination.

Miss Elizabeth Hawpe, wife of Thomas B. McPherson, was born in Dallas County in 1851. Her father, Col. Trezevant C. Hawpe, moved to Dallas in 1845 from Boydsville, Kentucky, and was therefore one of the real pioneers of Dallas County. The first child of Thomas B. McPherson is Charles Edward. Henry, the second, died in infancy. Walter Adam is a farmer at McAdoo, Texas. Louella is the wife of T. B. Toler of Randlett, Oklahoma. Mollie married J. T. Officer of Long Beach, California. Frank E. lives at Dawson, Texas. Fannie is Mrs. Ben L. McGee of Fort Worth; Carrie is the wife of C. E. Lawrence of Kansas City, Kansas. Oliver B., the youngest, is a deputy internal revenue collector at Tyler, Texas.

Charles E. McPherson was born at Dallas, November 2, 1870, and only a few weeks later his parents came out to take possession of their lands in Johnson County. Some years later he entered the old Lane Prairie school when Rev. S. E. Brooks was its teacher. He was a schoolmate of Dr. S. Palmer Brooks and later attended Joshua High School and finished his education in the Dallas Business College.

Soon after leaving school Mr. McPherson became first deputy postmaster of Joshua and served fourteen months under Postmaster Campbell. After that he was a local merchant until 1897, and in the fall of 1898 entered the drug business. In the spring of 1904 he sold his local store and then went into the service of Wadsworth-Cameron Company,

wholesale druggists at Fort Worth. The plant of this company was burned March 30, 1906, and the business was taken over by the Texas Drug Company of Dallas, Mr. McPherson remaining in the employ of the Dallas house. For seventeen years he has covered practically the same territory, and is the oldest drug man calling on the retail trade in this part of Texas. He is financially interested in the Texas Drug Company.

Mr. McPherson grew up on the farm and has always had a keen interest in farming affairs and owns interests in agricultural lines in Johnson County and also in Oklahoma. He was one of the organizers and is a director of the Home National Bank of Cleburne. For twenty years he has conducted a local fire insurance agency at Joshua. At the time of his marriage he built a comfortable home in Joshua, and has lived there since 1894. Mr. McPherson cast his first ballot in 1892, supporting James S. Hogg for governor and Grover Cleveland for president. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Woodmen of the World and since early manhood has been a Baptist, which is the church of Mrs. McPherson.

At Brownwood, Texas, February 21, 1894, Mr. McPherson married Miss Rena M. Anderson. Her father, Col. A. B. Anderson, was a Confederate soldier with an Arkansas regiment, rising to the rank of colonel, and after the war came to Johnson County, Texas, lived for some years in Brown County, and spent his last days at Lane Prairie. Mrs. McPherson is the youngest daughter of her father's large family.

HUGH M. LARKUM as a youth entered the railroad business, and was regarded as an expert on tariffs and traffic management when he left the service to answer a larger call in the oil refining and oil operating business.

Mr. Larkum, who is treasurer of the Sunshine State Oil & Refining Company at Wichita Falls, was born at Clarksville, Texas, in 1885, son of N. R. and Mary Ella (Sport) Larkum. His mother is deceased. His father, who was born at Plymouth, Massachusetts, came to Texas in the early '70s, when a young man, and for many years was one of the leading members of the Clarksville bar. He is now retired and living at Dallas.

Hugh M. Larkum was reared and educated at Clarksville, and as a youth took up railroading. For a time he was with the freight department of the Texas & Pacific Railway,

and subsequently with the Fort Worth & Denver City Railway. He has been a resident of Wichita Falls since 1908, when he entered the freight office of the Fort Worth & Denver Railway in that city. Subsequently he was promoted to chief clerk in the freight department, and held that position until he resigned.

In October, 1918, he became connected with the Sunshine State Oil & Refining Company as traffic manager, a position for which his previous experience thoroughly qualified him. He has since had an active part in the upbuilding of this remarkable industry, the value of whose property at Wichita Falls is over a million dollars. The company built at Wichita Falls one of the most modern refineries in the country, and also has a large number of oil tank cars for the shipment of refined oils throughout the country. The auxiliary company, the Sunshine State Pipe Line Company, owns a large network of pipe lines leading direct from the oil fields to the refinery.

Mr. Larkum is now treasurer of this great business and is also interested in oil production in Wichita County, being vice president of the Derden Oil Company, which holds valuable production acreage in the county. In 1907 Mr. Larkum married Miss Anna Funston.

JUDGE OSBORNE L. LOCKETT, a resident of Cleburne since 1906, has been a member of the bar of Northwest Texas since 1877, and is distinguished among other things for his valued service on the bench of the Eighteenth Judicial District.

He was born in Cole County, Missouri, February 19, 1849. His father, Thomas F. Lockett, was a native of Virginia, graduated from college at Richmond, that state, and devoted his civil life to the ministry of the Baptist Church and teaching. He was a Confederate soldier in General Price's army and before the war was over was detailed to take charge of the building of a factory to make army blankets at Old Washington, Texas. He came out of the army with the rank of major and then resumed his former profession. From Washington he removed to the vicinity of Waco, and several years later to Bosque County and died at Meridian in 1902. While in Missouri he had served as chaplain of the House of the Missouri Legislature, and as a young man was identified with the Whig party, but afterwards became a staunch democrat. He was always an advocate of temperance and prohibition. He was born in



*J. W. Zimmerman*





1826 and was seventy-six when he died. Rev. Mr. Lockett married Miss Sallie W. Dixon, who was born in North Carolina and was a child when her father, Thomas W. Dixon, moved to Missouri and settled in Cole County. Mrs. Lockett died while visiting a daughter in San Diego, California, and is buried there. Her children were: Judge O. L., of Cleburne; William H., a lawyer, who died at Abilene, Texas; Mollie K., who married F. W. Carter of San Diego, California; Thomas B. of Fort Worth; and Lee D., who lives at Happy in Potter County, Texas.

Osborne L. Lockett spent the first fourteen years of his life at Missouri's capital city, Jefferson City, where he acquired a common school education. He left there with his mother, who went South under a flag of truce to join her husband in Old Washington, Texas. They went down the Mississippi River to Natchez, across to Black River and thence to Marshall, Texas, where, after a few weeks, they continued their journey to Old Washington. Osborne L. Lockett finished his education in Baylor University at Waco, where he was graduated in 1874. While teaching school he read law at Meridian and was admitted to the bar before Judge Prendergast, the examining committee being Judge L. C. Alexander, Colonel Anderson, of Waco, and L. H. Coon of Meridian. His first case was assisting in the prosecution of two men tried for the murder of a prisoner in their custody. The result of the trial was their condemnation to the gallows but while appeal to a higher court was pending they broke jail and were never captured. Shortly afterward Judge Lockett entered the Law School of the University of Virginia, where he pursued his courses though he did not graduate. On leaving law school he located at Meridian and took a prominent part in the many celebrated trials in Bosque County. He appeared both for the prosecution and the defense in a number of noted criminal cases and also in lawsuits that settled land titles which had been in dispute because of defective methods of transfer and recording titles. His ability before the Court brought him such prestige that he was regarded as exceptionally well qualified for the Bench. He and his brother, William H., for some years had been unconsciously leaders of their party in Bosque County and their influence and judgment were usually accepted as final in political matters. Judge Lockett entered the campaign for the district judgeship against formidable com-

petition, each of the three counties having a candidate. He was nominated in 1904, was elected as the successor of Judge Poindexter and took his seat on the bench in January, 1905. His judicial service covered a period of sixteen years, four full terms, closing in January, 1921.

Judge Lockett established his home at Cleburne in 1906 and since leaving the bench has resumed private practice as a member of the firm Lockett & Henry. His son J. O. is associated with him and also Heber Henry. Judge Lockett has ranching interests, both sheep and cattle, in Shackelford and Coke counties, and some investments at Breckenridge. For many years he has been deeply interested in church work and Sabbath school. He is a deacon in the Cleburne Baptist Church and has frequently been a delegate to Baptist associations.

In Bosque County April 21, 1880, Judge Lockett married Zora M. Cureton, who was born in Palo Pinto County, Texas, in June, 1861. Her father, Captain J. J. Cureton, was a captain of Rangers both before and after the Civil war, coming to Texas from Arkansas, and was also sheriff of Bosque County. Captain Cureton married Elizabeth Price, who died in Cleburne at the home of Judge Lockett. The oldest of the children of Judge and Mrs. Lockett is Maggie, wife of Dr. William P. Ball of Cleburne. The oldest son is Joseph Orby, who was born May 10, 1883, is a graduate of the University of Texas and has been in active practice as a lawyer since 1909. He has served as assistant county attorney and is the legal representative of all the railroads at Cleburne. Joseph O. Lockett married Jackie Fields, daughter of Captain William A. Fields, postmaster of Hillsboro, Texas. Judge Lockett's second son, Richard W., born in October, 1888, is a graduate of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, served as a second lieutenant in the 36th Division and from Fort Worth was transferred to Camp McArthur at Waco as drillmaster; he is now a resident of Breckenridge, Texas. William C. Lockett, the third son, was born in 1892, is a graduate electrical engineer from the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and went overseas as a second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery, serving with the artillery branch in the Argonne sector. He also lives at Breckenridge.

JAMES M. MOORE of Cleburne has been practicing law as a Texas attorney forty-five years and has been well known and prominent

both in eastern Texas and in Johnson County, where he has made his home since 1898.

Judge Moore was born at old Boston, Bowie County, July 14, 1854. His father, also a lawyer, was William Moore, a native of Charleston, South Carolina, where he was reared and liberally educated. He was admitted to the bar before he left South Carolina, also married there, and brought his family to Texas by the water route through New Orleans and up Red River to Shreveport, and thence by overland conveyance to Bowie County, where he settled in 1850. He was one of the able lawyers of the old town of Boston and continued in the practice of his profession there the rest of his active life. He entered the Confederate service in Col. Charles DeMorse's Regiment, the second year of the war, and was a private soldier in the Trans-Mississippi Department. He came home broken in health before the end of the struggle and this service hastened his death, which occurred in March, 1868, when he was about forty-five years of age. William Moore lived a righteous life, was deeply interested in Methodist Church affairs, and was also a profound law student and regarded as an able advocate. He was the principal attorney in the defense of Governor Runnels, charged with murder. They always remained close personal friends. Governor Runnels was an old bachelor, a man of real ability, but not a public speaker. When he made the campaign for governor against Gen. Sam Houston and defeated him, another distinguished Texan, Lewis T. Wigfall, accompanied him and bore the brunt of the speechmaking.

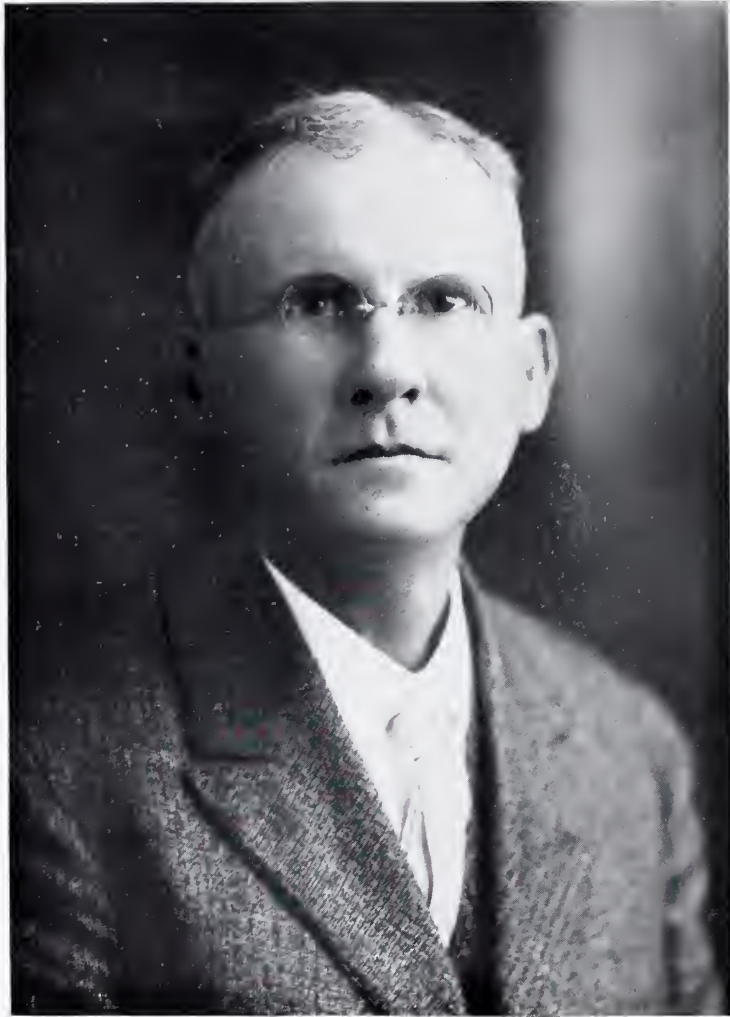
William Moore married Miss Jane McCright, of an old South Carolina family, born at Columbia. By her marriage to William Moore she was the mother of four children, three of whom grew up: William, who died at Jefferson, Texas, at the age of twenty-seven; James M., and Lula, wife of Gillette of Dallas. The second husband of Jane Moore was Maj. William E. Estes, a business man of Texarkana. He was a soldier in the Mexican war, serving under Jefferson Davis, remained a close friend of that Southern statesman all his life, and earned his title as major in the Confederate Army. He died in Texarkana in 1909, and after his death Mrs. Estes lived with her children and passed away in January, 1917, at the age of eighty-four.

James M. Moore was only thirteen years of age when his father died and two years later he left the old home and became a mer-

chant in Jefferson. He never attended school after completing his lessons under the schoolmaster Dr. John McLean at Paris, Texas. He continued clerking until he was nineteen when he began his preparation for a legal career in the office of Epperson & Maxey. The junior member of this firm was Judge Maxey, a former Federal District Judge, now living at Austin. Mr. Moore was admitted to the bar in 1876 at Jefferson before District Judge Reuben R. Gaines, subsequently chief justice of the Texas Supreme Court. For a time he practiced at Jefferson and in 1877 established himself at Daingerfield, where he was active in the law and politics until he removed to Cleburne. During the twenty-one years of his residence at Daingerfield Mr. Moore achieved more than a local reputation in his profession and in the public life of East Texas. He was elected florial representative for the counties of Morris, Titus and Red River to the Twenty-fourth Legislature. He was the only democrat sent by that region to the Legislature that year, all the other members being chosen as populists. He served in the House under Speaker Tom Smith of Hillsboro, and was appointed to Judiciary Committee No. 1, and was on the committees on Penitentiaries and Public Lands. Governor Culberson called the Twenty-fourth Legislature in special session in October, 1895, to prevent the Corbett-Fitzsimmons prize fight, and the required legislation was passed within two days after the legislators assembled. Among bills introduced by Mr. Moore was Bill No. 500, providing for a change in the method of bringing witnesses to court from various counties in the state by substituting the Federal practice in subpoenaing witnesses, a design to save much money to the state. The bill passed the House but failed in the Senate for lack of time. Governor Culberson at a subsequent session recommended this measure, and it was enacted and has since been a law. In the sale and leasing of the public lands of the state Mr. Moore contributed much to the debates on the subject. He was a member of the committee appointed by Speaker Smith, comprising one member from each congressional district, to redistrict the state for judicial purposes, the object being to reduce the number of district judges. Mr. Moore was in the Legislature and cast a ballot and helped elect Horace Chilton for the United States Senate. He and Senator Chilton were close friends and he was one of his most active supporters in the Legislature.







Sam Taylor

Since coming to Cleburne in 1898 Judge Moore's legal work has been no less conspicuous than it was in Texas. His colleagues called him to the bench to sit as judge pro tem of the Eighteenth Judicial District. He was himself a candidate for the bench in 1916, but lost the nomination. Judge Moore cast his first presidential vote for Samuel J. Tilden in 1876 and has attended nearly every state convention as a delegate since he reached his majority. He was a member of the Houston convention that endorsed the candidacy of Woodrow Wilson for president, and as the delegate from Johnson County presented the name of Hon. Cato Sells for national committeeman, a choice accepted by the convention. He was a spectator at the national convention of 1904 at St. Louis.

Judge Moore has earnestly worked in behalf of various movements instituted at Cleburne for giving that city its rightful place among the progressive communities of North Texas. He was chairman of the Citizens Committee which built the street railway some years ago and has been given the credit for being its chief promoter. He was president of the old Board of Trade, had a part in securing the Interurban Railway from Fort Worth, and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, successor to the old Board of Trade. He and Mrs. Moore are Methodists, and he was a trustee of the Main Street Church and has the honor of teaching the largest class in Sunday school, the Married Women's class.

At Daingerfield, Texas, February 4, 1880, Judge Moore married Miss Louella P. Cook, who was born in Morris County, Texas, daughter of George and Jane (Chambers) Cook. She was educated in one of the best schools in Texas at Daingerfield. The only child of Judge and Mrs. Moore is a son, born in 1895. He was educated in the Cleburne High School, and left the State University to enter the Officers' Training Camp at Camp Travis, was commissioned a second lieutenant, was promoted to first lieutenant while going overseas, and was in the engineering department of the American forces in France. He returned home in February, 1919, and spent another year in the University of Texas, and since then has been identified with the Traders State Bank of Cleburne. In the university he was a member of the baseball team and otherwise active in athletics.

MAX K. MAYER is one of Fort Worth's prominent lawyers and business men, and his

prestige has been steadily growing in his native city since he began the practice of law here more than twenty years ago. He is a member of the law firm of Wray & Mayer.

Mr. Mayer was born in Fort Worth July 11, 1877. The preceding year his parents, Joseph and Amanda (Kaufman) Mayer, had come to Texas from Indiana. His father died at the age of fifty-nine and his mother is still living. Max is the fifth among nine children, six of whom survive.

He acquired his early education in the Fort Worth public schools, and early decided upon the legal profession. He prepared for the law at the University of Texas, graduating in 1898 and being admitted to the bar at the same time he received his diploma. The same year he entered practice at Fort Worth, and for many years has been recognized for his skillful work in general civil and commercial law. In 1903 he formed a partnership with Judge A. J. Booty, but since 1910 the firm of Wray & Mayer has been in existence, the senior partner of which is John W. Wray. Mr. Mayer served as tax attorney of Tarrant County during one local administration. He is vice president of the Washer Brothers Clothing Store, one of the monumental mercantile establishments of Northern Texas.

In 1917 Mr. Mayer married Berenice Gaus, of an old Little Rock, Arkansas, family. They have two children, Max K., Jr., and Berenice. Mr. Mayer is a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, an Elk and a member of the Fort Worth Club.

SAM H. TAYLOR is a veteran of the typographical art, is active head of a successful printing business which he has built up at Fort Worth, the Sam H. Taylor Company, of which he is president, and as a printer has been closely associated with the development of the North Texas metropolis from about the time the first railroad train came in from the East.

Mr. Taylor was born at Rome in Smith County, Tennessee, March 2, 1867, son of Rev. W. Y. Taylor, who was a minister of the Christian Church and came to Fort Worth as pastor of the First Christian Church of the city in 1876. Later, in 1878, he moved to Weatherford, but continued his ministerial duties in other parts of the state until his death in 1901.

Sam H. Taylor, the second of three sons, has lived in Fort Worth since 1877. The first man who ever paid him a salary was Capt.



B. B. Paddock, editor of this history. He was employed by Captain Paddock on the old Fort Worth Democrat, and the two years he spent there about completed his apprenticeship as a printer. For two years he was also in the mail service, but subsequently worked on the Gazette, the old Fort Worth Mail, the Telegram, and in some capacity or another has served every newspaper of importance established at Fort Worth. Mr. Taylor in 1899 began a very modest business of his own as a commercial and job printer, and since then has developed a shop with all the modern facilities of the printing art, employing a large force of people and doing a commercial printing business fully in keeping with the size of the city. Mr. Taylor is one of the men who by personal recollection can recount the successive stages of Fort Worth's growth from the time the first chapter was written to the city as a railroad town.

In 1889 he married Miss Edith Attwell, daughter of L. H. Attwell, a well known business man and citizen of Fort Worth. Of their three children Sam H. Taylor, Jr., is now deceased. Their daughter, Celia, is the wife of Dr. F. G. Sheddan, one of the prominent physicians of Fort Worth. Doctor and Mrs. Sheddan have one son, Frank, Jr. The youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor is Dick Taylor.

Mr. Taylor is an Elk, Knight of Pythias and a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Glen Garden Club.

HENRY CALVIN GRESHAM has been one of the progressive citizens of Cleburne and Johnson County for forty odd years. He has been a merchant, banker, and has promoted a number of constructive measures in the advancement of town and country.

Mr. Gresham represents an old Virginia family, and was born on a plantation near the head of York River, thirty-five miles from Fredericksburg, King and Queen County, and forty miles east of Richmond, October 28, 1848. The plantation on which he spent his boyhood was worked by slaves, and he had only an incidental part in the manual toil there until after the war. His father, Sylvanus Gresham, was born in the same locality in 1822, and was almost eighty-nine when he died. He did not gain a liberal education, spent his young manhood as a brick mason, and after his marriage settled on a farm and was a planter the rest of his life. Though nearly forty years of age when the war came

on he entered the Confederate army and was discharged for disability in 1864. His son Todd served to the end of the struggle in General Mosby's command, one of the famous Confederate guerrillas, and came to Texas about eight years after his brother Henry and managed for this brother a little store at Glenrose where he died. Sylvanus Gresham married Susan Cauthorne, daughter of Amos Cauthorne of another old Virginia family. Her father was a wealthy planter. Susan was the third in a family of nine daughters and two sons. She survived her husband one year. Their children were: Todd, above mentioned; Henry Calvin; John Amos of Seattle, Washington; and Mollie, who died in Richmond, Virginia, unmarried.

Henry Calvin Gresham had limited school advantages before the war, and when that struggle was precipitated schools were practically discontinued in that section of Virginia. About the close of the war he attended a little country school taught by a woman and acknowledges that she gave him some of the best training he received from books. Too young to be a soldier he nevertheless gave his aid in proportion to his strength while the war was on, and after its close he earned much of the money to give him a further education. In the general poverty of the country following the war he had to consider himself and act like a man in years and responsibilities. Before reaching his majority he was earning his own way and managing his own affairs. He learned something of business working in a country store in his native locality, and after a time he went to Mississippi, securing better wages in a store there. The money he saved from this he spent in going back to Virginia to study arithmetic, a subject in which he was weak. He even borrowed some money to complete this phase of his education. His wage in Virginia was but twelve dollars and a half, while in Mississippi he was paid sixty dollars a month for similar work. From 1870 to 1874 he was in business as a clerk at Crystal Springs, Mississippi. Later he engaged in business at a little country place called Matapike, where he was associated with R. B. Hart in the firm of Hart & Company. His interest was small and the business as a whole was also small. He performed the inside while Mr. Hart had the outside duties. The firm handled and shipped wood brought in from the mountains and shipped on the Mattaponi River. This phase of the business was looked after by Mr. Hart while Mr. Gresham took

care of the sale of the goods and the accounts. The partnership continued about three years and Mr. Gresham accumulated a little capital in this way.

Selling his interest to his partner he started for Texas with less than four hundred dollars. Fifty dollars of this was expended on the journey. He made the trip by way of Richmond, thence to Wheeling, West Virginia, by boat from there to Cincinnati, and by train to Fort Worth, and was a passenger on the old Johnson stage to Cleburne where he arrived September 15, 1877, thus beginning a permanent residence that has continued now forty-four years. He went to Cleburne because the only man in Texas whom he knew was located there, J. S. Taylor, an old Cleburne merchant. The day after his arrival he was clerking in Mr. Taylor's store, and continued in his employ for nine years. On leaving he and two other clerks of Mr. Taylor, Nix and Baird, joined in establishing a business of their own in 1885, and the firm, Nix, Baird & Gresham and later Nix & Baird, continued in business until 1899. Mr. Gresham left this firm to spend a few years recovering his health much of the time in travel through new districts in Virginia and North Carolina. With restored health he returned to Texas and resumed business as a real estate operator, opening up additions in Cleburne and putting the property in the hands of a real estate firm who sold the lots. At the same time he was a stockholder in the Heron-Hodge Grocery Company. He continued his real estate operations until 1913 when the Home National Bank was organized with him as one of the original stockholders. He was the second president chosen to guide the affairs of the bank and was active in the management for three years, and has since been chairman of the board of directors.

As an influential and old time resident Cleburne owes Mr. Gresham its chief debt for the constructive efforts he has put forth in matters of improvement and upbuilding. He has provided the capital and enterprise for the building of many homes, and has thus afforded adequate facilities for the increasing population of the county seat. His interests and means have been liberally bestowed upon urban matters of the town and have been a genuine contribution to the substantial welfare. This has been in the nature of a public service, while formal politics and public office have had no attraction for him. Neither has he been a fraternity man, since his interests

are primarily those of the home and his own fireside. He is a member of the First Baptist Church and during the World war was a bond buyer and contributor to other patriotic causes.

At Cleburne, October 2, 1880, Mr. Gresham married Miss Ida Beverly, who was born at Anderson, South Carolina. Her father Rev. W. D. Beverly moved out of South Carolina to Marshall, Texas, later to Crockett and finally to Cleburne where he was pastor of the First Baptist Church. Again he answered a call to the Crockett pastorate, where Mrs. Gresham's mother whose maiden name was Mason, died. Later he moved to Austin, married again, and engaged in missionary work there. He died and is buried at the state capital. Mrs. Gresham was the third of her parents' children, and the only other survivor now is her brother Melvin of Shreveport, Louisiana.

To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Gresham four children were born. The only survivor is William Henry. The youngest child, Miss Ida Bewley, died at the age of twenty-three while finishing her course in vocal music at the New York Conservatory of Music. The son, William Henry, throughout his active career has been identified with title examining and abstract work, and is in the abstract business at Waurika, Oklahoma, owning the abstracts of title for Jefferson County, that state. He married Mabel Cobb and they have one daughter, Elizabeth.

DOUGLAS WADE. In the Rio Vista community of Johnson County no citizen is better known by reason of his half century of residence, by his honorable business activities and staunch citizenship than Douglas Wade.

Mr. Wade was born in Southern Texas in Fort Bend County, June 26, 1862, and comes of the old time planting and slave holding element of the South. His grandfather, William Wade, was a native of Mississippi and in 1837, the year after Texas achieved independence moved to the Republic, bringing his negroes, and opened up an extensive plantation in Fort Bend County where he owned a great body of land and cultivated it as one of the great plantations of the ante-bellum period. He is buried on his old home farm about midway between Fulshear and Brookshire. One of his old slaves now owns much of the old Wade land and is rated as one of the wealthiest colored men in Texas. William Wade had three wives and was the father of twenty-one children, Joseph Wade being one



of his first marriage. Among the children who grew up were: Mrs. Bolinger who died in Fort Bend County; James, who also died in that locality; Mrs. Amanda Pitts, who lived out her life in Fort Bend County; Tucker, who was a Confederate soldier but otherwise lived in Fort Bend County; Joseph O.; Alexander, who was all through the war as a Confederate soldier and died recently at Brookshire, Texas; Robert, who was also a youthful volunteer in the Southern army and lived out his life in Fort Bend County; Ruth, wife of Judge Wesley Parker of Fort Bend County, was the heroine of the Woodpecker element in the battle between the Woodpeckers and Jaybirds, South Texas feudists.

Joseph O. Wade was born in Mississippi in 1834 and was appointed administrator of the large estate of his father, duties that kept him from active service in the Civil war. However, he organized a company and was elected its captain. Prior to the war he had studied medicine in Louisville, Kentucky, and was a graduate physician. After the war he moved to Hill County and engaged in merchandising at old Dyer's Mill on the Brazos River. This business proving unprofitable he then moved to Parker County, where he invested heavily in the cheap land of that day and for a brief time practiced medicine. He died soon afterward. Doctor Wade married Miss Mary Harris, daughter of Lud William Harris of Alabama. Her mother was a member of the old Bates family of that state. Doctor Wade left three sons: Joseph F., Lud W. and Douglas, all farmers in Johnson County.

Douglas Wade was a child when his parents moved to Hill County and was still a boy when he came to Johnson County. He acquired a country school education and remained with his mother until his marriage. Then for a few months he lived in Palo Pinto County, the former home of his wife, after which he returned to Johnson County. He has lived here ever since except for three years while he was experimenting with agriculture in Briscoe County, where he was the first to break as much as ten acres of land, while Mrs. Wade was the fifth woman in that plains county. While there Mr. Wade established his home near Silverton before Briscoe County was formally organized. He supported the movement for organization and was one of the judges of election on the day the question was decided. He was both a stockman and farmer and the first year there the season was ideal and everything prospered. The next

two years no rain fell, the prairie burned up, all his cattle died in the winter, and he left the country and returned to Johnson County with all his accumulations swept away.

Mr. Wade then resumed his part in the affairs of the farm four miles west of Rio Vista, and there he continued active until he retired and moved his home into the village. While in the country he instituted and completed the improvements on a section of land. His first home was one of the typical dugouts then so common, built half in the ground and roped with boards, while the kitchen was practically all under ground and was covered with dirt. In this pioneer habitation Mr. Wade and family resided for some years. He developed a deep well windmill and had his section of land entirely fenced with cedar posts and wire. Mr. Wade had a part in the founding of the Guaranty State Bank of Rio Vista, and is its vice president.

He has always shown his willingness to carry his share of public duties in the community. He was for four years trustee of the village school and president of the board three years of that time. He is now in his eighth year as a justice of the peace and for three years was deputy to Sheriff J. J. Rogers. He is an old school democrat and a member of the Bailey-Poindexter wing of the party. For nine years he was manager of the telephone system of Rio Vista, owning a half interest in the plant. Most of his investment was lost during the big fire of 1914.

In the World war Mr. Wade was leader of one of the war saving stamps drives at Rio Vista, and took a helpful part in all the other patriotic campaigns. He is a past noble grand of the Rio Vista Lodge of Odd Fellows. is a member of the Masonic Order and for six years was council commander of the Woodmen of the World.

January 8, 1882, Mr. Wade married Miss Lela Austin. She was born near Glasgow, Kentucky, daughter of W. R. and Maggie (Holder) Austin. The Austin family moved to Texas about 1875, first locating near Sherman and then moving to the vicinity of Mineral Wells in Palo Pinto County. W. R. Austin developed the noted Austin wells in that watering place, and he operated them for a number of years. Mrs. Wade is one of ten children, seven daughters and three sons, nine of whom are still living. Mr. and Mrs. Wade had six children: Bonnie, wife of G. W. Schmidt of Albany, Oregon; Willie, wife of John Alford of Cleburne; Mary, Mrs. W. V. Chap-



man, of Brownfield, Texas; Bernice and Eunice, twins, the former dying as the wife of W. C. Landry and the latter is the wife of John Thoman of Cleburne; and Jody who is the wife of T. V. York of Lyon, Texas.

D. D. PITTS has been one of the most influential factors in the steady upbuilding of Grandview's commercial importance. His chief business has been cotton ginning, and it is claimed that more cotton had been ginned in his plant and under his supervision than can be credited to any other one man in the community. He has given the full force of his enterprise and influence to every undertaking calculated to make Grandview a better and larger town.

Mr. Pitts, whose first Christian name is Doctor, was born April 15, 1867, near the town of Cherry Creek, Mississippi. His father, Capt. Robert B. Pitts, was born in the same Mississippi locality. He belonged to a family of considerable wealth and influence, and acquired a college education before entering the Confederate army. He was for four years in the military service in Stonewall Jackson's command until the death of that great leader. He escaped wounds and capture, and after the war he resigned himself to the results and settled down to a career as a school teacher, farmer and stock raiser in Mississippi. In 1884 he moved to Texas and located on a farm near Cleburne, but had hardly made a beginning of his enterprise in this locality when death overtook him a few months later. In politics he always acted with the dominant party of the South. He was a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and never missed attending a lodge meeting while he was physically able. From young manhood until he left the state he was clerk of his Baptist church in Mississippi.

Captain Pitts married Miss Mattie Pegues, who was born in the same locality of Mississippi as her husband, daughter of Charles Pegues, an extensive land owner and farmer in Pontotoc County, where he died just before the war. Mrs. Pitts soon after her husband's death moved to Grandview, and died there in 1900 at the age of sixty. From Grandview her sons and daughters went out into life and established their names and their modest fame among men. Her children were: Rev. Charles, pastor of the North Cleburne Baptist Church; Doctor D.; Mrs. J. W. Ross of Grandview, who died in December, 1919; Mrs. Claude White, wife of the Johnson County auditor;

Oliver A., who died at Cleburne in 1917; Richard Edward, a loan and insurance man at Cleburne; Mark, who died unmarried at Grandview in 1910; Mrs. A. E. Kerr of Houston; and Mrs. J. A. Ingle of Cleburne.

Doctor D. Pitts was seventeen years of age when he came to Texas. His teacher in early life was his father, whose instruction amounted to a common school education. He lived with his mother until reaching his majority and then started his career as a merchant at Grandview. He and one other man remain as representatives of the mercantile life of the town some thirty-five years ago. He was for ten years a hardware and implement dealer, and left that to take up cotton ginning. His first plant at Grandview was a small two-stand gin propelled by a gasoline engine. It was successively replaced by a four-stand plant, then by an eight-stand plant, which was destroyed by fire in 1920, and in 1921 he erected a five-stand fireproof plant. He owns also an electric as well as a steam ginning plant. His ginning operations have been responsible for the ginning and wrapping of approximately 80,000 bales of cotton.

Hardly less prominent among his activities have been those of threshing. He began threshing grain with a "peanut machine" in 1915, and since then has extended his scale to wholesale operations, with four machines propelled by gas tractors. The annual amount threshed by these machines is approximately 50,000 bushels of grain.

Mr. Pitts installed the first water system in Grandview. He drilled the first soft water well in the city or in this part of the country and while the service was limited to his own needs at the beginning it was gradually extended and became a public utility and in 1903 he sold his plant and all its connections to the city of Grandview. For about ten years he also owned the light and ice plant of Grandview. All of this constitutes public service and besides he has held an official place on the City Council and Board of Education.

Mr. Pitts helped organize the First National Bank of Grandview and is now a director of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of the city. He responded promptly to all the demands of the Government at the time of the war, and carried his share of burden as buyer of Liberty Bonds. He was chairman of the Relief Committee in Grandview following the big fire of March, 1920. Mr. Pitts in politics is a clean-cut prohibitionist and has supported all the democratic presi-

dential nominees since voting for Mr. Cleveland in 1888. While a young man he began attending and working in the Baptist Church, and kept up that interest steadily for thirty years, but more recently has become a Methodist and is president of its board of stewards and board of trustees and superintendent of the Sabbath School.

At Grandview June 28, 1892, Mr. Pitts married Miss Robbie L. Wade. She was born in Johnson County, daughter of the well-known pioneer Col. John T. Wade. Mrs. Pitts died in April, 1920. Of her children Robert B. attended the officers' training school at San Antonio, was commissioned a lieutenant, and was detailed as an instructor. He is now in the garage business at Grandview and in 1916 married Miss Ruth Hill. The second child of Mr. Pitts is Ruth, wife of Jack Keitt of Hubbard, Texas; Hawthorne W. was in the students' army training corps during the war; D. D., Jr., died at the age of three; and the youngest is Derrell Dick.

**BRYANT WESLEY OWENS.** While his early progress was measured by what he was able to accomplish through his individual efforts, with the aid of capital B. W. Owens in the course of thirty years has become one of Texas' leading lumber merchants, and for many years has conducted an extensive business in that line at Fort Worth.

Mr. Owens was born in Monroe County, Alabama, March 11, 1863, son of Samuel and Martha (Jordan) Owens. His mother was born in Alabama, and is still living with her son in Fort Worth at the age of ninety. Samuel Owens was a native of Alabama, entered the Confederate army and died while the war was in progress and when his son B. W. Owens was a year old. B. W. Owens is the youngest of a family of six sons and two daughters.

In 1873, when he was ten years of age, his mother brought the family to Texas, and he grew up on a farm in Limestone County. While there he had some advantages in the country schools. At the age of twenty-one he left home and went to live with his brother, Rev. G. W. Owens, at Lancaster in Dallas County, and while there supplemented his school advantages. His first knowledge of the lumber business was gained at Lancaster under J. T. Elliott and G. W. Owens. He continued to sell lumber at Lancaster for fourteen years, and then removed his headquarters to Fort Worth, where his business has continued to

grow and expand. He is now proprietor of two yards, one at 2721 Lipscomb on the Santa Fe tracks and the other at 2000 Ellis Avenue. It is a business representing a large investment and requiring a large force of men in his employ.

Mr. Owens is one of the popular business men of Fort Worth and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner. In 1892 he married Cora Hammon, of Lancaster, Texas. The six children to survive her are George H., Bryant W., Jr., Shelby, Bessie May, Phil and Richard. In 1911 Mr. Owens married Mamie Trigg, of Amarillo, Texas. They have two children, William Howard and Mary Elizabeth.

**JUDGE EDWARD W. SMITH**, associate justice of the Court of Civil Appeals at San Antonio, began his career as a lawyer in western Texas, and is a member of one of the old and historic families of the state, one that has given several distinguished men to the bench and bar and public affairs.

Judge Smith was born and reared on a farm in Smith County, Texas, son of Edward W. and Jonnie (Robertson) Smith. His paternal grandfather, Aaron Stuart Smith, a native of South Carolina, was a pioneer of Smith County in eastern Texas, having located on a plantation there soon after Texas became an independent republic. Edward W. Smith, Sr., and six of his brothers were Confederate soldiers, and his own active career was that of a planter. He was also in politics and at one time represented Smith County in the Twenty-third Legislature.

Judge Smith's mother was the daughter of Col. John C. Robertson, who commanded a regiment in the war between the states and distinguished himself in law, serving as district judge for sixteen years and leaving a name and record still highly honored in eastern Texas. One of his sons was the late Judge Sawnie Robertson, who at the age of thirty-five gave up his career as a practicing lawyer to become a judge of the Supreme Court of Texas.

Judge Edward W. Smith was reared in the old Noonday community of Smith County, and was educated in the local schools there. While studying law he had an experience of several years in the newspaper business with the Tyler Dispatch and Tyler Telegram. Judge Smith was admitted to the bar at Tyler in 1900, but did not begin practice until 1905, when he removed to Colorado, Texas. In 1910 he moved





*B W Owens,*





to Sweetwater, and in 1914 located at San Antonio, where he still resides.

In November, 1920, Governor Hobby appointed him associate judge of the Court of Civil Appeals of Texas, which position he still holds.

Judge Smith married Miss Helen Kennedy, whose father, Judge William Kennedy, was for many years judge of the District Court at Colorado. Judge and Mrs. Smith have one son, Kennedy Smith, a student in the Terrill School at Dallas.

HENRY THOMAS WILKINSON one of the old and prominent families of Johnson County is that of Wilkinson, one of whom "Tom" Wilkinson has been one of the sturdy, forward looking and enterprising farmers in the Grandview community during the past half century, and no citizen is better esteemed for the integrity of his character, his wholesome influence and the work he has done and the results he has achieved.

He was born April 7, 1853, in Calhoun County, Mississippi. His father, Henry Wilkinson was born near Macon, Georgia, one of the eight children of Abner Wilkinson, a Georgia farmer. Henry Wilkinson as a youth had only the advantages of an old subscription school. After going to Mississippi he married Sarah Ann Weldon, who was born in Florida, daughter of S. O. Weldon who moved from Florida to Mississippi and spent his last years south of Pittsboro in Calhoun County. Henry Wilkinson on account of physical affliction could not serve in the Confederate army though he was called out and did field duty for seven days at the end of the struggle.

Not long after the war he and his family and others started from Calhoun County bound for Texas. The Wilkinson family traveled with two wagons, each drawn by two yoke of oxen. The journey continued for sixty-two days, crossing the Mississippi at Helena, traversing Arkansas, and reaching Texas in Titus County. In January, 1867, the Wilkinsons arrived in Johnson County, Tom Wilkinson then being a boy of fourteen. For the following season Henry Wilkinson rented land from W. J. Hurley, located about two miles below where his son now lives. After two years as a renter he settled on and began the improvement of his own land and continued farming there the rest of his life. He came to Texas somewhat better equipped financially than many of the pioneers. His cash capital was in the form of gold. He paid for

his land in cash, and it was his first intention to engage in the stock business. He purchased 400 head of cattle in Hood County without seeing the stock, but only twenty-one head were ever delivered to him. That misfortune doubtless deterred him from becoming a cattle man, and his efforts were rather directed to corn and cotton. He was a man of progressive principles, and helped in the upbuilding of the new country. He sent his children to school first in a little cabin schoolhouse and later in the public schools. He was a staunch member of the Missionary Baptist faith and helped erect the first church of that denomination at Grandview. He was only a voter in elections. Henry Wilkinson died May 26, 1879. His widow survived him until November, 1920. A brief record of their children is as follows: Virgil A. who lived in the old home community in Johnson County and left a family there; John Q. A., whose life was also spent in that community and who never married; Mary E., who married T. Y. Adams and is now deceased; Henry Thomas; Robert S. who died leaving children in Johnson County; Sarah T., wife of W. E. Stroble of Apache, Oklahoma; and Mahala Elizabeth who is the wife of B. F. Stone and lives at Fort Cobb, Oklahoma.

Henry Thomas Wilkinson attended a subscription school in Mississippi and had very little schooling after coming to Texas. The first school at attended in this state was known as the Rock Tank schoolhouse, a log house 14x16 feet, equipped with split logs for benches, a big fireplace in one end, two logs left out for windows, and a plank door at the other end. The plank door was frequently unhinged and used as a writing table. The teacher was a man of little learning but strong discipline and never spoiled the child by sparing the rod. In that school Mr. Wilkinson got as far as cancellation in arithmetic and gained the fundamentals of knowledge as presented in the blue back speller and McGuffey's reader. He never studied history or geography.

His home was with his parents until he was twenty-two, and when he married he and his bride rented for two years near the old home. They then bought forty acres included in their present magnificent country estate. Part of it was prairie and part of it timber, and no effort at agricultural production had ever been made on the land. The purchase price was four and a half dollars an acre. One of the proudest days of his life came when he had this

small tract paid for. On the land Mr. Wilkinson set up a box house 14x16 feet with a side room and gallery, and for many years he and his wife enjoyed this as their home. A new and more generous home was erected in 1887. Among other improvements there is a deep well and also a fine well of shallow water for house use.

As a farmer Mr. Wilkinson has raised grain crops, though cotton has been his mainstay. His individual experience reflects the wide range and fluctuations in prices paid for agricultural crops. In former years he hauled cotton to Dallas and sold it for four and a half cents a pound. During the recent war period some of his cotton staple sold for thirty-four cents a pound. Wheat prices have ranged from seventy cents to as high as two dollars and sixty-five cents a bushel. Most of the corn grown on his land has been used on the farm. Beginning with forty acres Mr. Wilkinson has increased his domain to almost eight hundred acres. In recent years, seeking some relief from the heavy responsibility of conducting such a large place he gave much of the land to his children who had helped him in the accumulation of so much property.

Mr. Wilkinson has been a factor in the organization of two banks, the Alvarado State Bank of which he is director, and the Home National Bank of Cleburne, in which he is a stockholder. For many years he owned and operated a gin at Conley. His home school district is No. 16, the Greenfield School, and in former years he served as a trustee of the old Greenbriar school. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church and helped build both of the Greenbriar and the Antioch churches, his membership being in the latter. In politics he merely votes his sentiments, and though a temperance man has disapproved prohibition. He was made a Mason at Alvarado in 1903 and is a member of the Lodge and Royal Arch Chapter.

May 21, 1876, Mr. Wilkinson married Mary Frances McCain, who was born in Alabama, daughter of DeWitt Clinton and Elizabeth (Walker) McCain, who came to Texas two years after the Wilkinsons and bought land from the same headright, so that the Wilkinsons and McCain children grew up together. Mrs. Wilkinson was born October 28, 1859. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson comprise five children and there are now a number of grandchildren. The oldest son, Henry Clinton, a farmer near his father, married Maggie Parker, who died survived by children named

Ida May, T. J., Zollie, Howard and Evelyn. The second of the family, Ada Myrtle, is the wife of J. S. Lowe, a farmer in the home community and their children are Clint, deceased; Suzie, who married Claude Allen; Marvin and H. T., Thomas S., while a farmer, is also interested in banking as bookkeeper of the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Grandview, and married Bessie Hopper, and has a daughter, Laura Frances. John Grady, a farmer at the old homestead, married Hallie Muckleroy, who died during the influenza epidemic. Stanley M., youngest of the family, is a farmer in the Greenbriar community; he married Ruth Goen and has a son, Stanley Mack.

JOHN A. HARMONSON, a resident of Justin, has been a lifelong resident of Denton County, and has played a successful part in the county's affairs and as a practical farmer and rancher and also in official work.

Harmonson is one of the oldest and most honored names in this section of Texas. It was established here when settlement was gaining a foothold in the northern counties. The founder of the family was Peter Harmonson, grandfather of John A. Peter Harmonson was born in Marion County, Indiana, about twelve miles north of Indianapolis. He acquired an education like that of most boys of the time in the Middle West, and in Indiana he was married. On leaving that state with his family he spent a time in Missouri, lived for several years in Arkansas, and on reaching Texas established himself near Lewisville, then a part of Fannin County. He helped organize the new county of Denton and his name is permanently recorded in the history of the county by reason of his appointment as the first sheriff. He served until the following election. At that time old Alton was the county seat. Prior to the Civil war Peter Harmonson sought active interests in the still newer and more frontier district of Young County, where he located a cattle ranch. He was living there during the war period and was captain of a company of volunteers for the protection of the region. His sons carried on ranching between Fort Belknap and Murray, and continued there and in Denton County, where their first holdings were located. In 1857 they located another property on Denton Creek, three miles north of old Elizabethtown, and this they regarded as their home while other members of the family continued ranching in Young and Archer







*H.C. Walker*

counties. Peter Harmonson spent his last years in Arlington, Texas, where he died and is buried, having survived his wife, who died and is buried at Elizabethtown. Among their children were Mrs. Missouri Cox, who died in Arkansas, where her husband was killed by bushwhackers during the war; Zerril Jackson; Mrs. Robinson; Mrs. Charlotte Howard of Arkansas; William P., who died in Colorado, his family being represented in Denton and Wise counties and also in Oklahoma.

Zerril Jackson Harmonson, father of John A. Harmonson, was born in Indiana March 3, 1822. His youthful years were spent with the family in frontier localities and consequently his opportunities for education were limited. After coming to Texas he married Miss Harper, who died without children. During the war between the states he was in the ranging service at Fort Murray and in that vicinity. Toward the close of the war he started with a party for New Mexico, but was overtaken before the completion of the journey and notified that the war was over. He then resumed his active connection with the cattle business. Prior to the war he had reached a position where he was one of the leading cattlemen in North and Northwest Texas, but his property was scattered and largely destroyed by the conditions prevailing during the war. For a number of years thereafter he farmed and ranched near old Elizabethtown, where he died December 1, 1891. His second wife was Miss Ruth Duncan, a native of Alabama, whose father was a Texas pioneer. She died in 1881, mother of the following children: William P. of Archer County; Peter C., who died near Justin, leaving a son, Sam J.; Zerril J. of Glenrose, Texas; Zenada, wife of W. C. Walker, living in the Rio Grande Valley near El Paso; and John A.

John A. Harmonson, youngest of his father's family, was born at old Elizabethtown February 20, 1876. He was reared in Denton County and after the death of his father his older brother Peter C. was appointed his guardian, and while on his brother's ranch he learned the cattle business. He attended the common schools and spent two years in college at Jacksboro and Weatherford. From school he entered business for himself on the home ranch, and ranching was his permanent business until recent years when he disposed of most of his property and now enjoys the comforts of a retired home at Justin.

Mr. Harmonson was reared a democrat and cast his first vote for Mr. Bryan. In a public way much of his interest has gone in the direction of better schools, and he was one of the Board of Education of Denton County with trustees Ball, Laney, Harpool and Jones. In 1912 he was appointed a county commissioner to succeed Jack Christal, serving out an unexpired term. S. H. Hoskins was then county judge and his fellow commissioners were Gary, Sellman and Sparks. The bond issue of the Lewisville district was a matter before the board. In the program of laying out new roads Mr. Harmonson was a leader in demanding wider roads, and refused to consider a petition for the ordinary thirty-foot road.

In Denton County in 1899 Mr. Harmonson married Miss Emma Hamlin, a native of Decatur County, Michigan, and daughter of Morris Hamlin. They are the parents of three sons, Louis H., Jack A. and Lloyd M.

HENRY CLAY WALKER. Fort Worth had two or three railroads built or in process of building when Henry Clay Walker added his citizenship to the community thirty-three years ago. However, Fort Worth was still largely a market town, a center of more wholesale trade than widely diversified industry and commerce. Mr. Walker helped build up the prestige of Fort Worth as a distributing center for agricultural machinery, and has been substantially allied with its growth and development ever since. He is now head of an important local industry of his own, the Walker Bread Company, a wholesale bakery constituting one of the largest plants of its kind in the Southwest.

He was born at Louisville, Kentucky, January 29, 1866, a son of William H. and Mary D. (Kaye) Walker. His mother was also born in Louisville, while his father was a Virginian. Mr. Walker was next to the youngest of the nine children that grew to mature years in his parents' home at Louisville. He was educated in his native city and was just about twenty-one years of age when he arrived at Fort Worth on November 29, 1887.

For eighteen consecutive years he was with B. F. Avery & Sons, plow manufacturers of Louisville, Kentucky, five years of which time he was connected with the Fort Worth branch, and in that capacity helped distribute implements over many of the most promising agricultural areas of Texas and Oklahoma and other states. He was also for about a year



subsequently connected with the Rock Island Plow Company.

Mr. Walker in 1911 bought the Worth Bread Company, changing the name to the Walker Bread Company. He is sole proprietor of this model establishment, which operates a splendidly equipped and sanitary baking establishment, located since September, 1918, in a new building 90 by 140 feet, a two-story brick, with every facility known to the modern baking art and with a capacity of 60,000 loaves of bread a day. About sixty people are employed in the business, and the product is shipped and distributed over a remarkably large territory, going as far as 250 miles from Fort Worth. Mr. Walker is also vice president of the Hyde Park Land Company. He is a member of the Rotary Club and is one of the enthusiastic members of the Fort Worth Club. With its predecessor, the old Fort Worth Commercial Club, he was identified for eight years as secretary and knew all the prominent citizens who frequented the club rooms in that time.

In 1907 he married Sarah Alice Wright. They have one son, Howard Wright.

**LEWIS H. HARRELL.** An epitome of the development in wealth and resources of North Texas is found in the personal career of Lewis H. Harrell of Grandview. He came to Johnson County in 1873, the famous panic year, before Texas had recovered from reconstruction rule, and when there was not a single mile of railroad in Johnson County. He had no capital to start with, several years farmed with a plow and a pair of old horses, and has raised himself by the sure but gradual process of persistent hard work to the position of one of the wealthy and foremost citizens of influence of Johnson County.

He was born in Scott County, Mississippi, September 27, 1853. His father, William R. Harrell, was a native of North Carolina and as a young man moved to Mississippi, where he married Miss Minerva Moore of Alabama, daughter of Alfred Moore. William R. Harrell also came to Texas and was a business man at Cleburne. Before the war he was in good circumstances and owned a few slaves, which he lost during that struggle, and afterwards continued farming and merchandising with a fair degree of success and died in 1901 at the age of seventy-seven. His wife died at the age of forty-four. She was the mother of eight sons, and those who grow up were: Thomas Alfred, deceased; John A. of Bishop,

Texas; Lewis H.; James A. of Bishop; and Lee, who died leaving a family at Itasca, Texas.

Lewis H. Harrell grew up on a farm within a mile of the town of Lake, Mississippi. The Civil war interfered with the father's program and provisions for the education of his children and he had few school advantages. He started life with no capital whatever. As a boy he did odd jobs, but made his first real money raising cotton and had a general experience in the labor and work of a farm when he came to Texas.

In Crawford County, Arkansas, August 28, 1873, at the age of twenty, he married, and he and his bride came to Texas in a wagon, crossing the Red River at Denison and on reaching Johnson County did not possess even a horse, since he had driven his father's team into the county. Mr. Harrell earned his first dollar in Texas picking cotton near Grandview. Then for several months he worked as a clerk in the store of Brown & Harrell at Cleburne, his father being a member of that firm. Next he became a tenant farmer on a place between Cleburne and Grandview. His team comprised two old ponies, and having bought a plow he began raising cotton and corn. The first season's crop enabled him to buy a wagon and later he bought a mule team. For two years he made his crops on rented land and then contracted to pay for a small farm on installments. The price of the land was fifteen dollars an acre and the farm had a box house. He paid out on this place, and during the nine years he remained in that locality he bought some other land. Having sold out these holdings he next purchased a farm near Parker, and remained there and did actual farming for nine years growing corn and cotton, and also erecting a cotton gin which he operated. During these eighteen years he had enjoyed a steady increase in prosperity, and when he left the Parker locality he sold part of his possessions and moved to Grandview, where, in the meantime, he had acquired the cotton gin. He operated that as his chief business. He had farmed in a semi-circle around this thrifty and growing town for some twenty-five years and had acquired some valuable semi-commercial experience as a gin man. His energy and business integrity had also won the confidence of the neighbors and friends among whom he had worked. Besides operating the gin at Grandview, he also became a merchant, and for some twelve or fifteen years was a member of the firm, Har-

rell & Walker, Hutchins Brothers & Walker, Hayden & Harrell. He is now a member of the firm O'Harra-Harrell Company. While a business man in town, Mr. Harrell has never altogether retired from farming. For a time he was financially interested in the Grandview Light & Ice Company, Inc., and was a partner in the Head Telephone Company, operating the Exchange at Grandview. In 1901 he was in the stock business in Roberts and Gray counties, closing out in 1907 at the outbreak of the panic of that year.

His connection with banking began the year of the Roosevelt panic of 1907, at which time he was made president of the First National Bank of Grandview. He had been a stockholder prior to that date. The bank was chartered in 1890, being promoted by the T. E. Pittman interests. Mr. Pittman was its first president. The capital is still maintained at its original figure of forty thousand dollars and the combined capital and undivided profits now aggregate over a hundred thousand dollars. The other officers are C. P. Lane, vice president; Oscar M. Harrell, cashier; Evans Jones, assistant cashier.

Mr. Harrell has shown his progressive spirit in the matter of town building, having erected several of the brick business houses of the little city. Three of these were destroyed by fire but he restored them at once. He served Grandview a number of years ago on its board of alderman and was a member of the school board. During the World war he contributed liberally to all auxiliary movements and to the purchase of bonds and war savings stamps. Mr. Harrell is justly credited with an important share in promoting and perfecting the splendid system of highways, just completed in Johnson County. He was one of the advisory committee to the Board of County Commissioners in spending the large fund voted for good roads.

Julia Ann Wright, who became the bride of Mr. Harrell on August 28, 1873, was a daughter of James Monroe Wright, who spent his last years in the Harrell home at Grandview. Mr. and Mrs. Harrell have six children. Their only son Oscar died at the age of sixteen. Of the five daughters the oldest is Lillie, wife of C. P. Lane, vice president of the First National Bank, and a resident of Dallas. She has two daughters, Vivian, now Mrs. C. P. Lane, and Julia Margaret. Jennie, the second daughter, is the wife of William B. White of Grandview and has a daughter, Martha White. Nettie is the wife of A. A. Hay-

den of Dallas and her two children are Violet and Howard. Lenore is the wife of Steele Covington of Grandview. The youngest is Mrs. Rosa Ingle of Grandview.

ED BALL, cashier of the Guaranty State Bank of Rio Vista, has spent practically all his life in this section of Texas, having been born a few miles away, just over the line in Hill County. His career has been that of a farmer, merchant and banker, and one whose time and means have been liberally bestowed upon the development of the town and civic community of which he is a part.

Mr. Ball was born in Hill County, five miles south of Rio Vista, September 10, 1878. He represents an old Missouri family. His grandfather, Hampton Ball, was a Confederate soldier and lived out his life in Missouri. His children were Daniel A., Enoch, Thomas, Will, and Lizzie, wife of Tom Van Studdiford. Another child by a second marriage was Walter Ball. Of these children the only one to come to Texas was Daniel Augustus Ball, who was born in Jonesburg, Missouri, in 1853, and was too young for soldier service in the war. About 1870 he came to Texas and settled along the north line of Hill County and for many years was a successful merchant. He located the postoffice at Derden, agreeing to carry the mail from Covington free as an inducement to the Government to give postal facilities to his community. He carried the mail for two years. He opened a stock of goods at Derden soon after locating there and for about twenty years was the leading merchant of the community. Finally financial misfortune overtook him and he closed out his business and returned to his native locality in Missouri, where he died in 1911. Daniel A. Ball married Annie Blanche Thomas, a native of Arkansas, but reared as an orphan girl in Missouri. She died in 1889. Her children were: Warner, who died as a young man, leaving a wife and child; Nannie, wife of James Gage of Cleburne, Texas; Ed and Edna, twins, the latter the wife of N. W. Smith of Cleburne; and Stella, wife of G. C. Hart of Cleburne.

Ed Ball was reared at Derden, acquired his common school education there, and gave his assistance to his father until he reached his majority. Then followed a period of service as a farm hand. The highest wage he ever received was sixteen dollars a month. Even then he proved his talents as a financier by saving something from his earnings. From



farm hand he became a farm renter, and after making four crops continued his progress to Rio Vista, having moved half way to that community from his birthplace while a renter. At Rio Vista Mr. Ball began with modest capital as a trader in cattle, buying and shipping to the Fort Worth market. After two years he opened a meat market, and was in this line of business until his establishment was burned in 1914. Following that he was a grocery merchant and on January 1, 1921, became identified with the Guaranty State Bank. This bank was organized in October, 1920, and opened its doors for business the first of the following year. The promoters were E. L. Etier of Fort Worth; C. H. Coffman, Ed Ball and Doug Wade of Rio Vista. The first officers were Mr. Coffman, president, Mr. Wade, vice president; Mr. Ball, cashier, and the other directors are J. L. Higginbotham and E. L. Etier.

During his thirteen years of residence Mr. Ball has contributed more than his share as an individual to the developing facilities of the village of Rio Vista. The greatest calamity in the history of Rio Vista was a fire in 1914 which destroyed property to the value of ninety thousand dollars. It was a severe calamity upon all business men, Mr. Ball included, but he took the lead in rebuilding and was responsible for the erection of the brick block in which the Guaranty State Bank is housed and an adjoining building occupied by Ball & Pyeatt, merchants, of which Mr. Ball is the senior partner.

Mr. Ball comes of a democratic family and has cast his vote consistently for that party, supporting Mr. Bryan in 1900. He helped sell Government securities during the war and was otherwise active in patriotic affairs. Mr. Ball is a York Rite Mason and a member of Moslah Temple at Fort Worth.

At Cleburne he married Miss Jessie Hart, who was born at Rio Vista in February, 1881, a daughter of I. H. Hart and granddaughter of Meredith Hart. Meredith Hart was a pioneer of Texas, coming here a number of years before the war and driving his stock of cattle overland, while his wife rode on a pony with a child in her arms. They first located in Red River County, in Fannin County, then Hunt County, and as the Indian frontier gradually moved west Meredith Hart set his livestock feeding on new ranges. He was a prominent cattle man of his day. He had his herds in old Navarro County and also in Erath County just before the Civil war. Be-

fore the war he also opened a ranch in Comanche County, and about that time branded fifteen hundred calves. He suffered considerable loss from Indian incursions. He marketed his first cattle at Fort Belknap to the Indian agent, Charlie Bernard. Afterwards he drove his stock to Shreveport, shipping down the river to New Orleans. Meredith Hart for many years had his home at Rio Vista. His house was a large two-story frame, the studing being made of post oak timber hewn down to the heart and put together with wooden pins. The lumber was hauled from East Texas mills and dressed by hand, and the hardware from Houston. All this material was assembled by ox teams. The cost of the house was ten thousand dollars. Mr. Hart bought the two sections of land on which the home stood from Colonel Chambers at two dollars and a half an acre. He was attracted to the land because it possessed an abundant supply of living water, though other land adjacent could have been secured practically without price. The old Hart homestead is still standing. In that house Meredith Hart died in 1863, followed by his widow five years later. His first wife was Miss Riley and her children were Jack, Lafayette, Nancy, who became the wife of Tom Pollard, and Iredelle. The second wife of Meredith Hart was Cassandra Wilkins, who became the mother of two sons, Miles and Meredith.

Mrs. Ed Ball is the youngest of four living children in her parents' family, the others being A. J. Hart of Mangum, Oklahoma; Mrs. Ada Cooper of Rio Vista, and J. C. Hart, also of Rio Vista. Mrs. Ball was educated in the public schools. She and Mr. Ball have four children: Doyle, Weldon, Maida Vance and Nell. Doyle graduated from the Rio Vista High School in 1921.

ROBERT A. POOLE. Future generations of the posterity of Robert A. Poole and many of his friends and acquaintances will be grateful for the information contained in the following paragraphs concerning his good and useful life and citizenship. He spent more than fifty years of this life in Johnson County, lived in Texas through its life as a republic, helped in its defense under the banner of the Confederacy and was a factor in its rehabilitation and restoration as a sister commonwealth of the American Union.

Robert Addington Poole was born near Clinton, Louisiana, November 16, 1835, son of Orlando L. and Elizabeth W. Poole. His



parents, in the fall of 1836, moved to Texas, whose star as a republic had only recently risen, and settled near New Boston, Bowie County, where Robert and the other children grew up on the frontier and among the duties of farming and planting. The Pooles kept their home in Bowie County until after the close of the Civil war, when Robert A. brought his family to Johnson County and was subsequently followed by his parents, who spent the rest of their days here and are buried in the cemetery at Cleburne. Among their children were Robert A.; Ozella, widow of David D. Lennox of Texarkana; Octavia, who was killed while a soldier in the Confederate army; Oscar, also a Confederate soldier, who died unmarried soon after the war; Nazara L., who died in Cleburne in 1905; Dudley L. and Hiram R., of Cleburne; and Nannie, wife of T. J. Honea of Cleburne.

Robert A. Poole missed the opportunity for a good education because of the frontier environment in which he grew up. He came to manhood with little knowledge beyond reading, writing and ciphering, though experience had taught him how to work and mingle with men. At the age of seventeen his father placed him in a dry goods store in Bowie County. There he learned the principles essential to successful merchandising, and subsequently spent thirty years as a tradesman. Four years of this time he owned and conducted a store at Doaksville, Indian Territory. From there he returned to Texas in 1861 and after putting his affairs in order enlisted in the Confederate army in April, 1862, joining Company H under Capt. William E. Estes at New Boston. This company was attached to the First Texas Battalion under Major Phil Crump of Jefferson, Texas, and when assigned to the Tennessee Department became a part of the 32d Regiment under the command of Col. J. A. Andrews with Captain Estes as major. The regiment was in General Ector's Brigade, General French's Division, and with that command Mr. Poole served until the end of the war. He was discharged at Meridian, Mississippi, and reached home in Bowie County May 25, 1865.

During the next year he tried farming with free labor, and on September 25, 1866, established his home on Nolan River in Johnson County, known as Wardville. The following spring he returned to his old calling as a merchant at Plano in Collin County, where he remained three years, and on returning to

Johnson County engaged in business at Cleburne, where he rounded out thirty years of active commercial pursuits. He and his business partner, Sol Lockett, erected the first brick building on the townsite of Cleburne, which is still standing, now occupied by a saddlery and shoe shop and a barber shop. Other matters engaged his attention from time to time and proved him a vigorous type of citizen as well as business man. President Cleveland appointed him postmaster of Cleburne and he began his duties in June, 1893, and served nearly five years until his successor was appointed under the McKinley administration. On leaving the postoffice he was in the grain and feed business, but several years later retired, and lived without special cares or anxiety until his death October 14, 1919, at the age of eighty-four.

The official service briefly noted indicates his somewhat active participation in the democratic party. He joined the Missionary Baptist Church in 1876 and thereafter walked in the fear of his Maker and by his example made his religion a positive influence on the lives of others. He was a right-living Mason from the time he joined the order while a soldier in Mississippi in 1863.

December 25, 1861, shortly before he entered the army, he married Miss Caroline S. Hays, five years his junior, and now living at Cleburne. Her parents were William J. and Mary A. Hays. Mr. and Mrs. Poole had the following children: Ola and Ora, twins, the former wife of R. P. Keith and the latter wife of J. P. Jacobs, both of Dallas; Ina; Mrs. A. C. White of Cleburne; Ella, who died at Cleburne, wife of N. F. Higgins; Oscar E., a partner in the furniture house of C. M. Pitts at Cleburne; Oatis H. Poole, president and general manager of the Review Publishing Company of Cleburne; Edy, wife of J. E. Pitts of Fort Worth; Mrs. Mal Gray of Cleburne; and Effa, wife of E. M. Cline, living at Cleburne.

Oatis H. Poole is a native of Johnson County and one of Texas' very successful and able newspaper men. He was born February 6, 1874, at the first postoffice of the county, old Wardville, four and a half miles west of Cleburne. Most of his childhood was spent in Cleburne, where he acquired a public school education. After school he worked two years in a drug store and four years in a grocery store, and for four years was assistant postmaster under his father during the Cleveland second administration.

For a quarter of a century his time and talents have been identified with the newspaper business. He joined the Enterprise Publishing Company as solicitor and was with the business department of that company nine years, seven months. He resigned in October, 1904, and, with J. E. Pitts and H. D. McCoy, organized the Review Publishing Company. At the first directors' meeting he was chosen general manager, and later was made president and general manager of the company.

The Review Publishing Company is an unusually successful journalistic publication. It is a corporation chartered with a capital of seventy-five hundred dollars, but the business and plant represents today a valuation of fifty to sixty thousand dollars. Mr. Poole has gradually acquired all the stock of the company except one share of a hundred dollars owned by each of the five members of the board of directors. The nominal capital of the company has never been increased, but the profits have been reinvested in the business and allowed to accumulate. The Review Company issues the Daily Review and the Johnson County Review, the latter a weekly. Each is a seven-column, eight-page issue, with eight to twenty pages in Sunday issues, and special editions running as high as fifty-six pages. The Review is a strictly democratic paper and for years has directed a large and important influence in city, county and state politics. It is the present city official organ of Cleburne.

Mr. Poole himself has done a yeoman's part in politics. During the campaign of Governor Hobby his office was headquarters of the governor in the county and he was tendered any one of ten appointments by the governor, but he rejected all of them, desiring nothing for himself. He has served his party as delegate and chairman, being one of the delegation at the Waco State Convention when Governor Hobby was nominated. He was in the delegation to the Fort Worth Convention in 1920, a regular supporter of Governor Neff. For twenty-seven years Mr. Poole has been a member of the Texas Press Association and has been on its important committees.

He was also a leading spirit in organizing what is now the Chamber of Commerce of Cleburne. This was instituted as the Board of Trade by a gentleman who drew one-half of his salary from Mr. Poole and the other half from the Board of Trade and the citizens of Cleburne for a period of two years. The or-

ganization has changed names two or three times, gradually growing in interest and importance, but as the Chamber of Commerce it has done its big work in behalf of the growth and development of Cleburne. Mr. Poole and The Review Publishing Company have endorsed every bond issue for the building of public improvements including the City Hall, public schools, splendid water works plant and sewerage system, and has opened the columns of the Review as its editor for the sponsoring of such progressive enterprises. In every city or bond election he has personally as well as editorially got into the fight and his zeal was particularly noteworthy recently when the county approved a two million dollar good roads bond issue.

At Cleburne, August 8, 1898, Mr. Poole married Miss Jennie Williamson of Henderson, Texas, where he was born and reared. She was third in a family of five children, the others being Mabel, wife of David Davidson of Los Angeles, California; Monnie, Mrs. Lee Rankine of Terrell, Texas; Alice, wife of R. A. Douglas of Dallas; and Lee Williamson of Terrell. Mr. and Mrs. Poole have one son, Eugene, who was a member of the class of 1923 at Austin College in Sherman, but is now (1921-1922) at the State University taking a special journalistic course. His intentions are to make journalism and the newspaper business his life work.

**HENRY McCLELLAN MEANS.** Of the many great departments and divisions of Texas life and affairs represented in the City of Fort Worth, perhaps the greatest of them all, past, present and future, is agriculture, and that is the special province of H. M. Means, present county agricultural agent for Tarrant County.

The name and work of Mr. Means are widely known and appreciated all over North Texas, where he has a number of important constructive achievements in practical agriculture and agricultural leadership to his credit. He has been a resident of Texas nearly forty years. He was born in Shelby County, Indiana, November 6, 1861, a son of James Robert and Elizabeth Jane (Bales) Means, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Ohio. He was the youngest of their five children, four of whom are still living. Mr. Means grew up in an Indiana country community, attending rural and high schools there, and his time and energies were devoted to an Indiana farm until he came to





*H. M. Means*





Texas, landing at Dallas March 20, 1884. On the tenth of May of that year he went out to Weatherford, Parker County, and from that date to the present has been a student and follower of agriculture, specializing both in horticulture and agriculture. He has been instrumental in perfecting some of the staple farm products of North Texas. He is widely known for the "Means Delicious Watermelon," which was awarded a medal at the World's Fair at St. Louis in 1904 and is now being grown extensively all over the United States.

Mr. Means was elected president of the first Truck Growers' Association, organized in Weatherford in 1900, and filled that office for three years. While he was president he brought about much development of the watermelon and peanut industry in Parker County, and was also one of the original promoters of the growing of peanuts on a commercial scale throughout the state.

Beginning about 1910, Mr. Means organized and promoted community and county fairs at Weatherford and was active head of these fairs each year until 1913. He was then put in charge of a county agricultural exhibit for the Texas State Fair. Following the Fair he received an appointment as agricultural agent from the extension department of the United States Department of Agriculture and was assigned to Howard County with headquarters at Big Springs. He filled that office one year, 1914, and was then transferred to Vernon, Wilbarger County, being county agent of Wilbarger during 1915-16. While there he helped reorganize the County Fair of Vernon and succeeded in giving the agricultural department its appropriate and distinctive place in the economic resources represented at the Fair. For his endeavors in this line the directors tendered him a special vote of thanks and put him in charge of the agricultural exhibit shown at the Texas State Fair in 1916. In the meantime his reputation as an agricultural adviser and leader was becoming widely known, and he was soon afterward tendered by the Department of Agriculture the position of county agent of Tarrant County, with headquarters at Fort Worth.

Mr. Means took up his duties in this capacity at the beginning of 1917. His official headquarters are at the Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Fort Worth Rotary Club. Since becoming county agent he has organized the Fort Worth Federal Farm Loan Association, the Tarrant County Pure Bred Livestock Association, and a large

number of rural activity clubs. Mr. Means derives the greatest pride and satisfaction from the fact that more boys' agricultural clubs with the largest total enrollment of membership have been organized in Tarrant County than in any other county in the United States. During the four years in which agricultural efforts have been on an organized basis in Tarrant County, these organizations have won more prizes at the Texas State Fairs through demonstrators, co-operators and club members than any other county in Texas. To Tarrant County was awarded a trophy cup and two silk banners in succession, while in 1920 the county organizations won every prize offered on peanuts at the State Fair, and among other honors is a silk banner on team work in corn production for the county. Fort Worth and Tarrant County naturally take great pride in these honors and achievements and appreciate Mr. Means' service accordingly.

Another achievement in which Mr. Means takes deep interest is the Tarrant County Community Library and Entertainment Cycle, and to him belongs the credit for the inception of the idea and the carrying forward to practical operation of this most excellent adjunct to the educational facilities afforded the rural communities. Through the co-operation of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce a motor vehicle equipped with a carefully selected library, Delco lighting system, a Victrola and a modern Motion Picture Projector, and accompanied by a corps of competent instructors, visit the various sections of the county, and has become an important factor in educational and social work, and has attracted national attention.

BENJAMIN F. PASCHALL. Half a century of residence and more than a third of a century as a merchant give Benjamin F. Paschall a position of honorable distinction in the community of Denton. He is now retired from business and is one of the older men of the community, as would be understood when it is stated he was a Confederate soldier in the war between the states.

Mr. Paschall was born in Weakley County, Tennessee, January 19, 1846. He lived in his native community the first seven years of his life, then for four years in Graves County, Kentucky, and was eleven when he accompanied the family to Kaufman County, Texas. His father, Pat F. Paschall was a native of Virginia, was reared and married in Tennessee. Pat Paschall brought his family to

Texas in 1857 and in Kaufman County engaged in the stock business, the line of effort in which most of his years and the greater part of his success were achieved. He lived in Kaufman County until January, 1871, and at that date established himself on a ranch a mile east of Denton. Seven years later he moved to Stephens County where he continued to range his stock and engage modestly in farming. Later he located near Miller Grove in Hopkins County, Texas, where he spent the rest of his life and where he died in June, 1901, in his eightieth year. Not long after coming to Texas Pat Paschall joined the Confederate forces and his service took him from the rank of lieutenant to colonel. He was a colonel in the Texas Militia when the war ended. His life was largely spent out on the range and he had no time and little inclination for practical politics. He was a democrat and a Baptist. His first wife was Rebecca Kindrick, whose father Jacob Kindrick was a Pennsylvanian and of Dutch ancestry. Mrs. Paschall was born and reared near Madisonville, Kentucky, and died at the age of thirty-seven being buried near Terrell, Texas. Her children were: Mary E., wife of J. E. Turner, and a resident of Tarrant County, Benjamin Franklin of Denton; Jesse, of McLean; Perry, who was a merchant at Cisco, where he died; Katie, wife of W. B. Turner, who died in Bridgeport, Texas; Lucy, who died at the age of fourteen; Newton, who died in Arizona in 1899. Pat Paschall was four times married. His second wife was Malinda Garrett who left him no children. His third wife was Mrs. Charity Berry who died at Miller Grove, Texas. His fourth wife was Mrs. Lucy Long. By the third marriage there were a number of children including Mrs. Ada Pippin of Hopkins County; Marion D. of Cisco; Linn Boyd of Ranger, Texas; Nannie of Hopkins County, widow of Charles Corbett; Mrs. Lola Johnson of Hunt County; Emma, wife of Bloom Johnson of Hunt County; Charles, of Hopkins County; and Cecil of West Texas.

Benjamin F. Paschall in the several localities where he spent his boyhood had few school opportunities. He learned the fundamentals and has made splendid use of them in his contact with the world and in solving life's problems as they have arisen. He was only fifteen when the war broke out between the states but for two years he was in the Confederate army. He joined Captain Kizer's Company G, Twelfth Texas Cavalry under Colonel Parson, and served in the Trans-Mississippi Depart-

ment. His active service was rendered during Banks' Red River campaign, his last fight being on Yellow Bayou. Otherwise he and his company were in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas with only an occasional skirmish. The regiment disbanded in Robertson County, Texas, in June, 1865.

When the war was over he went back to the home farm and remained with his father until the age of twenty-five. He was associated with many of the old time Texas cattle men, and saw much of the historic ground on which the old Texas cattle industry had its home. He continued thus identified for a time after coming to Denton, having a ranch near historic old Fort Griffin.

It was in March, 1871, that Mr. Paschall engaged in the grocery business at Denton, and for a period of thirty-five years he was one of the leading merchants of the city. Those years included a time when the stock of every grocery merchant carried as an indispensable item a supply of "straight whiskey." Besides his service to the community as a merchant Mr. Paschall was for four years a brick maker and building contractor with John Johnson. This firm built abutments for eight important bridges in the county and a dozen or more of the permanent business houses of Denton. Among these are two standing on the west side of the Square and another owned by Mr. Paschall himself on the northeast corner of the Square.

Mr. Paschall at all times has sought to do his duty as he understood it and make himself useful to his fellow men as well as to himself. However, his fifty years of residence in Denton contains a brief record of formal public service. He was a school trustee, and during the World war he was a member of the selective service or draft board, better known as the Exemption Board, and gave much of his time to the examination of soldiers and the other duties. He has always been a democrat. However, he could not bring himself to vote for Horace Greeley, the fusion candidate of the party for President in 1872. He voted for Samuel J. Tilden in 1876 and regularly since then. He was reared as a Baptist and has owned that as his religious connection. Mr. Paschall is a prominent Mason, is past master of his lodge, past high priest of the Royal Arch Chapter, and past eminent commander of the Knights Templar and has sat as a member of the Texas Grand Lodge.

In Kaufman County he married Miss Mollie Chambers, daughter of John and Sallie



(Wilson) Chambers. Mrs. Paschall was born in Mississippi in May, 1843, and her father died in that state, the family later moved to Texas. Mrs. Paschall is one of a number of children and several of her brothers were Confederate soldiers. She is now the last survivor of these children. Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Paschall the oldest is Miss Minnie; the second, Birdie, is the wife of C. Lipscomb, Jr., of Denton, and they have three children, Mrs. Parvin Taylor, Cuvier Paschall Lipscomb, and Jo Lipscomb. The third daughter, Mamie, was married to W. J. Stovall of Dallas and died at Denton, leaving a daughter, Margaret Rosalie. B. F. Paschall, Jr., is a resident of Frederick, Oklahoma, and by his marriage to Nelle Parker, daughter of John L. Parker, of Aubrey, Texas, has a son, Benjamin III. The youngest of the family is J. Carroll, of Amarillo, Texas, who married Beatrice Hogue, daughter of Reverend and Mrs. C. L. Hogue, and has a daughter, Beatrice Hogue.

R. A. J. KEEL. An intelligent and efficient public official, R. A. J. Keel is the present tax assessor of Johnson County, and has been identified with that section of Texas as a merchant and in public affairs for upwards of a quarter of a century.

He was born in Todd County, Kentucky, January 22, 1861. His pioneer American ancestor came from Scotland. His grandfather Solomon Keel was born near Bowling Green, Kentucky, the home of the pioneers of the family. Solomon Keel was one of seven sons, and from Bowling Green he removed to Todd County, and in 1840 came to Texas taking the water route through New Orleans. He settled in Grayson County at Bee Berry Mound close to the present Sperry ranch. He was a physician and practiced medicine in that pioneer community, but died in a few years near Denison. He left his family in Kentucky while proving up his land claim and died about the time he was ready to return home. He reared two sons, John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson Keel.

Andrew Jackson Keel was born in Todd County, and pursued the vocation of agriculture during his life. His death occurred when his children were small, and he left the farm home to his widow who took charge of it and aided by her sons carried on the work in the fields as well as in the house. She was both father and mother to the children, and wove and spun and knit and sewed by hand

by the light of the fire, and brought up and educated them and saw them make good citizens and the best of it all is she still lives and maintains her motherly interest in her children today and is as solicitous of their welfare as when they were young. Her home is with her son R. A. J. Keel, familiarly known among his many friends as "Tom." She is one of the good Christian women, a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and at the age of eighty-six is still vigorous in mind and active in body, and the heavy burdens her shoulders have borne and the manual toil her hands have performed seem to have stimulated her and increased her powers as she passed along the stony pathway of life. Her maiden name was Allie Delphia Barbara Foster, and she was born in North Carolina in July, 1835, daughter of John W. and Isabel (Moore) Foster of Irish ancestry. The Kentucky branch of the Foster family moved from Orange County, North Carolina, to Simpson County, Kentucky, and later to Todd County. Mrs. Keel had three children: James William, who was a merchant in association with his brother at Rio Vista, Texas, when he died in 1910, leaving a widow and three daughters and a son, as follows: E. T., Olga Belle, Angie, and Allie Jay. The other Keel children are Robert Andrew Jackson, and Olga Belle, who is Mrs. Nathan Mallory of Cleburne.

R. A. J. Keel who has never married and has lived with his best friend, his mother, since his birth, was six years of age when his parents moved to Logan County, Kentucky, and there he grew up near Gordonville. Later the hamlet of Keel came into existence, and is still a village center, though the postoffice is abandoned. Mr. Keel attended school at Greenridge and later the Lions School in the country. As a child he was afflicted with rheumatism, a malady that has pursued and afflicted him all his life and his achievements have represented a brave conflict with obstacles. Instead of becoming a burden to society he has made himself useful and pulled more than his own weight in the world. He grew up on a farm and followed agriculture until past thirty when he was incapacitated for further physical labor. On his partial recovery he came to Texas in 1894 and located at Rio Vista, where he engaged in merchandising, handling a general stock and later groceries and hardware. He was a merchant at Rio Vista fourteen years and in 1908 made his first campaign for office as a candidate for

tax collector. He won the nomination in a field of three candidates and was elected to succeed Claude White. In 1910 he was re-elected without competition. After two terms he was appointed deputy by his successor Lon Morgan, and thus for eight successive years performed the duties of tax collector. Then for an interim of four years he was out of office, attending to his private affairs. In 1920 he became a candidate for county assessor, received the nomination over two rivals, and was elected to succeed J. C. Clayton, taking office in December of that year. He had familiarized himself with the duties of assessor by office work of several months prior to his formal inauguration.

JOHN E. POINDEXTER came to Johnson County, Texas, to take possession of some vacant lands that had been acquired by his father some years before. He had the land but no financial capital to work it with, and the striking lesson of his career is contained in the industry and determined enterprise with which he set about to achieve something substantial in a material way, and in the progress of that achievement has also won the continuing esteem of his fellow citizens.

Poindexter is one of the oldest American families. Originally they were French Huguenots. There is a record of them as land owners on the Isle of Jersey as early as 1250. In 1424 John Poingdestre as the name was then spelled, is mentioned as bailie of the Island of Jersey and his son and grandson also named John filled the same office.

George Poingdestre, whose name was subsequently Anglicized to Poindexter, came to Virginia about 1640, probably settling in New Kent or Charles City County. His posterity spread to other counties, including Louisa, where they had grants of land. Mr. Poindexter's grandfather, John Poindexter, spent the early part of his life in Louisa County. In 1816 he left Virginia accompanied by all his children except James H., who was then a youth of sixteen and declined to follow. This son kept in touch with his parents for a time, but owing to the uncertainties of communication of that day they finally lost track of him altogether. In an earlier generation the Poindexters were represented by soldiers in the Revolutionary war.

The James H. Poindexter just mentioned was born in December, 1800. While he possessed some inheritance, he made the bulk of his property by his own efforts and gained

considerable prominence in Virginia where he was a merchant and financier. It was in April, 1857, that he invested some of his surplus funds in Texas lands, acquiring three sections in Johnson and one section in Navarro County. The price paid was thirty-five cents an acre. It is asserted that the authorities must have thrown in many acres since the surveys overran when they were subsequently run off. James H. Poindexter never came out even to see his land, and none of his family until John E. Poindexter accepted this opportunity for a great deal of hard toil, which was instrumental in developing what is now a very prosperous community of farmers. James H. Poindexter distributed his personal interest to many phases of civil life, though he was never active in politics beyond voting the democratic ticket. He gave a large part of his fortune to the Southern cause, saw four of his sons in the Confederate army, and with a firm faith in the favorable outcome of the Confederacy invested heavily in its securities, sacrificing this in addition to his slave property.

James H. Poindexter married Miss Sarah A. Mundy of New Jersey of Scotch descent. He died in 1867 and she in 1873. Their six sons were: Charles, who spent his life in Richmond, Virginia, where he was State Librarian for many years and where he died; George H., a business man of Richmond, deceased; Alfred, whose life was spent in Florida, New York, and St. Louis, but who died at Richmond where he is buried; William M., who was reared at Richmond but subsequently became an architect at Washington, D. C., and erected many prominent buildings at the capital and other places in the East, including the State Library at Richmond; John E., next in age; and Thomas, who was a successful Richmond merchant and also prominent in philanthropic and religious work. Four of these sons were Confederate soldiers and the only one captured by the enemy was Charles, who was taken prisoner at Gettysburg and thereafter languished for many months in Fort Delaware and Point Lookout.

John E. Poindexter of Cleburne was born January 6, 1850, at the family home at Nineteenth and Marshall streets in the City of Richmond, where he grew up and was old enough to receive many definite impressions of the Confederate struggle during the war. He witnessed the evacuation of the city, the burning of the tobacco warehouses, the entry of the Federal troops and the restoration of order. Mr. Poindexter was classically edu-







*L. L. Meyers*

cated, and when about twenty years of age went to Savannah, Georgia, and spent a year in merchandising. He then resumed merchandising in his home city, and was in business there until he came out to Texas to put into service the extensive family lands.

Four miles south of Cleburne on some of this land he built as his first home a two room cottage. Raising stock was his first approach to profit, but later he began plowing the land and broke out a thousand acres, erected tenant houses and conducted business on an extensive scale. For the first ten years he lived here he hauled water and the domestic supply of water was contained in a barrel although without his knowledge an abundance of artesian water lay underneath the ground. As a stockman Mr. Poindexter's efforts were directed to horses and mules and cattle, and occasionally he fed and fattened some for beef. This work continued until 1912 when he disposed of his holdings, and the Poindexter estate is now parceled out in small farms and is an important corn and cotton growing section of Johnson County.

Mr. Poindexter set himself a big task when he located south of Cleburne, and Mrs. Poindexter shared with him the cares and responsibilities of that life. He had been reared in a home of plenty but taught to work, and the work habit stood him in good stead in Texas. He acquired a few head of livestock bought at the prevailing price in 1885 and the next year came a slump in the livestock markets and he had no cash capital to continue him through the period of depression. Gradually his stock and cattle multiplied until he was wintering two hundred and fifty head. The feeding of these cattle he did himself, though Mrs. Poindexter drove the team while the hay was being thrown off. His neighbors declared that one man could not feed and handle so many stock, but the fact is he did and it was a lesson in industry and economy that his neighbors did not forget. He gathered about him horses by the score, and his wife almost covered their building site with chickens and turkeys which brought an income of no small dimensions. In season hundreds of tons of hay was put up by Mr. Poindexter with the aid of hired help. In the fall and winter he personally hauled quantities of the best forage to Cleburne and filled the mows of livery stables and private barns.

Outside of his farm Mr. Poindexter has been an interested participant in the financial and civic affairs of Cleburne. He was one

of the leading stockholders when the Texas State Bank & Trust Company was founded, with Cato Sells as president. Later for several years he was vice president of the Traders State Bank.

He is a very quiet citizen so far as politics is concerned, though he votes the national democratic ticket, and has had no time and perhaps no inclination for public office. Mr. and Mrs. Poindexter are active members of the Episcopal Church and Mr. Poindexter for many years was senior warden and lay reader of the Church of the Holy Comforter at Cleburne and has frequently been a delegate to the Episcopal Council.

At Richmond, Virginia, in 1880, Mr. Poindexter married Miss Isabel Cottrell. She was born in Henrico County, Virginia, daughter of Samuel Cottrell who married a Miss Denton. Her father was a planter, and pursued the old Virginia custom of educating his daughters by private teachers in his home. Mrs. Poindexter is the youngest of four daughters and two sons. Her brothers were both Confederate soldiers. She and her sister, Mrs. Henry Hill of Washington, D. C., are the only survivors. Mr. and Mrs. Poindexter lost their three children, two sons and a daughter, in infancy.

LAWRENCE C. HEYDRICK. In Lawrence C. Heydrick and his brother, Thomas G. Heydrick, of Wichita Falls, the petroleum district of North Texas is linked historically and technically with the beginning of oil production in America, in the fields of Western Pennsylvania. From the first discoveries of petroleum in that section sixty years ago the Heydrick family has taken a role that makes the name synonymous with all the practical operations involved in this great industry. It is literally true that the detailed story of the Heydrick family would involve a notable history of petroleum in America. Members of the family have participated in oil operations almost from coast to coast.

In other respects the Heydricks are a historic family of Pennsylvania. Originating in Lower Silesia, Germany, its ancestors were identified with the reformation movement of the latter part of the seventeenth and early part of the eighteenth centuries. They came to Pennsylvania from Holland about 1720, locating in the country around Philadelphia. They were and still remain a strong, vigorous race of people of sturdy manhood and independence of thought and action.

The original Pennsylvania home of this branch of the family was at Chestnut Hill. The great-grandfather of the brothers at Wichita Falls was Christopher Heydrick, who moved from Eastern Pennsylvania to Northwest Pennsylvania in 1802, and was associated with other conspicuous representatives of the Holland Dutch as pioneers in several counties of Western Pennsylvania. Christopher Heydrick located on land in Venango County, including "Custaloga town" an Indian village on the banks of French Creek. His son Charles H. Heydrick, who was born at Chester Hill, took possession of this land in 1826, and part of the property is still in the possession of his descendants. Charles H. Heydrick died in 1883, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and was an engineer and mathematician of distinction, being author of several works on geometry, trigonometry and higher mathematics. He served as county surveyor of Venango County and also as county auditor. At his death he left records and documents of his own compilation that preserve a great deal of history and authentic information as to land titles. One of his sons, an uncle of the Heydrick brothers of Wichita Falls, was Hon. Christopher Heydrick. The University of Pennsylvania conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was a lawyer of much ability, served one year as judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania by appointment of Governor Pattison, and declined reappointment for a full term.

Jesse A. Heydrick, father of Lawrence C. Heydrick, with his three brothers constituted what was known as the "Big Four" in the old petroleum industry of Northwest Pennsylvania. The striking of the original Drake petroleum well in 1859 appealed to the enterprise and adventurous spirit of the Heydricks. Jesse A. Heydrick and his brothers formed the Wolverine Oil Company, the second company ever organized to drill for petroleum, and forthwith became pioneers in the industry and from Western Pennsylvania the operations of the family have extended to nearly all other sections where petroleum is produced. It was on some of Heydrick lands that notable oil discoveries were made in 1859. Jesse A. Heydrick was born in the famous oil districts of Pennsylvania. The Wolverine Oil Company had thirty shares of stock with a capitalization of \$10,000. As early as 1859 they were producing oil in paying quantities, and the brothers continued in the business of oil de-

velopment for a long number of years. The productive territory spreading to surrounding counties, Jesse A. Heydrick about 1870 moved to Butler County, making his home in Millers-town. He had received a classical education in Allegheny College at Meadville, and subsequently became professor of mathematics in Iron City College at Pittsburgh. The family have a natural bent for higher mathematics and engineering. Jesse Heydrick originated and wrote the first form of oil lease that had permanence under the laws, and this form of lease remained a standard for a long number of years. Jesse Heydrick, who died in 1911, was one of the pioneers of the old Oklahoma oil field, having brought in the first producing well at Red Fork in the Creek Nation near Sapulpa. He married Lizzie W. Nellis, and she is also deceased.

Lawrence C. Heydrick was born at Millers-town in Butler County, Pennsylvania, in 1875, and when he was ten years of age his parents removed to Butler, the county seat. He attended school there, but from the age of fifteen his experience has been continuous in the oil industry. At the early age he helped his father make maps and surveys. While always prominent as producers, the Heydricks have also been famous as expert map makers of the oil regions, a work the family has performed continuously for half a century. Lawrence C. Heydrick left Pennsylvania in 1898 and followed the oil development through West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Oklahoma, and in 1911 came to the newly discovered oil field of Wichita County, Texas, soon after the bringing in of the first well at Electra. Since that date he has lived at Wichita Falls and has always been numbered among the active and successful operators not only in the fields of Wichita County but in the Panhandle and other sections of Texas and Southern Oklahoma.

He and his business associate, Thomas G. Heydrick, continue as one of their important enterprises the Heydrick Mapping Company, which compiles, prints and issues maps of all the oil regions in Texas, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and other petroleum regions. These maps are official and noted for their accuracy and for the detailed information they contain for the oil man.

Lawrence C. Heydrick in his prosperity has not been neglectful of his home city, in the splendid future of which he has shown abundant faith by the expenditure of large capital in building operations. He is a builder



and owner with W. Newton Maer of three important commercial structures known as the Maer-Heydrick Buildings Nos. 1, 2 and 3. He also built and owns the Brooke-Manor Apartments, a sixteen apartment building of the first class on the corner of Brooke and Eighth streets. He owns much other valuable business and residential property. Mr. Heydrick is a member of the Industrial Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

**BEN H. TURNER, M. D.** A physician and surgeon of Cleburne, where he has practiced for the past seventeen years, and is founder and superintendent of the Meadow Lawn Sanitarium, was born in Johnson County and represents a family that has been in this section of Texas for more than half a century, since the close of the Civil war.

His father is the honored old time citizen Green Brantley Turner, who was born near Macon, Georgia, and was a physician and also a Southern planter and slaveholder. Green B. Turner, one of several children, acquired a common school education and entered the Confederate army the first year of the war. He was in service until the end. He was in the artillery branch and part of the time was under the command of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. Though in many engagements he was only once wounded, with a minie ball on the right elbow. Since the war he has acted with his comrades in veteran meetings and is one of the surviving members of Cleburne Camp.

In the unsettled condition of affairs all over the South following the war Green B. Turner determined to begin life anew in the comparatively new country, and in 1865 moved from Georgia to Texas, spending the first year at Fairfield, where his wife was principal of the college. In 1866 the Turners came on to Johnson County and bought land five miles east of what is now Cleburne. At that time the county government was at old Buchanan and the only other towns in the county were Alvarado, old Wardville and Grandview. In Johnson County Green B. Turner found a diversity of interests, farming, raising stock, and establishing one of the first cotton gins in his section of the state. He continued his work of development and accumulated a ranch of fifteen hundred acres, substantially improved with many tenant houses and splendid ranch homes and other generous equipment. At one time he was one of the large tax payers in the county. Misfortune eventually overtook him through security debts, and he is now

living on a modest property two miles northwest of Cleburne on the Granbury Road, where though past eighty-three he still retains fairly good health. All his life has been a demonstration of sympathy for humanity and willingness to help those in need. Seldom if ever did he refuse to extend his credit to a neighbor, and while financial misfortune resulted from his generosity, they did not embitter him. He has helped all the churches of his county and contributed of his means toward enterprises that promised good in other directions for Johnson County. He was never tempted by a public office, has always been a democrat, was a warm friend of Governor Hogg and an active supporter of President Wilson's administration. He is a Methodist and a member of the Masonic fraternity. Green B. Turner married Miss Mattie J. Scott, whose father was Judge John Scott of Cedartown, Georgia. She died in Johnson County in 1907 at the age of sixty-eight. Her five children are Dr. John S. of Dallas, James R. of Cleburne, Charles Walter of Cleburne, Miss Elizabeth of Cleburne, and Dr. Ben Hill.

Ben Hill Turner was born in Johnson County May 19, 1877, and his early environment was his father's ranch. While there he attended common schools, finished his literary education in the Polytechnic College at Fort Worth, and at the age of twenty-three in 1901, entered the medical department of Baylor University at Dallas. He was graduated in medicine in 1904 from the Louisville Medical College of Kentucky and at once returned to Cleburne to begin practice. Besides the routine of a large private practice he has performed many professional services of general interest and importance. Since 1907 he has been health officer of Johnson County, is former president of the Johnson County Medical Society, a former member of the Board of Medical Legislation and Public Instruction for the Texas Medical Association. Meadow Lawn Sanitarium which he established and is conducted under his direction is a splendidly equipped surgical hospital, with two large buildings affording accommodations for seventy beds, and the buildings stand upon a site of twenty acres. During the World war Doctor Turner was examiner of most of the recruits in this district and also volunteered and was assigned to the Medical Reserve Corps.

Doctor Turner has been successful in business as well as in his profession. He was a pioneer in the Desdemona oil field, leasing fifty-two hundred acres of land there in 1917.

He and his associates organized the Hog Creek Oil Company, and after testing the field and opening one of the good wells in that wildcat territory, the company sold its holdings to the Magnolia Petroleum Company for six million dollars. Doctor Turner is also a practical farmer and stockman. He is a democrat, casting his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland. He supported Senator Bailey's aspirations for governor in the campaign in 1920.

September 4, 1904, in Johnson County, he married Miss Ahta Griffin, a native of this county. Her father, T. H. Griffin, was a Confederate soldier who lost a leg in the battle of Elkhorn, Arkansas, and in after years served as tax assessor of Johnson County. T. H. Griffin married Ellen Robinson, and of their nine children Mrs. Turner is one. She and Doctor Turner have two children, Gean Harold and Ben Griffin Turner.

ALBERT J. BASKIN is one of the older members of the Fort Worth bar and has been sustaining his share in the professional activities of the city for a quarter of a century. He grew up in Texas, and was a farm boy who felt a well defined call to the opportunities and duties of a professional career, and has earned a dignified and successful position therein.

Mr. Baskin was born in Carroll County, Mississippi, December 14, 1872, son of Reuben and Susan P. (Works) Baskin, the former a native of Georgia and the latter of Alabama. The Baskin family moved to Tarrant County, Texas, in January, 1879, locating on a farm and developing some of the new land around Fort Worth. Both parents spent their last days in Fort Worth.

In 1899 Albert J. Baskin married Olive V. Jackson. Their five children are Samuel S., Nettie V., Edwina, Juanita and Albert J., Jr.

JOSEPH S. STANLEY grew up in Northwest Texas and for a quarter of a century has been a well known and highly esteemed business man at Fort Worth, where he still conducts one of the oldest blacksmithing establishments of that city.

Mr. Stanley was born at Franklin, Simpson County, Kentucky, December 22, 1873, son of Solomon D. and Fannie (Turner) Stanley. His parents were native Kentuckians and in 1882 moved to Texas and located at Aurora in Wise County. There his father, who combined merchandising and stock ranching, died

at the age of sixty-five while the mother passed away at seventy-four. Three of her children reached mature years and two are still living, Joseph S., and his sister Phoebe, wife of R. L. Hamilton of Alvord, Texas.

Joseph S. Stanley was about eight years old when the family came to Texas, and he grew up on his father's ranch in Wise County. He attended the common schools there and at the age of sixteen began an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade under the veteran T. J. Weems, who is now living retired at Rome, Texas, at the age of eighty. Joseph Stanley served his time and was then taken into partnership by Mr. Weems. He remained at Aurora for three years and for two years at Alvord and in 1894 moved to Fort Worth. After a brief period as a journeyman worker at his trade he went into business for himself, and has continued it as a continuous service for a quarter of a century and out of the business has made his prosperity.

November 15, 1895, Mr. Stanley married Mrs. Lena (Smith) Dunlap. They have three sons, Robert G., Lawrence W. and William Ross. Mr. Stanley is a past chancellor of Red Cross Lodge No. 14 Knights of Pythias.

E. STANLEY FIELD. With one exception all the larger cities of Texas have been building and rebuilding for at least half a century. That exception is Wichita Falls, where buildings twenty-five years old are something of an historic landmark. With the tremendous concentration of wealth and business during the past ten years, and with few obstructions in the line of old and unsightly construction, has been afforded the opportunity for the evolution of an imposing program of "city beautiful" and of an architecture in keeping with the most advanced ideals of the modern art.

Wichita Falls is fortunate in having as a citizen one of America's most experienced architects in modern commercial construction. Mr. E. Stanley Field has made a specialty of the building of skyscrapers and commercial buildings, and his work evidences a harmonious combination of the efficiency demanded in commercial buildings with a beauty of outline and detail that fits in well with any scheme of city planning.

Mr. Field is a native of Kansas City, Missouri, and began his apprenticeship with the noted architectural firm of Van Brunt & Howe of Boston and Kansas City in their Kansas City offices in 1901. Subsequently he practiced architecture in his native city until





*E. Stanley Field*





1908, in which year he first came to Texas, locating at Fort Worth. While there he was a member of the architectural firm of Waller & Field. In 1916 he returned to Kansas City for two years, but since 1918 has been a citizen of Wichita Falls.

During these years he has been architect of many prominent buildings both private and public all over Texas. With the opportunities in Wichita Falls affording the freest scope for his genius, his work has attained a rare distinction. He has been the architect of the most distinctive buildings in the new Wichita Falls, and outside visitors have many times expressed favorable and admiring comments on the architecture of the new city.

One of the most notable of the modern office and commercial structures he has designed is the new home of the American National Bank Building, erected in 1920. It is a twelve story steel and concrete structure, faced with dark red tapestry brick and trimmed with cream terra cotta, the entire building being absolutely fireproof. There is no office building in Texas of higher grade construction and finish. Mr. Field to a remarkable degree has solved the complicated problems of giving beauty of outline to the building bulk, while in the interior he has contrived a harmonious adjustment of the mechanical equipment required in a modern office structure to satisfy all the great canons of beauty. The building has a lavish use of marble and other decorative materials, but everywhere Mr. Field has laid a restraining hand upon the gaudy and meretricious. Another building of which he is the architect is the Bob Waggoner Building, originally known as the Clint Wood Building. This is one of the finest architectural monuments in Texas, truly a beautiful structure, a modern office building seven stories high, faced with golden tapestry brick with terra cotta to match. The terra cotta is very rich and full of beautiful detail.

Of another class of building should be mentioned the First Baptist Church, completed in 1921. This is probably the largest and most costly church in the state of Texas, constructed at a cost of over \$300,000. In it was installed a \$25,000 Austin pipe organ with an echo organ. Mr. Field also drew the plans for the recently let contract for the Floral Heights Methodist Church, to cost a quarter of a million dollars. This is built with classic massive portico in pure Greek classic design. Among other buildings in Wichita

Falls which are pointed out as examples of Mr. Field's work are the T. B. Noble Theater and the private residences of M. J. Bashara and G. Clint Wood.

Since coming to Wichita Falls Mr. Field has taken a very public spirited part in civic affairs. He is a member of the American Institute of Architects, American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, and of the local Chamber of Commerce and the Open Shop Association, and various social organizations.

WALTER F. PAFFORD of Justin has been a resident in North Texas for nearly half a century, grew to manhood here, and the greater part of his active life has been spent in Denton County.

He was born in Washington County, Virginia, in 1861. His grandfather, Jesse Pafford, was a mechanic, farmer and orchardist in Virginia and a slave holder who lost his slave property as a result of the war. He was also prominent as a class leader of the Methodist Church. He reared a family of three sons and a daughter and the daughter is now Mrs. Marion Arnold of Justin, Texas, the last survivor of her generation. M. Wesley Pafford, father of the Justin business man, was a native of Washington County, Virginia, and married there Martha Kelley, a daughter of Claiborne L. Kelley. Both the Kelleys and Paffords were old time families of Virginia. M. Wesley Pafford entered the Confederate army at the beginning of the Civil war, and continued in service until Appomattox. Two of his brothers were also soldiers, one of them being killed, and two of his wife's brothers were in the army and one of them gave up his life for the cause. After the war M. Wesley Pafford returned home and resumed his work as a mechanic and farmer. In 1872 he started with his family to Texas, taking the long journey from Virginia by wagon. They were a month and twenty-eight days on the way, reaching Texas in November. The country looked wild after they crossed the Mississippi, and Arkansas was practically a wilderness in appearance in the east as well as the western portion. There was no incident of special interest on the way. Arriving in Collin County, Texas, the family settled at Weston, where the father continued to follow his trade as a cabinet maker until well burdened with years. Outside of his home and work he was deeply interested in the religious affairs of his community, and served as a steward, class leader and Sunday

School superintendent of the Methodist Church. He did most of the Mechanical work in constructing the permanent edifice at Cottage Hill and contributed liberally to its maintenance as well. The Cottage Hill church had the first self-supporting roof ever built in Collin County. The life of this old Collin County pioneer terminated in October, 1911, when he was seventy-three years of age. His wife died in March, 1888, at the age of forty-four. The oldest of their children, Walter Fulkerson, was named for Colonel Fulkerson, one of his father's army officers. The other children were: Sam K. of Collin County; Mollie, who died at Davis, Oklahoma, the wife of John Caraway; Rachel, who died in Collin County and rests beside her parents at Cottage Hill; Joseph L. of Claude, Texas; Robert J., of Salina, Kansas; John B., of Claude; and Lawrence Britton, a railroad man with the Trinity & Brazos Valley Railway.

Walter F. Pafford was eleven years of age when the family reached Collin County. He grew up in the western community and in 1895 moved out of that section to the old Drop community of Denton County. He started there with a small supply of cash, a wagon and team and implements, and filed on a tract of public land which had been covered up and smuggled along for several years, until court action declared it to be state land. He filed on a hundred and sixty acres of the section in dispute, erected the first good house on it, and cultivated the soil there three years. He then leased this quarter section, and leased for himself a ranch upon which to run his stock. He made grain growing an important feature of his industry and during the five year term of the lease made considerable money on this venture. In the meantime he subleased and bought a farm in Wise County, bringing a hundred acres under cultivation. In 1905 Mr. Pafford bought a quarter section adjoining his claim in Denton County, built a house on it and remained there until 1908. Then leasing all his holdings he went out to Claude, Texas, bought and stocked a ranch with horses and cattle and had four interesting and profitable years as a West Texas stockman. He returned to Denton County on account of Mrs. Pafford's health. He then bought another farm just west of Justin, but with a home in the village itself. After a year he turned his attention to merchandising, opening a hardware store, being the first enterprise of the kind at Justin handling a general line of hardware and implements. After two years

of selling goods he resumed his place on the farm near town and gave it his personal and active supervision four years. He then built his present home at the city limits on Pafford Avenue, and from that residence still looks after his farming interests. While most of his revenue has come from grain growing Mr. Pafford has experimented in horticulture and the growing of truck crops, and these experiments have convinced him that such production can be carried on with a fair regularity of success sufficient to justify operations on a commercial scale. While on the farm he had a flock of registered Shropshire sheep, and this department too was not without profit.

Mr. Pafford like his father and grandfather has always cherished and worked for the spiritual welfare of the community. While at Drop he took much responsibility in behalf of the Methodist Church, serving as a steward and superintendent of the Sunday school. While there and also at Claude and at Justin he was selected as a lay delegate to conferences. The church at Drop was erected while he was there and the Methodists at Claude also undertook a building program while he was a member of the community. He contributed liberally to both causes. Another matter that has enlisted his active support has been public schools and he was a member of the district board at Drop and is now chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Justin School. Mr. Pafford cast his first presidential vote for Cleveland in 1884 and has been a steady adherent of the party ever since.

In Collin County he married Dora Wilson, a native of that county and daughter of J. I. Wilson. Mrs. Pafford died November 3, 1916. Of her children the oldest is Nannie Belle, wife of C. Y. Leuty of Justin, and the mother of two sons, Howard and Walter Guy. Eula May the second of the family is the wife of L. R. Jordon of Fort Worth and has three children, Jack, Audrey May and Ray. Mr. Pafford's third child is Vera, wife of L. G. Alread of Justin, and the mother of Pafford and Cammie. Ray Wilson Pafford was with the Students' Army Training Corps at Denton during the World war and is now connected with the Acme Brick Company at Millsap, Texas. Walter J., the youngest, is a farmer at the old homestead. At Justin, April 21, 1919, Mr. Pafford married Mrs. Lola Pafford. Her father, D. C. Leuty, was one of the early settlers of Denton County where Mrs. Pafford was born. He was in the



Home Guard of Texas during the war between the states and was also one of the defenders of Northern Texas against the Indians during their last raids. Mrs. Pafford's mother was a daughter of J. J. Young. Besides Mrs. Pafford, the oldest of her parents' children, there were Clyde, Will, Callie, Dane, Reggie, Leuty and Mrs. Lizzie Mason.

OTHO LEE BISHOP is a native son of Johnson County, Texas, and at Cleburne, its judicial center, he is now vice-president of the Traders State Bank, one of the substantial and important financial institutions of this vital and progressive city. He has shown deep interest in all things pertaining to the civic welfare and industrial and business advancement of his native county and is known as one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens of Cleburne.

Mr. Bishop was born on a farm near Cleburne and the date of his nativity was June 21, 1875. His father, Wiley Brinkley Bishop, was born and reared in Tennessee, and from Milan, that state, he came with his family to Texas about the year 1869. He had served as a member of a Tennessee regiment in the Confederate Army, his assignment having been to the commissary department. In his native state he had been engaged in the mercantile business and with his family he became a member of a colony of Tennessee folk who came to establish homes in Texas, the overland trip having been made with teams and wagons. He first settled in Hill County, where he remained two years, and he then came to Johnson County and purchased a tract of land about six miles south of Cleburne, where he instituted the reclaiming of a productive farm from the raw prairie. He split the rails with which to fence his fields and otherwise he showed the constructive versatility of a well fortified pioneer. A few years after he here established his home Mr. Bishop was elected justice of the peace, about the year 1880, and he then removed from his farm to Cleburne. After holding this office four years he became deputy county clerk under Judge F. E. Adams, and after a few years of effective service in this capacity he was elected county clerk, an office of which he continued the incumbent sixteen years. Upon his retirement he returned to his farm, to the active supervision of which he continued to give his attention during the ensuing period of about ten years, at the expiration of which he returned to Cleburne, which city continued his

place of residence until his death, in March, 1917, at the venerable age of eighty years. He was ever a stalwart advocate of the principles of the democratic party, was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, both he and his wife having been zealous members of the Presbyterian Church. A man of sterling character and distinctive ability, Wiley B. Bishop was a vigorous supporter of the enterprises and agencies that conserved civic and material development and progress in Johnson County and its county seat, and he was known and honored as a loyal and public-spirited citizen. His wife, a playmate of his childhood, bore the maiden name of Ann Lansdon, she likewise having been born and reared in Tennessee and it having been hers to prove a true helpmeet to her husband in connection with their pioneer experiences in the Lone Star state. She died at Cleburne in 1882, and of her eight children five are living: William R., of Hobart, Oklahoma; Robert B., of New Orleans, Louisiana; Mrs. Bettie Brown, of Burkburnett, Texas; Mrs. Onie Ramsey, of Cleburne, this state; and Otho L.

Otho L. Bishop continued his studies in the Cleburne schools until his graduation in the high school, when he was about seventeen years of age, and thereafter he was for two years a student in a well ordered private school. In the meanwhile he passed his vacation periods on his father's farm whenever this was possible, as he was fond of outdoor life and early manifested a deep interest in live stock. His first real work after leaving school was rendered by his becoming driver of a wagon for the Wells-Fargo Express Company, from which he was promoted to a position in the company's office at Cleburne. About a year after this promotion he resigned his position to become an assistant in the office of his father, who was then county clerk. After the close of the term of his father he remained eight years with the latter's successor, and he was then elected county clerk, as the successor of R. H. Crank. Like his father before him, he gave a most efficient and satisfactory administration, and after serving four years as county clerk he turned his attention to the banking business. He assisted in the organization of the Traders State Bank, in which he initiated his service in the capacity of bookkeeper, and of which he is now active vice-president, an executive office of which he has been the efficient and valued incumbent for the past ten years. This bank was organized and incorporated in 1905, and

among those most prominently identified with the institution in the early period of its history were S. P. Ramsey, E. Y. Brown, W. J. Capps, Riggs Pennington and C. W. Breech. Mr. Ramsey was the first president of the bank and Mr. Brown is its first vice president. The original capital stock of \$50,000 was increased to \$75,000 in 1920. The record of the bank has been one of conservative policies and effective service, and a recent statement of its condition shows its deposits to be fully \$1,500,000, and its undivided profits about \$200,000. These figures bear their own significance as to the solidity and high relative importance of the Traders State Bank of Cleburne. Aside from his purely personal and business interests Mr. Bishop has taken an active part in the upbuilding of his home city. He served four consecutive years as president of the Cleburne Chamber of Commerce, of which he is treasurer in 1921, and of the official board of which he has been a valued member for ten years. He has been a vigorous and effective worker for the success of the Johnson County District Fair Association, of which he is now president, and 1921 also finds him serving his second term as representative of the Third Ward in the city board of aldermen. He does not neglect to do his part in connection with local politics and civic affairs, in which his influence has ever been potent and for the best, and he is deeply interested in the good roads movement, for the furtherance of which he has given liberally of time and money. He attends the meetings called to exploit the movement and is a vigorous worker in encouraging the construction of permanent highways of high grade, as he realizes their economic importance in the community. During the nation's participation of the World war Mr. Bishop was actively identified with the committee work in the sale of government bonds and savings stamps, was a loyal worker in every Liberty Loan drive and invariably bought his own quota of bonds before asking others to subscribe. Red Cross and other auxiliary agencies in support of war measures enlisted his earnest and active co-operation, and much of his time and thought were given to constructive work along these lines during the period of the American association with the great conflict.

In November, 1895, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Bishop to Miss Ora J. Francis, daughter of Dr. C. C. Francis and Brunette (Armstrong) Francis, of Johnson

County. Dr. Francis came from Tennessee to the eastern part of Texas and finally established his home in Johnson County, where he became a representative physician and surgeon at Cleburne. In conclusion is entered brief record concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Bishop: Reba is the wife of Welborn Hutchins, of Grand View, Texas, and they have one son, James Francis. Francis L. Bishop, the younger of the two children, is a member of the class of 1922 in the Cleburne high school. The home of the Bishop family, at 306 Featherston Street, is one of the most modern and attractive in the city and is a center of representative social activity and genuine hospitality.

LEONARD FRANK RAMMING. One of the most famous locations in the great oil districts of North Texas is known as Ramming Pool, and that phrase probably has a significance wherever men profess more or less intimate knowledge of American oil production. The Ramming Pool is located on farming lands long owned in the Ramming family. One of these farm owners is Leonard Frank Ramming, who oddly enough has not been diverted or perverted by riches due to the oil industry, and is still devoted to the basic art of agriculture, though his home is in the city of Wichita Falls.

Mr. Ramming has lived in Wichita County most of his life, but was born in the northwestern state of Minnesota, in Wilton Township, Waseca County. His parents were Peter and Bertha (Schunke) Ramming. Peter Ramming was born in Bavaria, Germany, and was a year old when his people came to this country and settled in Wisconsin among the pioneer settlers of that state. When about twenty-one years of age Peter Ramming moved to Waseca County, Minnesota, and developed a pioneer farm. He lived in that state for twenty-one years, and in 1887, when his son Leonard was nineteen years old, came to Wichita County, Texas, and settled ten miles north of Iowa Park. Here as in Minnesota he continued farming, and was one of the leading wheat growers of that section. His efforts at agriculture brought him a substantial success and it was by the diligent practice of agriculture that he and his sons acquired a large amount of land in the famous grain growing center of Wichita County. Peter Ramming and sons, on coming from Minnesota, acquired 560 acres of land. To this they added until the family holdings con-





LEONARD F. RAMMING



MRS. LEONARD F. RAMMING AND BABY PERCY LEROY  
Born December 30, 1919  
Died July 8, 1921





stituted 1,770 acres of rich and productive soil.

This land was in the path of the oil development and the wells constituting the Ramming Pool have produced untold wealth in petroleum. Thus from being men of substantial fortune so far as fortune is estimated in rural districts, the Ramblings were quickly elevated to the rank of capitalists and immense sums have been paid them in royalties. Two of the brothers, W. F. and R. W. Ramming, have acquired a more active interest in the industry than merely as land owners. They had a decided liking for oil production, and for a number of years past have been prominent oil operators.

However, Leonard Frank Ramming is essentially a farmer, fond of the business, and has been only incidentally identified with oil production. When the multiplicity of oil wells and the accompanying derricks and impedimenta cluttered up his home farm, making farming operations no longer practicable, he moved with his family to Wichita Falls, where they have a fine home on Ninth Street. But he intends to continue as an active farmer, and has bought another fine farm of 616 acres north of Wichita Falls, and owns much other property besides. His home has been in the city since May, 1918. He also has 480 acres in Caddo County, Oklahoma, agriculture land which his son Lawrence is operating.

Mr. Ramming has the honor of being one of the directors of the City National Bank of Commerce, a great institution of Wichita Falls which has resources of over \$22,000,000. He is also a director of the Sunshine State Refining Company.

Mr. Ramming married Augusta Holtzen and they have a family of eight sons: Lawrence, Irvin, Rinehardt, Archie, Elmer, Arthur, Martin and Percy Leroy, but the last named, who was born December 30, 1919, died July 8, 1921.

TED WALLACE, who has spent most of his life at Fort Worth, has had a varied business experience but for several years has been identified with a growing and flourishing general insurance agency at Fort Worth.

He was born at Sherman, Texas, September 1, 1887, son of J. E. and Nettie (Phillips) Wallace, his father a native of Georgia and his mother of New York. J. E. Wallace came to Texas about 1878 and for several years was in the hardware business at Sherman.

While there he became associated with the interests that now comprise the widely known Waples-Platter Grocery Company of Fort Worth, and is now treasurer of that wholesale house, and has lived at Fort Worth for many years.

Ted Wallace, only child of his parents, attended public school in Fort Worth and later the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College. For about eight years he lived on a ranch in Ector County in West Texas. He also spent several other years in Western Texas. Mr. Wallace was in the grocery business at Fort Worth about five years, but later turned his attention to insurance and on February 1, 1921, formed a partnership with John Ward Harrison. This firm is Harrison & Wallace, handling general insurance, with offices in the First National Bank Building.

Mr. Wallace married in 1910 Miss Blanche Connell. She is a daughter of W. E. Connell, president of the First National Bank of Fort Worth. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace are Hattie Bess and John Edgar. Mr. Wallace is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner.

BRUCE ALLISON, M. D. In the fifteen years since he graduated in medicine Dr. Allison's experience has been chiefly in nervous and mental diseases, and for many years he has been the physician in charge of the Arlington Heights Sanitarium near Fort Worth.

Doctor Allison was born in Mexia, Limestone County, Texas, May 16, 1882, son of William L. and Ella C. (Morrow) Allison, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Alabama. His father died in 1883 when Dr. Allison was a year old. The mother is still living. There were two sons, Bruce and Wilmer Lawson. The latter is also a physician engaged in practice at Fort Worth.

Dr. Bruce Allison grew up in Limestone County, was educated in the public schools at Mexia, and in 1902 entered the medical department of the University of Texas at Galveston, pursuing the regular four year course and graduating in 1906. The following year he was on the staff of the Southwestern Insane Asylum at San Antonio and in 1907 came to Fort Worth to take up his work with the Arlington Heights Sanitarium. October 1, 1919, he was elected president of the sanitarium as well as its superintendent. Doctor Allison is a member of the Tarrant County, Texas State, North Texas and Southwest Texas, the Southern, American Medical

and American Medico-Psychological Associations. He is a thirty-second degree and Knight Templar Mason and a Shriner. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and Rotary Club.

September 12, 1907, he married Edith Edward King of San Antonio. They have one daughter named Edith Bruce.

C. B. TEAM is a well known Fort Worth business man, long an active figure at the stockyards, and known here and in many other markets as a mule buyer.

Mr. Team was born in Camden, South Carolina, September 18, 1862, son of P. M. and Sarah (Bowen) Team. His parents were native South Carolinians. His father was a planter in that state, a slave owner, and when the war came on between the sections entered the Confederate army and died shortly after the war was ended.

C. B. Team was reared in his native state and was about nineteen years old when he first came to Texas. Later for several years he was in the stock business in Mississippi and returned to Texas to make Fort Worth his permanent home in 1905. His enterprise has had much to do with development of Fort Worth as a leading mule market. During the World war he was practically in the Government service buying and handling mules by the carload.

Mr. Team is a member of the Fort Worth Club and the Chamber of Commerce and resides at 1410 Mistletoe Avenue. In 1888 he married Miss Maud Sligh of South Carolina. They have two children, Eric C., who is in the mule business with headquarters at Wichita, Kansas; and Ludie, wife of Dr. H. V. Johnson of Fort Worth.

BERT K. SMITH, member of the dependable firm of Smith Brothers, dealers in grain, is one of the substantial men of Fort Worth, and one who is playing an important part in the commercial life of the city. He was born at Longview, Texas, March 11, 1877, a son of B. K. and Mary Josephine (Smith) Smith, who had five sons, of whom Bert K. Smith was the fourth.

Growing up in his native state, Mr. Smith was educated in public schools at Tyler, and his first connection with the business world was made when he became a clerk in the general offices of Cotton Belt Railway at Tyler. Later he went into the employ of R. G. Dun & Co., of Waco and Fort Worth, but subse-

quently moved to Houston, where he was engaged in the cotton business, but soon went into the grain trade in that city and in 1905 transferred his operations to Fort Worth, where he has since resided. In addition to his grain interests, which are large and important, Mr. Smith is vice president of the company operating The Fair store, and vice president of The Star Refining and Producing Company, is owner of the Justin Mill & Elevator Company of Justin, Texas, and ex-president of the Grain and Cotton Exchange of Fort Worth, and is interested in other enterprises of the city.

In 1902 Mr. Smith was married to Miss Maizie Bewley of Fort Worth, and they have two children, namely: Maizie Bewley and Bert K., Jr. Mr. Smith belongs to the Fort Worth Club, the River Crest Country Club and Temple Club. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner. In national politics he is a democrat. Through the medium of the Baptist Church he finds expression for his religious views, and he is a valued member of the local congregation, and stands high in its councils. Mr. Smith is a man of varied interests, which he manages ably, and with them he couples his keen sense of duty as a citizen, so that it is small wonder that he has advanced so rapidly. Fort Worth is a city which offers an ambitious man many opportunities, but he must have something more than ambition to achieve worth-while results, and these Mr. Smith has had to a more than ordinary degree.

I. H. ROBERTS came to Wichita Falls long before the modern period of development started, and was the pioneer concrete contractor of the city. He has continued in that line of business ever since, though with greatly broadened interests, and is one of the city's ablest and most public spirited men of affairs.

He was born near Waterloo, Iowa, in 1868, was reared in his native state, and some of his early business experiences were connected with the handling and laying of concrete, then a comparatively new material. From Iowa he came to Wichita Falls in 1903, and soon developed an organization for handling every class of concrete work. When he came Wichita Falls could boast of few of the permanent improvements which the use of concrete implies. There were no permanent sidewalks and not even crossings in the downtown streets. Mr. Roberts engaged in concrete





*J. W. Roberts,*



work on a large scale, and in the building of sidewalks and streets his organization has handled many contracts both in Wichita Falls and elsewhere. A large proportion of the extensive mileage of sidewalks and paved streets in Wichita Falls was constructed by him. His business has kept pace with the remarkable growth and expansion of the city in recent years. Mr. Roberts is president of the Wichita Builders Supply Company and the Wichita Falls Sand & Gravel Company, and is a director of the Black Eagle Oil Company and the Red Seal Oil Company.

But opportunities for gaining wealth have not caused him to forget the needs of the educational, religious and ethical factors in the growth and expansion of a city. He has shown an especial interest in the public schools of Wichita Falls. The public schools reached a crisis in 1919-20, and in his capacity as a private citizen he aids in educational welfare, and also as president of the Wichita Falls Rotary Club Mr. Roberts took action along the line that would insure the salvation of the schools in a prosperous and most efficient manner. The Rotary Club in the fall of 1918 raised over six thousand dollars to purchase a home for the superintendent of schools. The high rents prevailing in the city made it practically prohibitive for the school superintendent to pay for a house out of his salary. Furthermore the Rotary Club instituted a formal canvass of the city to provide rooms and boarding places for the teachers at prices they could afford to pay. It was as a result of these measures that the schools were able to open with a full corps of teachers in the fall of 1919. Mr. Roberts has been one of the leading members of the Rotary Club for several years, and was honored with the office of president in April, 1920.

He is also a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine and the Elks, belongs to the Wichita Country Club and Chamber of Commerce, and he and his wife are members of the First Presbyterian Church. He married Miss Frances Bryan, a native of Alabama but reared in Texas. They have one daughter, Frances Irvine, born in December, 1919.

JAMES D. OSBORN, M. D. Forty-five years of distinguished work in one locality is something of an achievement for any man. When that work has been concerned with the issues of life and death, with strenuous advocacy for effective ideals in community affairs, as in the

case of Dr. James D. Osborn of Cleburne, such a career deserves more than passing memorial in the records of Texas citizenship.

Doctor Osborn is the son of a physician and was born in Greene County, Alabama, August 24, 1845. His father, Dr. Thomas C. Osborn, was born in Rutherford County, Tennessee, graduated in medicine at Memphis, and as a young man removed to Alabama and spent his entire professional career in the canebrake region of that state. When he retired from his profession he came to the home of his son in Cleburne, where he died in 1902 at the age of eighty-four. At Huntsville, Alabama, he married Miss Harriet McClellan, whose father, Gen. M. W. McClellan, was a distinguished Indian fighter and prominent Alabama planter, whose plantation is still known as Idle Wild. Dr. Thomas Osborn and wife reared seven children: Dr. James D.; Mrs. J. S. Taylor of Dallas; Thomas H. of Cleburne; Laura, who married Ed Mason of Fort Worth; Miss Ethel of Cleburne; Lunsford M., who died at Monroe, Louisiana, leaving several children; and Carrie, who became the wife of Robert Drake and died at Greensboro, Alabama, the mother of four children.

Dr. James D. Osborn grew up in his native section of Alabama and graduated from the Southern Methodist University at Greensboro. He made an almost abrupt change from the academic halls of learning into the army, joining Company D of the 7th Alabama Cavalry at Greensboro in 1863. He was in the command of Gen. N. B. Forrest, under whom he served in the Tennessee campaign, was wounded in front of Columbia, Tennessee, in November, 1864, and after recovering rejoined his command and was with the Confederate forces from Selma, Alabama, to Columbus, Georgia, resisting the advance of Sherman's army from Atlanta to the sea. When the war ended his command was at Gainesville, Alabama, where he surrendered to General Canby. Doctor Osborn has held in affection the great cause for which the South struggled so bravely and has been deeply interested in the welfare of his comrades of that strife. By appointment of General Van Zandt he is now surgeon general of the ex-Confederate Veterans with the rank of brigadier general.

After the war Doctor Osborn completed his medical course in the University of Virginia in 1867, and subsequently attended Tulane University Medical School at New Orleans. He practiced for several years in



his home locality with his father and on leaving Alabama he traveled by railroad to Dallas and to Cleburne by private conveyance. He reached Cleburne in April, 1875. At that time the only method of communication between Cleburne and Dallas was a public stage, and the intervening region was one vast cattle range, with only a few farms along the streams and water courses. Cleburne had only a few hundred population and probably no business man still active in the city was here when Doctor Osborn came. He recalls the court house as a small brick building on the public square, while the postoffice was kept in a little shack and the postmaster, Mr. Harris, died just recently in Fort Worth. Doctor Osborn is the oldest practitioner in the county and has outlived all the old physicians whom he found when he came, and has to his credit forty-six years of active participation in the work of his profession. The physicians here when he reached Cleburne were Drs. Keating, Lorance, Young, Otis, Hayden and Simons, all of whom are now passed to the other world. After a time Doctor Osborn formed a partnership with Doctor Keating, a relationship that continued many years. This firm, in days before telephones and automobiles, responded to calls from far and near, over a country in a radius twenty miles around Cleburne. In early years he rode horseback, with medicines carried in saddle bags, then used a single horse and buggy, then drove a pair of mustang ponies, frequently going over the road at a gallop, later a more dignified professional equipment consisting of phaeton and fine driving horse, and finally the automobile. Doctor Osborn remembers when hunters of the frontier brought in great quantities of buffalo meat and sold it from wagons to the people of Cleburne. Other wild game in abundance were turkeys and prairie chickens and venison.

In early years Doctor Osborn also did some practical work in the way of farm development and improvement. He acquired a tract of prairie land near the old county seat of Wardville, six miles west of Cleburne, part of Jackson County school lands. He paid a dollar seventy-five cents an acre, and kept it until it sold for a hundred dollars an acre. It was used as a stock ranch and then developed into a farm. The early day expense of this land caused Mrs. Osborn to say that "it would take Doctor Osborn to keep up the expense of Farmer Osborn," but the doctor

never failed to reply that some day the land would come into its own and return the expenditures many fold.

In the days when Cleburne was struggling to maintain its position as a village and in later years as a city, Doctor Osborn has been a steady resource of public spirit and effective leadership. He has seen three court houses occupy the Square of the city while the old brick schoolhouse has had three successors on its site, concluding with the splendid high school building of today. Doctor Osborn was president of the school board and for one term mayor of the city, his administration being notable through the construction of the first good streets. This street building program defeated him for re-election since his enemies charged that he built Prairie avenue for the benefit of Col. B. J. Chambers' property, though as a matter of fact this improvement was carried out with benefits to all concerned, and Colonel Chambers made it easy for the public to do the work by contributing the teams and gravel in the construction.

Mrs. Osborn was not behind her husband in interest in public improvements and other matters connected with the good of the city. She originated the first public library, the nucleus of the present handsome Carnegie library at Cleburne. She was active in all literary club work, in advancement of the public schools and facilities for education and training of children. The school children to the number of four hundred showed their appreciation of her service when they lined up in deference on the day of her funeral. She was prominent in the Magazine Club, in the Episcopal Church, and has frequently contributed articles on her favorite topics to periodicals.

Doctor Osborn is well known in the political life of north Texas. He was an opponent of prohibition until he witnessed the efficient results of the law. As a democrat he has been in many conventions, being chairman of the Congressional Convention which first named Hon. Jo Abbott for Congress. He was one of the leading supporters of George Clark for governor in 1892. He introduced Governor Neff to the audience when he made his public address to the voters of Cleburne. Governor Campbell appointed him president of the Medical Examining Board of Texas, and he was in the position until Governor Colquitt's second term, when he resigned rather than support the governor's re-election, since his own townsman, Judge Ramsey, was can-

didate for governor and was entitled to the doctor's support.

Doctor Osborn was the twenty-fifth president of the State Medical Association, elected in 1892. As secretary of the ex-Presidents' Association, he is compiling a history of Texas Medicine as a member of the committee for the collection and preservation of the records of Texas Medicine. As a citizen and professional man he would rather wear out than rust out, although the weight of years might advise his retirement and the competence he has laid away would justify it.

At Greensboro, Alabama, February 11, 1870, Dr. Osborn married Miss Julia Pittman and theirs was a complete union of domestic as well as intellectual and civic interests. Mrs. Osborn, a daughter of Asa Pittman of Kentucky, was born at Palmyra, Missouri, in 1848 and died at Cleburne in January, 1904. Of their children the oldest was Dr. Eugene Bryce, who grew up in Cleburne, was educated in medicine at the University of Texas, married Miss Maud Richardson of Fort Worth, and died during the influenza epidemic of 1918, his death depriving Texas of one of her ablest young surgeons. The second child, Hattilu Osborn, graduated in elocution from the Belmont School of Tennessee and died soon after returning home. Dr. James D., Jr., is a graduate of the Cleburne High School, of Tulane University Medical School, and is now in practice at Frederick, Oklahoma. He married Miss May Brown and has a daughter, Pauline. The youngest of Doctor Osborn's children is Irene, wife of J. F. Blair of San Antonio, and the mother of Julian Osborn, Mary Eleanor and J. Frank Blair, Jr.

J. E. McDERMETT. The oil boom has brought many to Eastland County, but before that event this region was the home of a number of substantial men who had faith in its future and were contented to cast their lot with it, knowing that in the regular course of events a locality so favored in the way of natural resources was bound to expand. This faith has been justified way beyond their most favorable expectations, and they are now reaping a well-merited reward. One of these men who has spent practically all his consecutive years at Cisco, and who is a native son of Eastland County is J. E. McDermett, one of the leading contractors and builders of the city.

J. E. McDermett was born on his father's ranch in Eastland County in 1888. His par-

ents were F. J. and Lou T. (Moore) McDermett, whose home is at Floydada, Floyd County, Texas. F. J. McDermett was born in Hood County in the early '60s, and was reared in Erath County. He is a son of the late T. H. McDermett, a native of Tennessee, who volunteered for service during the Mexican war, and after its close settled in Texas. He was a pioneer freighter between Waco and Shreveport, Louisiana. During the war between the North and the South, he upheld the latter section and served as a soldier in the Confederate army. In 1883 F. J. McDermett came to Eastland County and settled on a ranch eight miles north of Cisco, and there for some years he was engaged very extensively in the cattle business. In 1894 he moved to Floyd County, on the Texas plains, which was then a newly organized county, and of which he was one of the pioneers. His wife was born in Tennessee, but was brought in childhood to Texas, where her father became prominent and was among the first settlers of Dublin, this state. Both Mr. and Mrs. McDermett are very prominent people of Floydada, the county seat of Floyd County.

J. E. McDermett attended the Bluff Branch and Allman schools in Eastland and Floyd counties. In 1905 he returned to Eastland County and has since made Cisco his home. He learned the carpenter trade and for several years worked with A. J. Olson, the well-known contractor of Cisco, being employed on construction work in various towns and cities of Texas and Oklahoma. In 1917 he branched out into the contracting business on his own account, and within the brief time intervening between then and now has completed a large amount of construction work at Cisco and Eastland. He has built a number of the finest residences at Cisco, including those of Waddy Mancill, Mark Stamps, Ross Saint John, Alexander Spears, J. T. McCarty, G. Daniels and many others. Among the business structures which stand to his credit at Cisco are the McDermett Hotel, of which he is the owner, and others. At Eastland he built the Connor Apartment House, and others of equal importance, the whole making a record of splendid achievement for a young man.

The McDermett family was represented McClain, who was born in Tennessee, and they have two children, O. C. and Opal. Always interested in civic affairs, Mr. McDermett maintains membership with the Cisco Chamber of Commerce, is a charter member of the



Cisco Rotary Club and can be relied upon for whole-souled effort in behalf of his home community. He belongs to the Baptist Church of Cisco. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow.

The McDermett family was represented during the great war by Calip F. McDermett of Floydada, who was a corporal in the One Hundred and Forty-first Infantry, Thirty-sixth Division, and made the supreme sacrifice, losing his life in the Argonne Forest campaign. These gold stars in the service flag of the country have changed their color too recently for the people to be able to view them without the deepest sorrow. As the years pass, however, and the realization comes of what was accomplished through the sad sacrifice of these young lives on the battlefields of France, the tears will be dried in the blaze of deepest pride in the heroism, the patriotism and devotion of these sons of our dear country who, in laying down their lives for it and the principles for which it stands, displayed a trait common also to divinity. It is yet too soon for this to assuage the natural grief, but the kindly hand of time will lead the gold star families into this state of appreciative pride which grows out of all noble actions in both war and peace.

**DAN POWERS.** For all the tremendous increase of population in some of the regions of oil discovery in Texas, it is a matter of satisfaction to note that some of the strongest and ablest leaders in development, financial affairs and civic leadership are men who have been identified with such communities long before they attracted outside enterprise. A case in point is that of Dan Powers of Desdemona, one of the most successful oil operators in that famous section. Mr. Powers is a native son and has lived in and around Desdemona practically all his life.

He was born on a farm two miles north of town in 1888, a son of P. L. and Sarah (Hopkins) Powers, the former deceased and the latter still living. The father was a member of Henderson County, east Texas, and settled on his farm in Eastland County in the early eighties. As a small boy Dan Powers found his school opportunities at Desdemona and also attended a country school near the farm. The best part of his education was acquired during four years in the well remembered Hankins Normal College at Gorman. That was a school of the highest standard and trained a great many successful men and women. Mr. Powers after leaving school

became a teacher, and for eleven years was active in discharging his responsibilities as an educator, most of the time in the schools of Desdemona.

Since the beginning of Desdemona's oil boom in 1918 he has been engaged in the oil business and has shown the rare ability of handling his affairs to a successful issue, both for himself and for the general welfare of the community. For a little more than a year Mr. Powers was one of the directors of the Desdemona State Bank and Trust Company. He is a public spirited citizen, always ready to lend his influence and effort to progress in civic matters.

He is a member of the Baptist Church and is affiliated with the Masonic Order, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and several other fraternal organizations. Mr. Powers married Miss Della Blagg, a native of Mississippi. She came with her parents to the Desdemona vicinity when she was ten years of age. They have two sons, Joe Bailey and Woodrow Powers.

**F. G. SWANSON.** When any special line of industry is promoted and brought to the attention of the public, unfortunately for those who are victimized and the legitimate operators, there arise those who deal in fraudulent stocks and illegitimate schemes which results in a heavy loss of money and the bringing of ill repute upon what ought to be a perfectly honest line of business. The oil industry has suffered very heavily from such dishonest promoters, and some of the most alert and enterprising men of the oil country endeavored to combat this feature of the business. The citizens of Wichita Falls, in their customary progressive manner, gave hearty support to the Oil Investors' Association, organized by F. G. Swanson, its president and manager, who is one of the best known and capable attorneys of Wichita County. This association was organized for the purpose of educating the public with reference to the laws defining fraud in the promotion of fake and illegitimate oil development schemes and compulsory accounting in Texas, and exposed many fraudulent concerns during its existence.

F. G. Swanson was born in Warren County, Pennsylvania, in 1881, a son of Lars and Matilda (Akins) Swanson, and he lived at home until he was seventeen years old, learning to farm and attending the local schools. He received his collegiate course in the Municipal University of Akron, Ohio, and in 1905





*J. L. Swanson*



went to Panama, where he remained for twelve years in the Government service, first occupying a clerical position, then an accounting and executive one, and finally was in the judiciary department of the Canal Zone. He had previously taken up the study of law and been admitted to the bar in the Canal Zone. Returning to the United States, Mr. Swanson spent some time in Missouri, Oklahoma and points in Texas before he established himself, in 1918, in the practice of his profession at Wichita Falls, where he has already built up a large and remunerative connection and achieved a standing second to none in his calling. He is a man of quick intelligence and possessed of resourcefulness and distinctively original ideas in politics and civic life, and is not afraid to stand back of his convictions. Much of his practice has been connected with the great oil industry of Wichita Falls, and his attention has been directed to the necessity of a better understanding of the existing laws with regard to the rights of the people and the protection afforded them under these laws against those who seek to defraud.

In 1920 Mr. Swanson became a candidate for representative in the State Assembly from Wichita and Wilbarger counties, which form the 101st District. He ran on the following terse and progressive platform:

"More and better schools and wider use. Regardless of past use of Ox-cart and Joe Bailey, admiration for it and reaction in politics, modern complexity and intricacy of industry and commerce require increased and compelling study and intellectual and mental application to understand and solve industrial problems. Those who 'shirk' such efforts can only blindly 'serve' on faith in others or run risk of blindly contributing to lost motion or waste effort in production and distribution, now altogether too great for welfare of farmers and producers or workers performing the essential work of society.

"Economical development of natural resources, agricultural, mineral, water-irrigation projects, improved roads and transportation. A dollar's worth of community or social service for each dollar of tax money spent and tax laws to aid and encourage construction, manufacture and development rather than gambling and speculation.

"Early redistricting of the state for equality of representation."

While Mr. Swanson is a democrat, he is nevertheless independent, an advocate of intelligent radicalism and devoted to the edifica-

tion and enlightenment of the people on all essential questions, the formation of an intelligent public opinion, and the power of the people to give expression; as contradistinct from the tendency of the mass of the people to take their opinions from self-constituted leaders without question. He is also an opponent of stand-pattism and rubber-stampism in all forms, as might be gathered from the volume on "Panama Canal Builders," edited by him in 1917.

JOHN W. FLOORE, JR. The business and civic history of Cleburne could hardly be told without frequent reference to members of the Floore family, who have been here nearly forty years, and at all times and under all conditions have played a substantial role in the evolution of the town and city.

John W. Floore, Sr., who founded the family here, was born in Macon County, Mississippi, in 1851, and grew up as a farmer's son. His education was acquired largely through his own efforts. As a youth he started out as a "mule skinner" in day labor during the construction of the International & Great Northern Railroad through East Texas. From this he graduated into bookkeeping for the R. B. Cousins Dry Goods Company at Tyler, and subsequently was himself a merchant at Tyler for a number of years. When he came to Cleburne in 1883 he embarked in banking as a member of the firm of private bankers, Heard, Allen & Floore, and was cashier of the bank which is now the National Bank of Cleburne, the oldest banking institution of Johnson County. He finally severed his connection with the bank in 1896, and spent the rest of his active business life in the loan and investment field. John W. Floore, Sr., has ever been one of the active factors in the growth and development of Cleburne. The council has known him for many years, and while he did his part in the constructive legislation of the municipal government, he has as a private citizen been hardly less useful in all avenues open to his influence and encouraged by his time and means. Politics he has left alone, being satisfied to vote the democratic ticket. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Elks and was president of the Cleburne Country Club, which he helped promote. John W. Floore, Sr., married Miss Florence Childress. There were three children: Maude, who died young; John W., Jr., and Heard, who died at the age of fourteen.

John W. Floore, Jr., who on his own merit



and ability has achieved recognition as one of Cleburne's most enterprising business men, was born in that city October 12, 1887. He acquired a public school education, later attended a noted preparatory school at Bell Buckle, Tennessee, took a year's work in Allen Academy at Bryan, Texas, and for two years was a student in Baylor University at Waco. Like his father before him he opened his career with a period of railroad service, at first being a timekeeper for the Santa Fe Railway out of Cleburne, and subsequently was timekeeper with the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad with headquarters at Douglas, Arizona. After returning to Cleburne Mr. Floore in 1908 entered the service of the National Bank of Cleburne and was connected with that prominent bulwark of local finance for about eight years. In 1916 he resigned as assistant cashier and has since given his time to the land, loan and insurance business. Business and other properties in Cleburne bear the mark of the Floore capital and enterprise as builders, and John W. Floore, Jr., has furnished leadership where leadership was needed in some of the broader constructive movements.

He was made president of the Chamber of Commerce the year it was organized in 1919, and is still a director and has represented that body in many of its plans and meetings to encourage and enlarge the commercial and industrial welfare of the city. He is a member and director of the Rotary Club and in politics, like his father, takes as little part as possible consistent with good citizenship. He was reared a democrat and gave his first presidential vote to William J. Bryan. He is a member of the York Rite Masonic bodies of Cleburne and a member of Moslah Temple, Fort Worth, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

In August, 1908, at Cleburne, he married Miss Flora May Lambard, who was born in Johnson County May 1, 1888, daughter of J. W. and Flora H. (Hand) Lambard. Her father came to Texas from Alabama and spent his life as a farmer. Mrs. Floore is the oldest of three children, her sisters being Gladys A. and Gilma of Cleburne. The four children of Mr. and Mrs. Floore are Heard L., J. W. Floore third, Flora May and Edgar.

**JULIAN ROBERT RANSONE.** Almost for half a century and nearly as long as Cleburne has had recorded history, the family name Ransone has been conspicuous and significant in

that community, a source of leadership in many movements and enterprises vitally affecting growth and progress. Julian Robert Ransone is the veteran editor and publisher of Johnson County's pioneer newspaper, and is also postmaster of the city of Cleburne.

He was only a child when the family came to Cleburne in 1873. His father, John Robert Ransone, was born at Quincy, Florida, in September, 1837, but his parents were Georgia people and planters of that old state. As planters they reared and educated their children in keeping with the best traditions of the South. John Robert Ransone attended college, specialized in mathematics, and his profession was that of a civil engineer and land surveyor. As a young man he entered the Confederate Army under Gen. John B. Gordon, was detailed as a sharpshooter for a time, and went through the war with only minor injuries. He was taken prisoner and for a time was held at a prison in the North. After the war he taught school at Blakely in Early County, Georgia, and from the capital and savings acquired by this occupation became a merchant there. He has duly prospered in his affairs, and on leaving Blakely he moved to Kentucky and at Elkton in that state, as the result of speculation, met financial reverses so that when he came to Cleburne in 1873 it was as a man without capital but determined to start over again in a new country. Cleburne then had but three hundred population. Here he practiced his engineering profession, and performed a varied duty as his services were required in the laying out of additions, establishing street grades, running boundary lines. For two terms, four years, he was county surveyor. He was also one of the early druggists of Cleburne. Being a splendid accountant he was invited to take a position in the old First National Bank and was bookkeeper in that institution for fourteen years. Still later he became associated with his son in the newspaper, and that was the occupation of his declining years. John Robert Ransone, who died at Cleburne in April, 1918, was a democrat, though not usually active in politics. He was capable of making strong arguments and pleasing addresses on public occasions. He was a Baptist but later for many years with his family worshipped in the Episcopal Church. John Robert Ransone married Miss Sallie Perry, daughter of Col. Joel W. Perry, of another Georgia family. She died in May, 1919, the mother of three children: Julian Robert,

Maud, wife of Dr. J. H. Happel of Cleburne, and Perry of San Diego, California.

Julian Robert Ransone was born at Blakely, Georgia, July 15, 1867, and was not quite six years of age when his parents moved from Elkton, Kentucky, to Cleburne, Texas. Here he attended the public schools and also spent one year in Randolph-Macon College at Ashland, Virginia. He had made definite arrangements with the head of the school to return and finish the course, but during the summer vacation while hunting accidentally shot himself in the hand and on account of that injury never achieved a complete college education. As a youth he learned the printers' trade. That he regarded as a temporary occupation, though as a matter of fact it became the permanent basis for his successful career. At the age of twenty he was invited to take the position of bookkeeper in the office of W. C. McFarland, representing the International Loan and Trust Company of Kansas City. He remained with Mr. McFarland about fourteen months, and on leaving that work entered the printing business. He operated a job office for a time, and then bought Cleburne's pioneer newspaper, the Tri-Weekly Enterprise, a plant which, as he looks back, was little more than "a pile of junk." Nevertheless out of the plant and Mr. Ransone's personal direction has developed the Enterprise of today. He took charge of the paper in July, 1888, when just twenty-one years of age, and with thirty-three years of service to his credit as proprietor and editor of one paper probably could make good claim to being the only man in Texas capable of claiming similar distinction. The Daily Enterprise was born in 1894 and it and the semi-weekly, seven column folios, have long been the chief mediums of publicity in Johnson County, and have been carefully kept up to the highest standards of journalism by Mr. Ransone. Mr. Ransone was appointed postmaster of Cleburne in 1914, succeeding C. A. Dickson in the office, and was re-commissioned by President Wilson in 1918. The business of the Cleburne postoffice has greatly increased in the past seven years. There are seven rural routes out of the city, while the city itself has a carrier service handled by eight carriers.

While a student in Randolph-Macon College Mr. Ransone was one of the students who went to the station when President Cleveland and his bride went through on their wedding trip, and he heard the few remarks made

by the President and saw the fascinating smiles of the bride. Later he visited Washington and met President and Mrs. Cleveland at the White House. His first presidential vote was given to Mr. Cleveland. He has always been interested in politics and has done his share of local party work. He was an alternate to the national convention of 1904 and a delegate to the convention of 1916. Mr. Ransone was one of the original Wilson men of Texas and has been an admirer and supporter of Wilson policies throughout. He served many times as secretary of democratic conventions and has usually had a seat in state conventions. He was one of the steering committee of the Hogg campaign in 1892. Mr. Ransone is a York Rite Mason, is past exalted ruler of the Elks Lodge at Cleburne and a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias. He and his family are all members of the Episcopal Church.

At Cleburne June 28, 1895, Mr. Ransone married Miss Josephine Keating, only child of Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Keating. Her parents came to Texas from Georgia in the early seventies. Her father was a surgeon in the Confederate Army. Mrs. Ransone was born at Cleburne January 16, 1874, and was liberally educated in local schools, in school at Columbia, Tennessee, and in St. Mary's School at Dallas. Of the four children of Mr. and Mrs. Ransone the oldest is Keating, who graduated from the Cleburne High School and was in the University of Texas when he left his studies to go in the army training camp at San Antonio. He was a machine gunner, attached to the 343rd Company of the 90th Division, went overseas in June, 1918, and was in all the fighting in the St. Mihiel campaign. Just as the war closed he was taken sick due to being gassed, and was in the hospital while his comrades proceeded with the Army of Occupation. He returned home in February, 1919, and is now business manager of the Cleburne Enterprise. The second in the family is Ruth, wife of E. K. Mead of Dallas and the mother of one son, Robert Everet Mead. The two younger children are Miss Johnnie, who is connected with the advertising department of the Enterprise, and William Robert, a student in the Cleburne grammar school.

CLINTON BARR has been in business at Fort Worth for upwards of half a century, and for a longer time than any of his competitors has been engaged in the wholesale and retail hay



and grain business. At the same time he has been a good citizen and has done his share in promoting the upbuilding of his community from pioneer times to the present.

His parents were Hugh and Elizabeth (Arnold) Barr, who spent all their lives in Virginia. They had ten children, and the next to the youngest was Clinton, who was born at Winchester, Virginia, March 10, 1848, and grew up in the picturesque valley of Virginia. He acquired his education there and was a boy when many of the battles of the Civil war were fought in that vicinity. On coming to Fort Worth in 1873 Mr. Barr farmed for two years in Tarrant County, but since then his energies have been directed to mercantile lines. He was a grocer, and about thirty-two years ago became established in the hay and grain business and has bought and shipped and sold immense quantities of those commodities.

Mr. Barr in 1884 married at Fort Worth Miss Pauline L. Ayres, who was born within what is now the city limits of Fort Worth, a daughter of James H. and Louise Elizabeth (Baer) Ayres. Her father was a pioneer of Tarrant County. Mr. and Mrs. Barr have four living children, Oscar Lee, James H., Louise, wife of T. G. Hollingsworth, and Ida, wife of C. D. Jackson, all of Fort Worth. Mr. Barr is a member of the First Christian Church, and served at one time as quartermaster of the Sons of the Confederacy under General Tisdal.

**WALTER SULLIVAN.** While the home of this branch of the Sullivan family has been in Denton County for upwards of fifty years, the family activities have been rather widespread, and as cattlemen their interests have covered many diverse localities, not only of Texas but also of Oklahoma. Walter Sullivan played a part in these extensive activities for many years, but latterly has concentrated his energies as a farmer and stockman and business man in his home locality at Pilot Point.

This branch of the Sullivans originated in the Carolinas, whence they spread westward into Tennessee, to Missouri and other western states, and several branches of the family eventually founded homes in Texas.

The father of Walter Sullivan was James Lafayette Sullivan, who was born near Harts-ville, Sumner County, Tennessee, December 16, 1839. He spent his boyhood in that state and acquired a limited education in local schools, growing up on a tobacco farm. In

1857 he accompanied his sister, Mrs. Curley, to Missouri, where he was a wage worker for a time. At the outbreak of the war between the states he entered the Southern army and for four years followed the fortunes of that flag. His cavalry regiment was in the Trans-Mississippi Department, and saw extended service over the Southwest. Among other engagements he was in the fight at Helena, Arkansas. Though a soldier four years, he received no serious injury. After the war he maintained an interest in his old comrades, was a member of the Veterans post at Pilot Point and attended several reunions. He became a farmer and stockman in Johnson County, Missouri, and in 1875 came to Texas, driving overland, while his wife and others of the family followed by train. Their first home was at Plano in Collin County, but in 1879 James L. Sullivan exchanged property there for a tract of almost six hundred acres east of Pilot Point in Grayson County. It was completely new land, and he employed it as grazing ground for his stock. The year he moved to Grayson County was one of the driest years ever known in Texas. The Sullivans lived remote from streams and water courses, and for months water was, next to life itself, the most precious commodity. For his first home there James L. Sullivan built a little three-room box house. He made his living out of the soil after surviving the year of drought, and though he brought very limited means to Texas he gradually prospered and his interests and holdings marked him as one of the conspicuous men of affairs of his day. Some of his income was invested in other lands, particularly a small tract called Indian Hill near Pilot Point, which he improved and on which he made his permanent home. In Grayson County when he located there the nearest school was five miles away, and this distance was traversed daily by his sons Walter and Marion while acquiring their education. James L. Sullivan developed extensive herds of cattle, and in search of new pastures he took his stock to Oklahoma and held them in the vicinity of Ryan during 1894-95. He sold his stock interests there, and after that was practically retired from the cattle business. He then moved his home to Pilot Point and lived retired until his death in 1906. The only organization to which he gave his membership was the Christian Church. He was a leader in church and educational affairs, and for a dozen years was trustee of the Pilot Point schools and also saw to it that his chil-







*W Lee Moore*

dren received liberal educations. One of his daughters was a graduate of old Franklin College.

The wife of James L. Sullivan was Louisa Couchman, who was born in Kentucky and moved with her widowed mother to Missouri about 1859. She was soon afterward married, and was left alone while her husband served in the army. She survived him seven years. Her children were: Walter; Marion L., who when last heard from was with the Regular army in California; Louella, wife of George Cloyd, of Hereford, Texas; Annie, wife of Charles L. Potts, of Virginia, Illinois; Miss Jessie, of Pilot Point; James L., manager of college athletics at the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Bryan, Texas.

Walter Sullivan was born in an historic community of Eastern Missouri, near Bowling Green, Pike County, June 9, 1868. He was seven years of age when brought to Texas. He attended the school previously mentioned and later old Franklin College at Pilot Point, under Professor Dowdler. He also had a commercial school course in Sherman. When school days were over he resumed his place on the farm, and was an active associate of his father while the latter was a cattle rancher. He was in Oklahoma while the Sullivan herds were being ranged on the old Bill Watson ranch through permission of the noted Chickasaw chieftain, Bowling. Leaving Oklahoma, he resumed ranching in Hall County, Texas, for a year, and then moved into the Southwestern range country of Castro County. From 1905 to 1917 he was a rancher in Lamb County, and at the close of that period he disposed of his range interests and has since been identified intensively rather than extensively with farming and stock growing. His Denton County farm is four miles southwest of Pilot Point, and is the scene of good agricultural methods as well as a place for growing cattle.

At different times and places in his busy life Mr. Sullivan has shown the interests of a good citizen in local affairs and public improvement. Permanent highways and good roads are a subject that arouse his enthusiasm at all times. He was a leader in the community in behalf of the issue of bonds for permanent highways. During the World war he worked energetically to enlist substantial support for the Government in the prosecution of effective hostilities against the enemy. While in Lamb County he helped organize the county government, was for six years a member of the

Board of County Commissioners, and while on the board set the first tax rate for the county, secured the building of the first courthouse, and also used his influence to keep the county free from debt.

Mr. Sullivan represents a democratic family, and cast his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland and has supported party candidates at all subsequent elections. On economic political questions he is of the conviction that Southern agriculture needs a tariff on such basic products as wool, beef, hides and cotton. Mr. Sullivan has passed the chairs in the local lodges of Knights of Pythias and the Elks. He is a director in the Pilot Point National Bank and the State Bank of Pilot Point.

In Denton County, December 30, 1896, he married Miss Belle Reid, who was born in Georgia, daughter of Capt. O. L. and Rebecca Reid. Her father was a Confederate soldier in a Georgia regiment, and brought his family from Alabama to Texas in 1883, spending the rest of his life as a farmer and carpenter at Pilot Point, where he died in 1906. Mrs. Sullivan was the youngest of five children, the others being Mrs. Nora Wilson, Mrs. Fannie Robinson, Mrs. Ella Harrison and James M. Reid, of Pilot Point, Texas.

W. LEE MOORE has brought the full powers of his vigorous and resourceful personality to bear in connection with the development, upbuilding and general progress of the thriving city of Wichita Falls, which has well been termed one of the wonder cities of the Lone Star State, its most notable stride having been made since the initiation of developments in oil-producing industry in Wichita and surrounding counties. Mr. Moore is senior member of the firm of Moore & Richolt, which long controlled a large and prosperous business in contracting and building and which is now engaged in handling lumber and building materials of other kinds as one of the leading concerns in this field of enterprise in this section of Texas.

Mr. Moore was born in Des Moines County, Iowa, on the 30th of August, 1858, his parents, William R. and Mary Rebecca (Pariott) Moore, having been pioneer settlers in that section of the Hawkeye State. Mr. Moore passed the period of his childhood and early youth on his father's farm in Des Moines County, not far distant from the city of Burlington, and was afforded the advantages of the public schools of the locality and period. In his native state he learned the carpenter's



trade through a practical apprenticeship of effective order, and in 1884 became one of the pioneer citizens and business men of Wichita Falls, with the upbuilding of which fine little Texas city his name has been most prominently and worthily linked. Here he engaged in contracting and building, in partnership with J. A. Richolt, and this partnership alliance has continued during the period of a quarter of a century. Individual mention of Mr. Richolt is made on other pages of this work. The firm of Moore & Richolt erected a number of the first prominent business blocks in Wichita Falls, and for a number of years held rank as the leading contracting and building firm in Wichita County. Finally the members of the firm found it expedient to retire from this special field of enterprise and give their attention to the handling of lumber and building supplies. Under the original firm name they have developed an extensive and prosperous business in this line, especially since the oil discoveries in this section resulted in a marvelous building boom and general growth in the city of Wichita Falls. The firm has ample financial resources and maintains high standing in the commercial and financial circles of the Texas Northwest. For a number of years the firm maintained headquarters at the corner of Indiana and Ninth streets, a property which they still own and which is one of the most valuable pieces of business property in the city. In 1919 the firm established their extensive yards and well equipped office at Indiana and Thirteenth streets, and here they have the most modern facilities and stock for the effective handling of their large and important business. The firm continued in the contracting business about twenty years and since 1906 have given attention to their present important line of enterprise.

Mr. Moore is an appreciative and influential member of the time-honored Masonic fraternity and had the distinction of serving as grand master of the Texas Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons in 1908-09. He is affiliated with the local commandery of Knights Templars and also with the local chapter of Royal Arch Masons and is a member of Maskat Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is a member of the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce and has served as a member of the Board of Aldermen of the city. He is a member also of the lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he has entered fully into the business and civic

life of the city in whose progress he has been an influential factor.

The year 1888 recorded the marriage of Mr. Moore to Miss Kate Bradley, of Wichita Falls, and they have five children: Clifford B., Clarence L., Ruby, W. Lee, Jr., and James A.

**JOSEPH GREGORY.** A record of nearly seventy years identifies Joseph Gregory with the country and the people of North Texas. Most of those years have been spent in Cooke County. He was a Confederate soldier, an Indian fighter in the early days, broke the soil and improved many acres of the black land belt, went through all the experiences of early day farming, and is now enjoying a well earned retirement in his home at Gainesville.

Other pages of this publication contain an interesting account of his honored father, Rev. William Gregory, and his oldest brother, Isaac Gregory. Rev. William Gregory was for over half a century a Texas farmer and minister, was a splendid Christian character, a fighting leader in the faith, and developed many church organizations in different sections of the state.

Joseph Gregory was born in Muhlenberg County, Kentucky, October 5, 1844, third of the children of his parents. When he was eight years of age, in 1852, the Gregory and Grundy families started overland for Texas, crossing the Mississippi River at Memphis and the Arkansas at Little Rock, and during the entire journey they did not cross a single line of railroad. Joseph Gregory was old enough to enjoy and appreciate many of the incidents of the long journey. The family lived for about six years in Grayson County, southeast of Sherman, and it was in that community that Joseph acquired most of his early education. The schools were of the strict pioneer type. Mr. Gregory never attended as a scholar a school in a building with glass windows. The light was always admitted through a hole cut in the logs. The schoolhouses were also without floors, save that two of them had puncheon floors. Split logs, hewed smooth and supported by pegs, were the seats, accommodating both the pupils and their books. Mr. Gregory studied besides the three R's geography, spelling and grammar and gained much proficiency as a speller from the old blue back speller. Just when he should have been doing his best work in school war came on, and he quickly exchanged his scholarly activities for those of a soldier in the field.

It was in 1863 that he joined the Confederate service in Colonel Barry's battalion, Cap-

tain Roland's company, for frontier service. All this time as a soldier was spent at isolated frontier posts, helping guard the settlements against Indian marauders. He was a scout throughout the Red River region of Texas and over in the Indian Nation, but never engaged in a single skirmish with the enemy. When the final surrender came his regiment was not far from old Fort Belknap. There being no officers present to disband them the troops turned themselves loose and came home as a disorganized squad.

The military chapter of his experience was quickly succeeded by one in which his vocation was as a harvest hand. In early years Mr. Gregory had no superior as a wheat binder, and through hard work his proficiency made the job attractive. He worked at harvesting and farming in Cooke County until 1867, when he yielded to the persuasion of his young wife and accompanied her parents to Arkansas. They located on the border line between Arkansas and Oklahoma, and he was identified with farming in that rugged region for three years.

Then, returning to Texas, Mr. Gregory made a crop in Denton County, following which he returned to the old Gregory settlement on Clear Creek in Cooke County, and since then has been a constant factor in the agricultural affairs of that locality. In 1867 he located his permanent home two miles north of Hood. His contract for half a section of land called for eighteen dollars an acre on ten years time at ten per cent interest. He worked and did his best at managing, and although good crops of corn and wheat were frequently raised prices were so low that it was all he could do to keep his interest paid and support his family. Many years later economic conditions improved, but he turned over his land purchase to his sons and saw them reap the harvest in the increased price of land that he might have reaped himself. However, he owned a little home besides this, as well as a tract of a hundred acres which he paid for, and he continued active in the various interests of a practical farmer in the Hood community until April 1, 1920, when he moved to Gainesville and purchased a modest bungalow home, where he and his faithful wife and companion of more than fifty years are spending their days in peace and quiet, without struggle or anxiety, secure in a measure of satisfaction from past toils and with firm faith for the future.

While bringing up his family Mr. Gregory was much concerned in matters of education, and in the Hood community he was also identified with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church here and later at Myra. He has always voted for the democratic candidate for president.

It was August 9, 1866, in Denton County, that Mr. Gregory and Miss Sarah Strahan were married. Four years ago they quietly marked the celebration of their golden wedding anniversary. Mrs. Gregory's parents were Joseph and Eve (Slagle) Strahan, who came to Texas in 1850 from near Quincy, Illinois, where Mrs. Gregory was born October 31, 1848. The early years of her childhood were spent in Lamar County, Texas, and in 1860 the Strahans moved into Denton County. In 1867 her parents moved to Washington County, Arkansas, where they lived out their lives. There were ten Strahan children, seven reaching mature years, named Benjamin, Catherine, Jane, Malinda, Lizzie Asenath, Peter and Sarah. The son Benjamin was in the same company with Mr. Gregory in Colonel Barry's Battalion, and after the war spent his life as a farmer and stock man in Denton County.

While Mr. Gregory never acquired wealth in the form of real property, he contributed to the wealth of the country by a large family of children, and in providing for them he fulfilled the chief obligation of man. A brief record of his children is: Mary M., wife of G. W. Lyles, a farmer and resident of Denton County; William P., a resident of Hall County, Texas; Millie, who is the wife of W. A. Hoskin, of Myra, Texas; Nannie, Mrs. W. M. Dosier, of Cooke County; Samuel, a farmer near Myra; Alice, wife of James Hood, of Canyon City, Texas; Ola, wife of M. L. Gray, of Linn County, Texas; Lula, wife of S. A. Moore, of Myra; Joseph Benjamin and John, both in the Hood community; and Ewing, who operates the old Gregory homestead. These eleven children have presented Mr. and Mrs. Gregory with forty-nine grandchildren and there are now twelve great-grandchildren. It is a remarkable family and on Christmas Day of 1920, at the old homestead, forty-one members gathered together for a dinner and holiday celebration, in which Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gregory were the central figures of honor.

SIDNEY B. NORWOOD. In Cleburne and Johnson County the name Norwood in recent



years has become significant of a financial ability upon which this community leans for the proper security and management of banking and business affairs. Sidney B. Norwood has lived at Cleburne nearly all his life and is president of the National Bank of Cleburne, the oldest banking house in Johnson County.

This bank is the logical and historical successor of a private bank established more than forty years ago and conducted successively by the firms Heard, Allen & Barnes; Heard, Allen & Floore; and Heard, Moss & Floore. It has been a bank operating under a national charter since 1889. It was started with a capital of seventy-five thousand dollars, the first officers being S. E. Moss, president; W. J. Hurley, vice president; John W. Floore, cashier; and W. J. Rutledge, assistant cashier. The second president was W. F. Ramsey, chosen in 1900, and he was succeeded by Mr. Norwood. The second cashier was E. T. Kelley, elected in 1894, succeeded by J. S. Corley, Corley by D. E. Waggoner, and Waggoner by Mr. Norwood. The present cashier is J. C. Blakeney. The vice president is J. T. Faulkenbury, and the directors F. D. Dickson, J. T. Faulkenbury, W. T. Bradbury, John T. Jordan, J. C. Blakeney and S. B. Norwood. In 1909 the capital stock was increased to a hundred fifty thousand dollars and the bank has a surplus of seventy-five thousand dollars.

S. B. Norwood was born in Kaufman County, Texas, August 3, 1877. His father, the late Peter J. Norwood, was a native of Bledsoe County, Tennessee, grew up on a farm and acquired a fair education. Of strong southern sentiments, his family owning slaves, he joined the first company raised in that section for the Confederate Army. He was a private in the cavalry and among many historic engagements participated at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. Though constantly exposed to danger and hazard he escaped wounds or capture. After the war he tried to forget the past and did not even attend reunions of his old comrades.

From Tennessee Peter J. Norwood moved to Texas about 1870, being then a young married man. At Tyler he established a tanyard, an industry still in existence there. From Tyler he moved to Tarrant County and conducted a dairy, his residence being located on the present site of Armour & Company's office in North Fort Worth. Leaving Fort Worth he spent about a year in Kaufman County, operating a farm and stock ranch, and then

came to Cleburne, where he was active in the fire insurance and loan business until his death January 26, 1900, at the age of fifty-seven. He was essentially a business man, took little interest in politics beyond voting as a democrat and was an active member of the First Christian Church of Cleburne and was also affiliated with a number of fraternal organizations. Peter Norwood married Ursie A. Schoolfield, also a native of Bledsoe County, Tennessee, daughter of Patrick H. Schoolfield, a farmer there. Mrs. Peter Norwood is still living at Cleburne. She is the mother of three children: Lula M., wife of F. P. West, president of the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Cleburne; Sidney Bivins and Oscar J. of Cleburne.

Sidney B. Norwood acquired his early education in the Cleburne public schools, and spent three months in Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. On returning home he began his association with the National Bank of Cleburne as a collector, and his abilities have won him steady promotion and a service that has contributed in no small degree to the successful standing of this bank. He served seven years as cashier and in April, 1907, was elected president as the successor of W. F. Ramsey.

Mr. Norwood has been peculiarly successful as a banker. In 1906, in association with Judge W. F. Ramsey, he also established a private bank at Rio Vista, Texas. The following year he bought out his partner and is now president of the bank, O. T. Smyth being cashier. This bank has a capital of thirty thousand dollars.

When Cleburne has needed leadership for community projects and movements of general public benefit responsibility has usually fallen on Mr. Norwood, and he has responded with a willingness and with an energy that has achieved noteworthy success. He helped organize the Chamber of Commerce, was on its first board of directors, and was chairman of the committee to raise capital for the Citizens Hotel for the building of which a contract was recently let. In the promotion of a two million dollar bond issue for good roads he went over the county in the strenuous campaign to secure a majority approval for the issue, and derives a great deal of satisfaction from seeing this money spent in the building of permanent highways over Johnson County.

In Johnson County September 17, 1902, Mr. Norwood married Miss Emma Randle,



who was born in Milan County, Texas, June 11, 1881, daughter of George D. and Emma (Cole) Randle. Her parents came from Alabama and her father was a merchant at Rockdale, Texas, and later at Cleburne, where he died in 1909. Mrs. Norwood is the oldest of seven children, the others being Cole T., Isabel, wife of L. G. Carter, Miss Pattie, Miss Marguerite, George B. and John Randle. Mr. and Mrs. Norwood have two children: Judith is a graduate of the Cleburne High School with the class of 1921, and Sidney B., Jr., is in the sophomore class of high school.

F. HANNAN DAYTON. When the story is fully told of the development of such sections of Texas as Cooke County, proper credit must be bestowed upon the labors and influence of such men as F. Hannan Dayton of Valley View. He has lived here nearly all his life, and while his father was a man of much prominence Hannan Dayton started his independent career relying entirely upon his labor and individual resources. His prosperity has been achieved by many successive years, and even more important to the country at large is the splendid and highly productive farm which he created practically from the raw land, and which gives added value and attractiveness to the entire rural community.

Mr. Dayton was born at Breckenridge, Illinois, March 12, 1872, and was a son of Dr. Aaron O. Dayton, a pioneer citizen of Cooke County, whose career is the subject of more extensive mention elsewhere in this publication. Hannan Dayton was in his sixth year when his family came to Cooke County, and his first lessons were learned in the Downard schoolhouse near Valley View. Later he attended the Valley View High School and went to Florida with the family and lived two years in Dade City. He then returned to Cooke County and with his educational equipment taught a term in the Prairie Grove school. He had no intention of becoming a pedagogue permanently and his teaching merely furnished him a little money to tide him over while getting his bearings for other work. Having had a farm training, he determined to make agriculture his regular vocation. With only his time and labor he began on the home farm, and for two years shared crops successfully with his father. Then as a renter farmer he supplemented his efforts for two years with trading horses, cattle and other stock.

He became an individual land owner when he bought a hundred acres of the old Joshua Gorham homestead, one of the interesting landmarks of the locality. He paid part cash and had time for the remainder of the purchase price. Just prior to this transaction he had married, and he and his wife began house-keeping in a modest home on the farm. In subsequent years he added extensively to the improvements. He continued general farming and trading, was a shipper for several years to the Kansas City markets, and later to Fort Worth, and his business expanded in volume until he became one of the large shippers out of this section of north Texas. A number of years ago his operations as a stock dealer met reverses that swept away practically all his capital. He had credit left, and with determination set about to build up his business, and began dealing in stock on a larger scale than ever, for a time riding almost night and day over the country. He repaid his creditors the money advanced him to do business, and after nine years of struggle out-rode the storm of adversity.

About this time he bought a section of land in Reagan County in western Texas. This he subsequently exchanged for land near Valley View, later sold that farm, and then bought the place where he now lives. He began developing here the unimproved land, and his own enterprise has been responsible for it being accounted one of the most substantially improved farms of the community today. These improvements include a handsome nine-room brick farm residence, with bath and other modern facilities, a barn, silo, a garage, wash house and smoke house, while a deep well provides an ample supply of soft water for all purposes. Mr. Dayton has a thoroughly organized farm business. He fills his silos largely with the sorghum and cane crops grown on his land. He feeds about a hundred cattle and sixty sheep each winter, and his shipments to the markets are now almost entirely his own stock. His crops are produced from two hundred and fifty acres under plow. For several years he experimented with alfalfa, but his experiments were not satisfactory and he abandoned that popular legume.

In a public way his efforts outside his home and farm have been most effectively bestowed in behalf of the public schools. He has been one of the five members of the Cooke County School Board since its organization. This board instituted a policy of erecting modern

school houses so that the district now receives state aid. It graded the rural schools, introduced modern methods of teaching, including manual training, and has accomplished the organization of three rural high schools.

Near Valley View September 22, 1897, Mr. Dayton married Miss Bertie A. Stevens. She was born in Richmond, Indiana, September 25, 1875, daughter of Isaac W. Stevens. Her father brought his family to Texas in 1871 and established his home five miles northwest of Valley View, where he and his wife have lived for half a century. Her father was reared in Indiana, two of his brothers were Union soldiers in the Civil war, and he has been a democratic voter. He is still actively and enthusiastically engaged in poultry raising. The five children reared in the Stevens home are Mrs. J. M. Wilson, Mrs. Dayton, Abner W., one of the very successful farmers of Cooke County, Miss Mary and Mrs. R. H. Speake.

Mr. and Mrs. Dayton have four children: A. Ogden, Frances, George and Greta. Frances is teaching while continuing her own education in the C. O. A., Denton, Texas. A. Ogden Dayton trained as a volunteer for service in a Gainesville Company of the National Guard, but the company was not called in active duty during the World war. The family all gave their active support to war measures and Mr. Dayton was on a Liberty Bond sales committee and much Red Cross work was done in the home. Mr. Dayton is a Democrat, cast his first vote for Mr. Bryan and supported the Nebraskan two times afterward, and has voted for the other party candidate. He has taken three degrees in the Masonic Lodge at Valley View and is a member of the Woodmen of the World.

JAMES EBERT DAYTON is one of the thoroughly practical farmers, a business farmer, in the vicinity of Valley View in Cooke County. His career shows that he has been aggressive, self-reliant, ready to face adversities as calmly as he has received good fortune, and is a fine type of the sturdy citizenship found in this locality of North Texas.

He is a brother of George W. Dayton of Gainesville, and a son of Dr. Aaron Ogden Dayton, one of the most interesting and prominent pioneer characters of Cooke County. Much of the history and the varied experiences of the Dayton family in Texas and elsewhere are recounted more fully elsewhere in this publication.

James Ebert Dayton was born near Breckenridge, Hancock County, Illinois, November 21, 1869, and was seven years of age when his parents came to Texas. He grew up in the locality around Valley View, and his first lessons were learned in the Downard school near that village. Later he attended the Gainesville High School, and at the age of twenty accompanied the family to Dade City, Florida, where he finished his education with a business course. He then began teaching and for one year was a teacher in Cooke County. He was associated with the family enterprise in the orange industry in Florida until the disastrous freeze of about a quarter of a century ago devastated practically all the orange groves of that state, killing some trees that were sixty years old. Following that Mr. Dayton took up the plumbing business and followed that trade for about three years, until he returned to Texas.

Resuming his place in the old neighborhood, he began farming and stock raising and continued actively so until 1907. During the following six years he had some interesting experiences in southwest Texas in the district of Schleicher County. He did some farming there, but more particularly was identified with the sheep industry and stock raising, and his business was attended by considerable success. Since then he has lived in the Valley View section of Cooke County. His farms are three miles north of Valley View, another four miles east, and one six miles east of Gainesville. He still raises considerable stock, ships to the market and is a grain grower on two hundred and forty acres under cultivation, feeding all his crops on his farm.

Mr. Dayton has interested himself in the affairs of citizenship. For seven years he was trustee of the Valley View School District and for five years supervisor of the road district. He cast his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland in 1892. He and all his family were intensely interested in the prosecution of the war. He was a member of the committee for World war work, including the raising of funds for the Salvation Army, the Seven-in-one-drive, and carried a large share of the burden of promoting bond sales in his school district, of which he was trustee. He was appointed on the committee which canvassed the rural district about Valley View for sales and contributions for other war work. Mrs. Dayton was one of the leading workers in the Valley View Chapter of the Red Cross, and her two daughters busily applied their







FOUR GENERATIONS OF ISAAC GREGORY FAMILY

needles in knitting work. Fraternally Mr. Dayton is a Master Mason, is consul commander of the Woodmen of the World at Valley View, and was delegate from this camp to the Waco insurgent meeting to protest against some of the actions of the head camp.

In Cooke County February 12, 1902, Mr. Dayton married Miss Cora Ethel Nall. She was born in Kentucky in November, 1880, and was brought to Texas by her father, Richard Nall. Mrs. Dayton was the third of nine children, and the others are Ernest, Hubert, Dayton, Arthur, Lizzie, wife of Elwood Barrett, Sidney, Warren and Bertha wife of Bart Terrett. Mrs. Dayton finished her education in the public schools. The two daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Dayton are Ora Ola and Georgia Corine.

ISAAC GREGORY, with his father and other members of the family, was one of the first settlers of the black land region of Cooke County. One of the most interesting subjects of local history is determining the special influences that mold and make a community what it is as a social, religious, educational and business environment. It would be difficult to overestimate the forces that emanated from the Gregory family during their long residence in Cooke County. While they moved to the county primarily to acquire fertile lands for agricultural purposes, among their first thoughts were the church and school, and for fifty years they have upheld all the forces for good in this section of the state.

The head and leader of the family when it came to Texas was Isaac Gregory's father, Rev. William Gregory. He was born in Nelson County, Kentucky, in November, 1820, and at the age of ten went to live with a sister in Louisville. In those years he had little opportunity to attend school. As a youth he became a drayman, hauling goods to and from the river boats. As a young man in Muhlenberg County he was converted, and soon afterwards felt the call to preach. Preparatory to such work he endeavored to make amends for his lack of education. Though married and with children of his own, he attended school and became proficient in English grammar and other lines of study. He preached his first sermon in Muhlenberg County and in after life the ministry was his chief work. He was known as a profound student and thinker on theological lines, for a forcible preacher, and as a revivalist he

founded and built up many successful congregations. He also became prominent in the administrative sphere of the church, and was frequently a moderator and representative in the General Assembly.

In early life he was not a man of great physical vigor, and his move to Texas was made chiefly to benefit his health. It was in 1852 that he and his brother-in-law, Felix Grundy, started with their families to the Southwest, traveling from Muhlenberg County, Kentucky. Their first settlement was southeast of Sherman, in Grayson County, where they were near both wood and water, items to which they were accustomed in Kentucky. They developed farms and raised grain for their stock and families. There was not a cotton gin in that entire region of the state. They became familiar with Texas lands during the seven years of their Grayson County residence, and decided that the black land belt was more fertile, and accordingly disposed of their interests in Grayson County and drove on West to Cooke County, settling in what has since been known as Gregory Settlement.

Here William Gregory bought lands at the cheap prices then prevailing, and his home, the Allred homestead, was the first farm house erected in the locality. His brother-in-law had land adjoining, and the two pioneers spent the next ten years of their lives as neighbors and home builders. In 1868 William Gregory moved to Denton County and for some years lived near Lewisville in the Flower Mound settlement, where he was pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Next he went to Wise County, near Chico, where he continued his church work as pastor, and where he performed his last act of service for the church.

Wherever his interests as a farmer and minister called him he was watchful of the moral welfare. He abhorred all things profane, especially profaning the name of God. It is said that he spoke to a member of his church who then represented Denton County in the Texas Legislature, requesting that he introduce a bill making profane language on the public highways of Texas an offense, and such bill was introduced. In spite of frail health, by careful living his years were prolonged to the benefit of many communities. He kept regular hours, practiced temperance in all things and was a bitter foe of liquor. When the Civil war came on he was staunch in his Union sentiments, and he and Felix

Grundy supported the Union in the first election held upon the question of secession. Before the second election was held on that subject he realized nothing could keep the state true to its allegiance, and he told Mr. Grundy that it was useless for them to attend the polls. After the close of the war he cast his ballot as a Democrat, though he was never a strong partisan. Rev. William Gregory lost his life by fire, being unable to save himself when his home burned. This tragedy occurred in December, 1908, when he was eighty-eight years of age. His faithful wife survived him until January 13, 1915. She was then nearly ninety-five years of age, and they had been married seventy years before the death of Mr. Gregory. They were married in Muhlenberg County, Kentucky, in 1838. Her maiden name was Millie Grundy. She was born in Indiana about 1820, and was three years of age when her father, William Grundy, moved from Indiana to Kentucky. William Grundy spent the rest of his life as a farmer in Muhlenberg County. He was born in 1785, and by his marriage to Ruth Osborne had the following children: Samuel, James, Felix, William, Robert, Garrett, Abraham, Priscilla, Letitia, Millie, Mary Ellen and Sallie Ann.

The children of Rev. William Gregory and wife were: Isaac; Joseph, of Gainesville; Drusilla, who died as the wife of W. N. Cannon; Nancy, wife of J. C. Griffis, living at Crafton, Texas; Mary, who was married to B. F. Donald and died in Denton County; Caroline, wife of M. F. Carnes, of Chico, Texas; Samuel, of Valley View; and Laura, wife of Charles Word, of Amarillo.

While his achievements and experiences make an interesting story of itself, Isaac Gregory has in many ways made his life conform to the honored example of his father. He was about eleven years old when brought to Texas. He was born in Muhlenberg County, Kentucky, November 8, 1841. He attended school in Kentucky and finished his education in the log school houses of pioneer Texas, where he became familiar with the dirt floor and the puncheon floor of the old time schoolhouse, and sat on the split log benches without backs. The terms of such schools were short and the teachers inferior, but as he did not complete his schooling until after his service in the Confederate Army he acquired a fairly complete and satisfactory education.

He had about reached his majority when he enlisted in February, 1862, in the Confederate Army, joining Company C of Colonel McCord's regiment of Texas Rangers. The rendezvous of this command was in Montague County on Red River. Indian raids upon the settlements made it necessary for the troops to remain on the frontier, and Mr. Gregory was never in the great theater of the war between the North and South. His command was stationed near Fort Belknap until the final surrender. He participated in several combats with hostile Indians. On Christmas Day, 1863, his comrades overtook a band of Comanches on Fish Creek, and with thirty-two white soldiers against a hundred and sixty-five Indians there was waged an unequal conflict from which the soldiers had to retire as best they could. Again, on January 8, 1865, a band of Indians on Dove Creek in Tom Green County was attacked by McCord's Rangers, resulting in one of the hottest engagements in frontier annals. After several hours of fighting the soldiers were forced to retreat with the loss of several men. Mr. Gregory was in that battle and during the campaign, and in the absence of beef, he participated in the feast on the carcasses of seven Spanish ponies killed.

After the war was over Mr. Gregory continued in the frontier service as member of a company of minute men and was subject to call at various times when the community was menaced by hostile raids. Indians continued their stealing and killing expeditions for a number of years and Mr. Gregory was called out at the last raid made on the settlement, in October, 1878.

In the meantime he had devoted himself to the serious duties of a civilian farmer and in the community where he had grown up. For half a century he has been one of the leading farmers and stockmen and community builders of Cooke County. His home is nineteen miles southwest of Gainesville and adjacent to Clear Creek. Here he has created a farm of nearly six hundred acres, and has almost half of it under cultivation. His livestock comprises sheep, horses and cattle. Mr. Gregory is also a director of the First National Bank of Valley View.

As a layman Mr. Gregory has been one of the prominent church leaders in this section of Texas, interested not only in his home church but in the extension of church building elsewhere. After the war he united with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and



served as elder of the Mount Olivet Congregation, has attended Presbyteries and favored the movement to unite the two branches of the Presbyterian Church. In the process of that consolidation he was a delegate from his home church at the General Assembly at Dallas of the Presbyterian Church of the United States. For many years he has been devoted to the building up and maintenance of a splendid Sabbath School in his locality. The cause of public education has always been an object calling for his best endeavors. He has served as trustee of his local district. Mr. Gregory is a democrat and singularly enough is also a believer in protective tariff for American industries, a belief that gives him a unique distinction among the old-line democrats of his locality. For many years he has been affiliated with the Masonic Order, has mastered the esoteric work of the order and became a teacher of Masonry under a certificate from the Grand Lodge of Texas.

On November 8, 1866, Isaac Gregory married in Denton County Miss Mary E. Copenhaver, and they were companions in home and all their interests for more than forty years, until the death of Mrs. Gregory on September 21, 1909. She was born in St. Clair County, Missouri, September 12, 1849, daughter of Benjamin F. and Margaret (Crigger) Copenhaver. The Copenhaver family came to Texas about 1860. Her brother, John F. Copenhaver, is now a resident of Texahoma, Oklahoma. In the declining years of his life Mr. Gregory is comforted by the presence of both children and grandchildren, a number of whom still live in his home community. His oldest child is John William, a resident of Valley View. James F. died in the Gregory Settlement, leaving no children. Martha A. is the wife of John Ratliff and lives near Lone Wolf, Oklahoma. Margaret J. is the wife of W. H. Davis, of Aransas Pass, Texas. Joseph Edward, a farmer on the old homestead, married Daisy Waggoner and has three children, Richard, Edith and Lowell. Laura Belle is the wife of Luther Atcheson, of Slidell, Texas. Robert Bruce lives at Orland, California. Charles Monroe has his home at Hood, Texas. Thomas J. remains a factor on the homestead farm. Mary Eunice is the wife of John McFarland, a farmer on the Gregory estate. Edna Florence, the youngest, is the wife of Sam Flint, of Cleburne, Texas.

JOHN W. ROBERSON. Young men who think most of the avenues to substantial achievement are shut off to them may read some sound lessons and find encouragement in the career of John W. Roberson of Cooke County, one of the most extensive farmers and land owners in that section of north Texas. Mr. Roberson, when a child, was given the name "Dick," and is everywhere over Cooke County known as "Uncle Dick" Roberson. He reached this part of North Texas forty-four years ago and he put in several years of hard labor before he was able to acquire a modest tract of even the cheap land of that day and make his start toward a home establishment. A remarkable capacity for work, good management and an unwavering faith in the future development of the agricultural lands of Cooke County have been important elements in his unusual success. He was born in Loudon County, Tennessee, February 9, 1851. His great-grandfather came from Ireland, was of Scotch-Irish stock, and founded the family in Virginia. He is said to have had eighteen sons by three marriages. He served as a soldier of the Revolution. His son, Joseph Roberson, grandfather of the Cooke County farmer, was a native of Virginia and in early times moved to Tennessee. He served in the War of 1812. He established a home on Sweetwater Creek in Sweetwater Valley of Tennessee long before railroads were built in that country, and hauled his surplus products to market for long distances, taking his hogs to Atlanta, Georgia. Joseph Roberson married Miss Nancy English. Their four children were Mike, James, Martha, who became the wife of Thomas Robinson, and Mary, who married Blount Paul.

James Roberson was born in Tennessee and spent his life as a farmer in Dry Valley, within two miles of the Tennessee River. He voted the democratic ticket for president in 1860. When Tennessee seceded from the Union he said he had as good right to secede from the state as Tennessee had to leave the Union, and he left it to volunteer his services with the Union Army. He and his oldest son, William Henry, now a resident of Era, Texas, then a youth of fifteen, while the father was forty went into Kentucky to join the Fifth Tennessee Infantry as privates. James Roberson was a participant in many battles, one of which occurred at his old home. He and a few comrades who had returned were discovered by Confederates, were surrounded, but managed to stand off their assailants, who

finally went for reinforcements, thus permitting the Union men to escape. James Roberson was in the Atlanta campaign. While on that march he was stricken with the smallpox, which disabled one arm and left him a permanent cripple. He remained with the army until honorably discharged, refusing to accept his dismissal as a disabled man. The war over and peace restored, he resumed farming in Dry Valley, and subsequently built a distillery for the manufacture of whiskey. James Roberson was born in 1822 and died in his home locality at the age of seventy-four. He married Miss Lucinda Robinson, two years his junior. Her father, Jack Robinson, was a farmer of Hawkins County, Tennessee, and died before the Civil war. Mrs. Lucinda Roberson finally came to Texas and spent her last years among her children near Era, where she died in 1905. Her children were: William H., of Era; James D., who lives at the old Roberson home near Loudon, Tennessee; John Wesley; Mary Ann, who married D. N. Yeary, and died at Pilot Point, Texas; Nancy J., wife of Wiley Carson, of Era; Joseph M., who is with his brother John W.; and Thomas M. whose location is unknown.

John W. Roberson was about ten years of age when the war broke out, and during the troubled times that followed he gained little from the brief terms of rural school maintained in his section of the state. He was past his majority when he completed his education. As a pay scholar he swept the schoolhouse for his tuition, and by other efforts bought his books, boarded himself, and at the close of school had a balance of five dollars in his pocket. Having applied himself with a strong purpose to his studies he qualified as a teacher and taught in a rural district for two terms at thirty dollars a month. He was then recommended for the position of deputy sheriff, and Sheriff Jo Turner appointed him to that place. He served a term, was then elected constable and collector, being the choice over four opponents, and polled more votes than any two of them. He was therefore one of the very popular and useful citizens of Loudon County, and he resigned his office there to come to Texas in the interest of Major Rhea, one of the extensive land owners in North Texas. For Major Rhea he brought a carload of mules and horses to Texas, having his fare paid for the trip. He reached Fort Worth August 14, 1877, and was seven days in getting his stock to Valley View, where he arrived the 14th of September.

He reached Cooke County with a capital of sixty dollars, and paid some of that for a stove installed in his bachelor's hall. He was a stranger to the whole country, and he earned his first dollar in the state as a farm hand for Major Rhea. Subsequently he worked the Major's farm on the shares, being furnished a team and implements. His crop was almost a failure the first year. He then bought a team on time, rented land from Major Rhea, and the little log cabin where he lived as a bachelor was the one that old Bobbie Wheelock built and located in when he came to the country. Mr. Roberson remained its tenant on the Rhea land for three or four years. On leaving Major Rhea he contracted for ninety acres, which is the homestead and the nucleus of his present extensive farm holdings. On going there he had to erect a small box house as a home and he also finished fencing the place.

While his experience had not been altogether profitable, Mr. Roberson regarded himself as a fixture in Texas and about that time he married and took his wife into the two-room house, with one room above, a simple abode which nevertheless was about as good a home as could be found in the locality at the time. In the meantime he had contracted a debt of six hundred dollars, and to pay it he began raising grain. Cotton also took a place on his program, and from year to year he was able to note some progress. Eventually he paid out on his homestead, but at once burdened himself with the purchase of another tract of land. Mr. Roberson was one of the few men in his locality thirty or forty years ago who realized the future of the rich black soil. He expressed his belief among the neighbors that it would be worth fifty dollars an acre. He was laughed at for this prediction, and was offered any quantity at that price. His visions of the future did not interfere with his practical program of raising grain and cotton and live stock. His surplus profits were always invested in land, and there was seldom a time when he was not in debt for additional land purchases. His program of expansion stopped in 1918, when he believed he had sufficient for all his needs. Five dollars an acre was the price of his first purchase, and the last cost him a hundred and ten dollars an acre. Thus his own experience more than vindicated his early prediction of land at fifty dollars an acre.

The house to which he took his bride is still on his farm, but is now used by a tenant,



The permanent improvements, residence and other buildings for family use were erected about twenty years ago. Mr. Roberson has been a real farmer, has invested a large amount of capital in buildings, and has provided numerous barns for his stock. His landed estate of sixteen hundred acres is divided into eleven different farms and fifteen houses now provide homes for his family and tenants. His success as a farmer has been remarkable. Sheer good management and almost unexampled industry have brought him his success as a land owner and financier, and his achievements stand out conspicuously among those of the early settlers. Mr. Roberson was for a long time the only republican who voted at the Era precinct.

January 8, 1881, a little more than three years after he came to Cooke County, Mr. Roberson married Miss Ada Stephenson. She was born in England, daughter of George Stephenson, and was five years of age when the family crossed the Atlantic. She came to Texas from Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Roberson became the parents of twelve children. Most of them are now established in homes of their own and in the same community with their parents, while there are fifteen grandchildren to represent the third generation of the family in North Texas. Of the children the oldest is Lucinda, wife of Walter Hudspeth, and they live on a farm near Era; Isa is the wife of Clifford Hudspeth, and their farm is near the Roberson home; Melissa is the wife of J. B. Sparkman, of the same locality; James T., a young farmer with his father, married Nellie Underwood; David D. lives at Springtown, Texas, and married Minnie Smith; Clara is the wife of J. G. Roberson, of Era; Catherine is Mrs. George Kennedy, of Era; Susie is the wife of Ernest Clements and lives on one of the Roberson farms; Ruby is a teacher at Miami, Texas; Lyda is a student in the State Normal College at Denton; Henry is completing his education in the Baptist College at Decatur, Texas; and Nannie, the youngest, is still attending high school at Era.

**HERNANDO MASON RUSSELL.** Born and reared at Pilot Point, Hernando Mason Russell has spent long years of successful and progressive identification with local commercial affairs, has built up and is at the head of a big store in that community, and has dutifully accepted various opportunities to do his part as a public spirited citizen.

The founder of the Russell family in North Texas was his father, James K. P. Russell, a native of Springfield, Missouri, who acquired a fair education in that locality of Southwestern Missouri before coming to Texas. He reached this state before the war, and from Collin County enlisted in the Confederate army. He was in service throughout the period of struggle and was a lieutenant in the Infantry, his command for the most part operating east of the Mississippi River. He was never wounded or captured. Soon after he came out of the army he moved to Pilot Point, and for a time was engaged in the horse raising industry and later for a number of years of year kept books for G. W. Davidson & Co. After expending the vigor of his life he removed from Pilot Point to West Texas and lived retired at Hereford, though he died at Pilot Point in 1906, at the age of seventy. He was laid to rest in the cemetery at Pilot Point, and his wife, who survived him a few years and passed away at the age of seventy-five, was laid beside him. She was Josie Flow, a well remembered pioneer woman of this locality. She was liberally educated under the instruction of old Doctor Learned of Ozark, Missouri. She taught the first school ever held at Emmerson Chapel, near Pilot Point, and continued teaching five years in Texas, after which she gave her time and energies to her home and children. She and her husband were members of the Christian Church and he was a democrat, a member of the Home Camp of Confederate Veterans, and very active as a Mason. Their children were: Hernando Mason; Ida, who died at Hereford as Mrs. L. Gough; Alice, of Sherman, Texas, wife of T. E. Goff; James N., in the oil business at Muskogee, Oklahoma; Dollie May, who died at Sherman, the wife of John L. Scott; Birdie L., of Dallas, wife of L. S. Lacey; and Maude, wife of A. W. Morris, of Pilot Point.

Hernando Mason Russell was born at Pilot Point September 1, 1865, and his early instruction was in a private school conducted by "Uncle George" Davidson. He finished his education in old Franklin College, and when he abandoned his studies there he became a clerk for G. W. Davidson & Company in their general store at Pilot Point. He was with this old established concern for eighteen years, continuing when the Davidson interests were sold to W. S. McShan, and later



under L. L. Bryan for two years was buyer and salesman.

Mr. Russell engaged in business independently in 1897, when he bought out the firm of Hearn & Wilson, continuing the business as Russell Brothers & Cooper. Their store was on the site of the present Russell store. When Mr. Russell bought out his partners he gave it the name under which it is now conducted, H. M. Russell & Company. This is a high class dry goods store, and at the beginning of his first partnership Mr. Russell and his associates had a stock valued at eight thousand dollars, on which they paid thirty-five hundred dollars cash and paid out the remainder during the first year of business. There has been a steady growth and enlargement in successive years, and the average stock now carried is rated at seventy-five thousand dollars. The first building of the firm was 25x70 feet and later they erected the present store, 52x100 feet, with plate glass front, modern fixtures throughout, the rear of the store being double-decked, with a millinery department on the second floor and a basement for carrying reserve stock.

This great and prosperous business has not demanded all of Mr. Russell's time and energies. He has been a dealer in farm lands, has carried out some farm improvements, and has given the strength of his influence to improved livestock and grain seed. He has been an active member of the local school board for twenty-five years, and gave his complete influence to the establishment of a free public school system, against which there was much opposition. He adopted this attitude long before he had children of his own to be educated. He also encouraged the second incorporation of Pilot Point, was one of the first members of the City Council, and subsequently served four years as mayor. His administration was characterized by the installation of a fire department that saved the people thousands of dollars and lowered insurance rates, and he has helped maintain and give new equipment so as to render the service adequate for a town of this size.

For many years Mr. Russell has been affiliated with the Masonic Order, is a past master of Pilot Point Lodge No. 270, is also a member of the Royal Arch Chapter, and belongs to the Knights Templar Commandery at Denton and the Shrine at Fort Worth. For twenty-five years he has been an active worker in the Christian Church and Sunday School. In politics he is a democrat and has always

possessed the courage of his convictions. He cast his first vote for prohibition and has done everything he could to extend the area of prohibition over the state and nation.

At Pilot Point in July, 1898, Mr. Russell married Miss Agnes N. Holford. She was born at Pilot Point in 1874, daughter of Colonel Willis and Mary (Taylor) Holford. Her father came from Tennessee to North Texas in pioneer times and represented Grayson County in the Texas Legislature before moving to Denton County. He was a democrat and leader in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and died at Pilot Point about 1901. Mrs. Russell had an older brother, Monroe, who died at Pilot Point. Mr. and Mrs. Russell have three sons: James Holford, Hernando M., Jr., and William Norris. The youngest is in the grammar school at Pilot Point. The oldest is a graduate of high school, of the Terrell School for Boys at Dallas, and spent three and a half years in the University of Texas, but married six months before graduation and is now actively associated with his father in business. He was attending the Officers Training Camp at Waco when the war ended. His wife was formerly Miss Ava Lee Mars, of Fort Worth. The second son, H. M., Jr., is a graduate of the Pilot Point High School, spent one year in the Terrell School for Boys at Dallas, and graduated from the University of Texas in 1921, having been prominent in University athletics. He is now associated with the Guaranty State and Trust Company, Dallas, Texas.

WILL D. BURKS. A lawyer, former mayor, and a citizen with a long record of participation in the welfare and progress of Pilot Point, Will D. Burks represents an old and honored name that has been in Denton County more than half a century.

He is a son of Dr. Doric B. Burks, who was a native of Alabama, a man of liberal education, and shortly after graduating in medicine at the Louisville Medical College came out to Texas and began practice at Clarksville about 1860. The war coming on soon afterward, he joined the 11th Texas Infantry as a private in a company raised at Clarksville by his uncle, John Burks, who subsequently became colonel of the regiment. When the regiment reached the battlefield and began fighting, with a growing list of wounded, Dr. Burks was assigned to duty in charge of the hospital, and finished his four years in the

army as a surgeon. Once while carrying on his surgical duty on the battlefield a spent minie ball struck him on the left breast, and but for a little memorandum book he carried he would probably have lost his life. This sacred book is still preserved by his widow. He had married about the time the war began, and after his assignment to duty as a surgeon in charge of the hospital Mrs. Burks joined him and was his helpful assistant throughout the remainder of the war. After peace was restored they returned to the birthplace of Mrs. Burks at Dalby Springs in Bowie County and about 1866 they came to Pilot Point, where Mrs. Burks' brother had left her three hundred acres of land. Thus they established their home on a tract of land that is now largely covered by the north part of Pilot Point, and the home of the Burks was on this land for many years. Later Doctor Burks took up his medical practice and made his rounds, dutifully discharging the obligations of his profession until his death in 1876, when only forty-two. Exposure while in the army and a continuance of hard service after he located at Pilot Point brought on the illness which caused his early death.

Doctor Burks proved himself not only a benefit to his locality as a physician but also in every other matter that benefited the community. He was a druggist, his store being located on the site now occupied by the First State Bank. He was a law and order man, and enjoyed the friendship and esteem of all the rival factions of Pilot Point in the early days. On one occasion, on Sunday, while returning to his store, he found two armed parties, each about eight strong, lined up on two sides of the Public Square, waiting for the signal for starting hostilities. He opened his store door and one party rushed in to secure protection. Doctor Burks immediately interposed his influence with both sides and averted a conflict. It was his disposition to be a peacemaker among quarrelsome citizens, and whatever part he played in behalf of the community this phase of his influence stands out prominently. He held no public office, was a democrat, a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and active in the Masonic Order.

Dr. Burks married, at Dalby Springs, Sallie S. Boothe. Her father came to Texas while it was a province of Mexico, took part in the war for Texas independence, and later settled at Dalby Springs, Bowie County, where he lived until his death at the age of

ninety-four. He was a farmer, and his old homestead still stands as a landmark in Bowie County. Of his twelve children Mrs. Burks was the youngest, and her own children were four in number, two of whom are now living, Will D. and Joe B., the latter being vice president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Pilot Point.

Will D. Burks was born at Pilot Point November 25, 1868, and spent his boyhood on the townsite. He finished the work of the local schools, spent two years in the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Bryan, and began the study of law at Pilot Point, in the office of Judge Gouch, who is remembered as having lived here a few years before moving to Missouri. Mr. Burks abandoned his study before qualifying for the bar and for two years was a bookkeeper. In the meantime he married and subsequently determined to follow out his original idea of a profession, and in order to provide a living for himself and family in the interim he sought the office of justice of the peace, was elected and served four years, an experience of great benefit to him in his subsequent career. None of his decisions as justice of the peace were ever appealed to a higher court. Before the end of his official term he was admitted on examination in May, 1903, and in November, 1904, retired from the office of justice of the peace and began the regular practice of law, a work in which he has continued and in which he has won success and honor.

Mr. Burks has been city attorney and in April, 1912, was elected mayor to succeed Mayor S. I. Newton. He was the third mayor of the town. During his administration the first bond issue was carried providing for the improvement of streets, and the streets leading to the Public Square were made passable and improved out toward the limits. During his administration another bond issue was effected to provide a waterworks system, which was built after he retired from office.

As a citizen Mr. Burks has taken an interest in the community welfare in every way, has aided the public schools, and has been an active member of the Calvary Baptist Church. He was for a number of years secretary of the Masonic lodge and is also an Odd Fellow and Woodman of the World.

At Pilot Point, October 24, 1897, Mr. Burks married Miss Georgie Morrison, a native of Denton County. Her father, George Morrison, was a Kentuckian, and died at Parvin in Denton County when his daughter Georgie



was an infant. She was born at Parvin October 23, 1879, and the other child of her father was Fannie, now living at Dallas, widow of E. H. Smith. Her mother died at Denton as the wife of S. I. King, and by that marriage had two other daughters: Hattie, Mrs. G. C. Davis, of Amarillo, Texas; and Johnnie, wife of C. Frank Lockridge, of Iowa Park, Texas.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Burks are: Will D., Jr., Charles O., Edwin Morrison, Joseph L., Lalla Frances, Elizabeth and George Boothe. Will D., Jr., is secretary of the local Retail Merchants Association of Pilot Point. While Mr. Burks had no son old enough to take part in the World war as a soldier, he and his family were patriotically associated with all local movements. He served as local food administrator, assisted in the success of Liberty Bond and other drives, was a member of the Advisory Board and for weeks gave all his time to service men in filling out their questionnaires. His office was one of the busy centers of busy thought and activity in Pilot Point during the war.

HOWARD BENNETTE is secretary of the Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association, Texas-Louisiana division, with headquarters at Dallas. A brief account of the history of this association has a very appropriate place in the history of North and West Texas in general.

The Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association was organized at Tulsa, Oklahoma, in October, 1917. The association is strictly a business organization of oil men for the promotion and protection of the oil and gas industry in the Mid-Continent field, and serves as an agency furnishing those engaged in the business an opportunity for concerted, harmonious expression and action—an opportunity to co-operate in the regulation of the industry's own problems, large and small. Legislative and administrative bodies contain few members who have any technical knowledge of the oil industry, and the association, therefore, undertakes to furnish individual members and committees with statistics and information that would permit just and equitable framing and administration of laws.

It secured an adequate depletion allowance based on valuation within thirty days after discovery. Also a revision of Articles 220 and 221 of Regulations 45, by which the scope and effect of the depletion provision was lib-

eralized and made applicable to a vastly greater number of producers. This provision applies not only to the producer but to the royalty owner also.

It secured the enactment of Sections 211 and 337, which provide for a twenty per cent limitation of super taxes in case of a sale of oil production properties discovered by the taxpayer.

It co-operated in securing a modification of Circular B L C 180 relating to the loading and unloading of Casinghead gasoline, and secured an agreement as to a method of valuing Casinghead gas contracts for invested capital and depletion purposes.

The Association offers a standing reward for evidence leading to the arrest and conviction of any person stealing from a lease or from the premises of a member of the Association. This reward has been paid in a number of instances.

It co-operated in inducing the National Federal Reserve Board to issue instructions accepting oil paper as security for loans in all Federal Reserve Banks.

It took the initiative in calling a national conference of all lines of business with a view of devising a more equitable system of taxation for the Federal Government, and the new revenue legislation now pending reflects to a great extent the recommendations of those conferences.

It maintains a statistical department which not only collects and records information but makes a specialty of analyzing the mass of data collected, reducing it to serviceable, practical value and passing it on to the members of the Association in the form of a "Barometer of the Oil Industry," which shows at a glance the relative trend of production and consumption.

These "Barometers" and bulletins containing timely suggestions and information on many matters also summarized outlines and interpretations of recent laws, and department rulings are issued and mailed to all members frequently.

It maintains a tax service, free to members, whereby personal advice and information may be obtained as to the application and interpretation of the Federal Tax Laws as they affect any personal transaction.

In the point of membership the Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association is the largest organization of its kind in the world. It covers the largest light oil producing area in the United States. On its committees are





*Howard Bennett*



many of the greatest men the oil industry has ever known—men of great practical knowledge and experience.

The concerted efforts of these men, when the interests of the industry demand it, result in the compilation of manuals, briefs and arguments of superior value—in accomplishments impossible to individual agents or agencies.

In 1918 the by-laws of the Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association was amended in such a way as to authorize the formation of divisional organizations, and accordingly the Texas-Louisiana division was formed, likewise the Kansas-Oklahoma division. These divisions handle matters of a purely local nature arising within their jurisdiction, while the parent association at Tulsa handles Federal matters exclusively.

A great deal of constructive work has been performed by the Texas-Louisiana division, and its activities have never been dictated by purely selfish or monetary motives. It has given its thorough cooperation and support to the enforcement of all laws applicable to the industry and particularly the conservation law, and in this respect has rendered valuable assistance to the oil and gas department of the Railroad Commission of Texas.

The following is a list of the officers and members of the Executive Committee:

Frank Cullinan, President.....Dallas, Texas  
 W. M. Massie, Treasurer...Fort Worth, Texas  
 Howard Bennette, Secretary...Dallas, Texas  
 J. D. Collett.....Fort Worth, Texas  
 H. J. Morlang.....Fort Worth, Texas  
 W. B. Pyron.....Wichita Falls, Texas  
 T. B. Hoffer.....Fort Worth, Texas  
 W. M. Harrison.....Fort Worth, Texas  
 Louis J. Wortham.....Fort Worth, Texas  
 Fred M. Lege, Jr.....Dallas, Texas  
 Roy B. Jones.....Dallas, Texas  
 W. H. Francis.....Dallas, Texas  
 J. Edgar Pew.....Dallas, Texas  
 Frank M. Smith.....Dallas, Texas  
 G. Clint Wood.....Wichita Falls, Texas  
 C. H. Clark.....Wichita Falls, Texas  
 J. A. Kemp.....Wichita Falls, Texas  
 J. L. McMahon.....Wichita Falls, Texas  
 C. M. Caldwell.....Breckenridge, Texas  
 W. H. Fuqua.....Amarillo, Texas  
 Wm. B. Sutton.....Eastland, Texas  
 S. P. Farish.....Cisco, Texas  
 W. K. Gordon.....Thurber, Texas  
 M. H. Hågaman.....Ranger, Texas  
 E. S. Graham.....Graham, Texas  
 C. D. Keen.....Shreveport, La.

C. K. Clarke.....Shreveport, La.  
 E. R. Ratcliff.....Shreveport, La.  
 D. C. Richardson.....Shreveport, La.  
 Walter D. Cline.....Wichita Falls, Texas

Mr. Bennette, as secretary, has important responsibilities in carrying out the program of these various activities. He is a native Texan, born at Flatonía in Fayette County, January 14, 1890, son of J. O. H. and Molly (Honts) Bennette. He was educated in the public schools of Conroe, and acquired his higher education and law course in the University of Texas. Mr. Bennette was admitted to the bar in January, 1909, and for six years practiced at Conroe, county seat of Montgomery County. He was elected and served as city attorney two years, was elected and sat as a member of the Thirty-fifth Legislature from his district, embracing Grimes and Montgomery counties; was nominated by the democratic party for the Thirty-sixth Legislature, but declined the nomination. On November 15, 1918, Mr. Bennette became a member of the legal department of the Sun Company at Dallas. He resigned June 14, 1919, to become secretary of the Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association, Texas-Louisiana Division.

Mr. Bennette is a past master of Conroe Lodge No. 748, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is now affiliated with Washington Lodge No. 1117, Dallas Chapter No. 47, Royal Arch Masons, Dallas Commandery No. 6, Knights Templar, Dallas Council No. 18, Royal and Select Masters, and is a member of Hella Temple. He married Miss Carrie Pauline Prestwood April 22, 1913. Her father was for many years county clerk of Grimes County, Texas. They have a daughter, Audrey Pauline Bennette.

WILL W. LEVERETT is a native Texan who acquired a knowledge of the printing trade when a youth, and has never for any important length of time been separated from the interests of a printing shop and a newspaper. He has been a resident of Gainesville for the past twenty years, and is editor and one of the proprietors of the Gainesville Signal.

Mr. Leverett was born in a country home near Austin in Travis County June 4, 1874. The family name is of French origin. It was introduced to this country following the American Revolution and was originally spelled Leverette. The grandfather of the Gainesville editor was James D. Leverett, for many years a planter at Macon, Georgia. His



son, William P. Leverett, was reared in that state, entered a Georgia regiment at the time of the war between the states, and for the greater part of his service was with Lee's army of Northern Virginia, participating in many historic combats. He was wounded at Gettysburg and later rejoined his command and surrendered at Appomattox in April, 1865. Soon after the close of the war he came to Texas, and was identified with this state until his death in January, 1913, at the age of sixty-eight. He was deeply interested in the Confederate Veterans meetings and seldom missed a reunion. He had no time for politics, but was a devout Presbyterian and a strong friend of Masonry. He married Amanda Wilson, who was born near Macon, Georgia, and is still living at Gainesville. Their children are: James D., of Fort Worth; Mary Frances, wife of J. P. Meek, of Lampasas, Texas; Will W.; Guy, of Wortham, Texas; and Walter, of Arlington, Texas.

Will W. Leverett attended public schools in Travis County and learned the printers' trade in Georgetown, Texas. Later he attended commercial colleges at Nashville, Tennessee, and Fort Worth, Texas. Mr. Leverett on coming to Gainesville in 1900 began his career as a printer here in the office of the Daily Register, edited and published so long by J. T. Leonard. He was with that paper six years and then became editor of the Signal, owned and conducted by B. F. Mitchell, now the Gainesville postmaster. In 1912 Mr. Leverett became owner by purchase of the Signal office and plant and had associated with him as a partner Albert E. Herman, and in 1920 they sold a third interest to Fred D. Henderson. The publishing firm is now Leverett, Herman & Henderson.

The Signal was founded by H. D. Cadwell in 1888 as a Populist weekly. It has been issued once a week for over thirty years, but its politics has been democratic for a quarter of a century. It has been issued as a seven-column quarto, and its columns are devoted largely to farm news and agricultural interests, and it is essentially an agricultural paper and correspondingly esteemed throughout Cooke and surrounding counties. The Signal in the campaign for governor in 1920 was a partisan of Ewing Thomason for that office, but after he failed of the nomination the paper took no further active part in the campaign.

During his service as editor, before he became one of the owners of the paper, Mr. Leverett was city auditor four years and

judge of the Corporation Court a like period. He has been an interested worker in the democratic party, has attended a number of conventions, including those at Houston and San Antonio, when Governor Colquitt was nominated, and the Dallas convention, where, as a delegate, he helped name James E. Ferguson as a candidate for governor. He was an original Wilson man for president, supported the second Wilson campaign as warmly as he did the first, and regards Mr. Wilson as one of the ablest presidents the country has ever had. Mr. Leverett takes much pride in the ardent support he has always given Joseph W. Bailey in his political aspirations, and for four years was president of the local Bailey Club.

Mr. Leverett figured prominently in Gainesville's local war record. He was food commissioner of Cooke County, was one of the Four Minute speakers, and for a time chairman of the County Council of Defense. He and Mrs. Leverett were officially and personally identified with all branches of Red Cross work and made speeches all over the county in the interests of this war auxiliary. Mr. Leverett is a past consul of the Woodmen of the World and a member of the Maccabees.

At Ennis, Texas, January 7, 1901, he married Miss Maggie Kirkpatrick, a native of that county and daughter of an old settler there. Mrs. Leverett was liberally educated and is a graduate of Patterson Institute of Hillsboro and for several years before her marriage was a teacher in the public schools of central Texas. She is the older of two daughters, her sister being Mrs. A. M. Anderson of Hillsboro.

P. WALTER BROWN has been a member of the Texas bar for over thirty years. He entered his chosen profession without being able to command any influential connections beyond the power of his individual abilities to attract, and his substantial value as a counselor has brought him increasing recognition in the bars of the several cities where he has practiced. Mr. Brown for the past six years has been an honored resident and attorney at Fort Worth.

His father, W. P. Brown, was born in Georgia in 1829, and as a youth accompanied the family to Homer, Louisiana, where he grew up and where in 1860 he married Mrs. Elizabeth Rebecca Ramsey. At that time W. P. Brown was a general merchant at Athens, Louisiana. He sold his business to

enter the Confederate army and served in Young's Brigade from northern Louisiana until the close of hostilities. When the war was over he resumed business life at Farmersville, Louisiana, but in 1870, on account of failing health of his wife, moved to Bremond, Robertson County, Texas. W. P. Brown lived at Bremond until his death in October, 1900. His widow is still living and is now ten years past the psalmist's allotted span of life.

They were the parents of three children. The oldest, Jefferson Davis Brown, died unmarried at the age of twenty-one. The second, Charles W. Brown, is deceased, and his only child, Perry D. Brown, now lives in Fort Worth.

Youngest of the three sons, P. Walter Brown was born on a small farm in Union Parish, Louisiana, July 20, 1865, and was therefore about five years of age when brought to Texas. He was accorded the rather limited advantages of the public schools at Bremond, but at the age of fourteen he started to make his own living as a traveling newsboy in the service of the Crescent News Company with a run between Bremond and Waco. From the age of sixteen to eighteen he had a still closer acquaintance with the practical side of railroading, in both the transportation and locomotive departments.

By the end of that time he realized the need of an education in order to achieve something substantial in his mature career. He then entered Trinity University at Tehuacana, with a view of completing his education. Following his university course he taught school at Bremond. His experience as a teacher soon caused him to give up any idea he had entertained of making it a life work, and later at the insistence of his mother he entered the law department of the University of Texas. He began his studies there in the fall of 1887 and graduated LL.B. in June, 1889.

In the early fall of 1889 Mr. Brown began practice at Columbus, Texas, in partnership with Judge Delaney, a former member of the first Commission of Appeals appointed to aid the Supreme Court. After a few months he moved to San Antonio, and in August, 1890, removed to Palestine, where he had formerly lived as a railroad man. At Palestine he formed a partnership with Capt. J. J. Word, then mayor of the city. Many of Mr. Brown's most substantial achievements as a lawyer were gained at Palestine. He had not

long been located there when he was elected city attorney, and while in that office he conducted a case for the city against the Waterworks Company which resulted in a forfeiture of the franchise of the corporation. During the quarter of a century of his residence in Palestine he was identified with many important pieces of litigation. When the city organized its City Court he was chosen by the City Council to prepare the ordinances putting the court into effect, and was chosen to preside over the court.

Through the offices of Judge R. H. Buck Mr. Brown became associated in the practice of law with one of his former schoolmates, Sidney L. Samuels of Fort Worth. Their law partnership of Samuels & Brown was formed in the fall of 1914, but Mr. Brown did not remove with his family to Fort Worth until July, 1915. This has since become one of the prominent law firms in north and west Texas. Perhaps the most important single piece of litigation conducted by the firm was as representatives of the city of Fort Worth in the case of the National Park Bank of New York against the Reid Cattle Company and the city of Fort Worth, involving some thirty thousand acres of land.

In 1893 Mr. Brown married Miss Dora Davenport of Ennis. Her father, Capt. James M. Davenport of Frankfort, Kentucky, was for many years prior to his death in 1888 engaged in educational work in Texas. He was a school man of cultured mind and thorough education and came of a family of high distinction in Kentucky. He was a cousin of Judge John M. Harlan, for more than thirty years an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Captain Davenport's father, Charles Fox Davenport, was a brother of Mrs. Elizabeth Harlan. The mother of Captain Davenport was Catherine McFerron of Virginia, who at one time was the recognized belle of the noted Kentucky resort, Crab Orchard Springs. Mrs. Brown's mother is still living and represents an old Kentucky family who for years lived at Henderson in that state and whose parents on the paternal side came from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and on the maternal side from Baltimore, Maryland. Mrs. Brown's brother, Charles Harlan Davenport, is a resident of Palestine, Texas, and has for many years been chief statistician of the International & Great Northern Railroad, prior to which he was superintendent of the public schools of Palestine.



VERY REV. ROBERT M. NOLAN is dean of the Catholic church of the Fort Worth district and a clergyman of the highest esteem not only among his own people but among citizens of all classes and creeds. Since attaining priesthood he has done all his work in Texas, and came to Fort Worth, January 1, 1908.

Father Nolan was born at Chapman, Dickinson County, Kansas, August 20, 1874, son of Patrick and Margaret (Healion) Nolan. He received his early education at the hands of the Sisters of Charity at St. Mary's, Kansas. He took his literary course at St. Benedict's College at Atchison, Kansas, entering that school in 1887 and graduating in 1892. The following six years were devoted to the discipline required of aspirants for the priesthood, and on June 4, 1898, he was ordained priest by Archbishop Chapelle of New Orleans.

Father Nolan's first charge in Texas was St. Stephen's church at Weatherford. He remained pastor there until 1900, and on the 17th of November of that year was transferred to Gainesville, where his labors were attended by much constructive achievement for seven years.

January 1, 1908, he was delegated as Dean of St. Patrick's District with headquarters at Fort Worth. This district comprises fourteen sub-districts, and he has general administration over all the churches in these districts. Much of his time has been devoted to educational affairs, and the parochial school of St. Ignatius and the seminary of Our Lady of Victory under the supervision of the Sisters of St. Mary are schools recognized as meeting the very highest standards of educational institutions in the state.

While very busy with his routine of affairs Father Nolan has shown a deep interest in the general welfare of the community and has many friends among ministers and officials of non-Catholic churches.

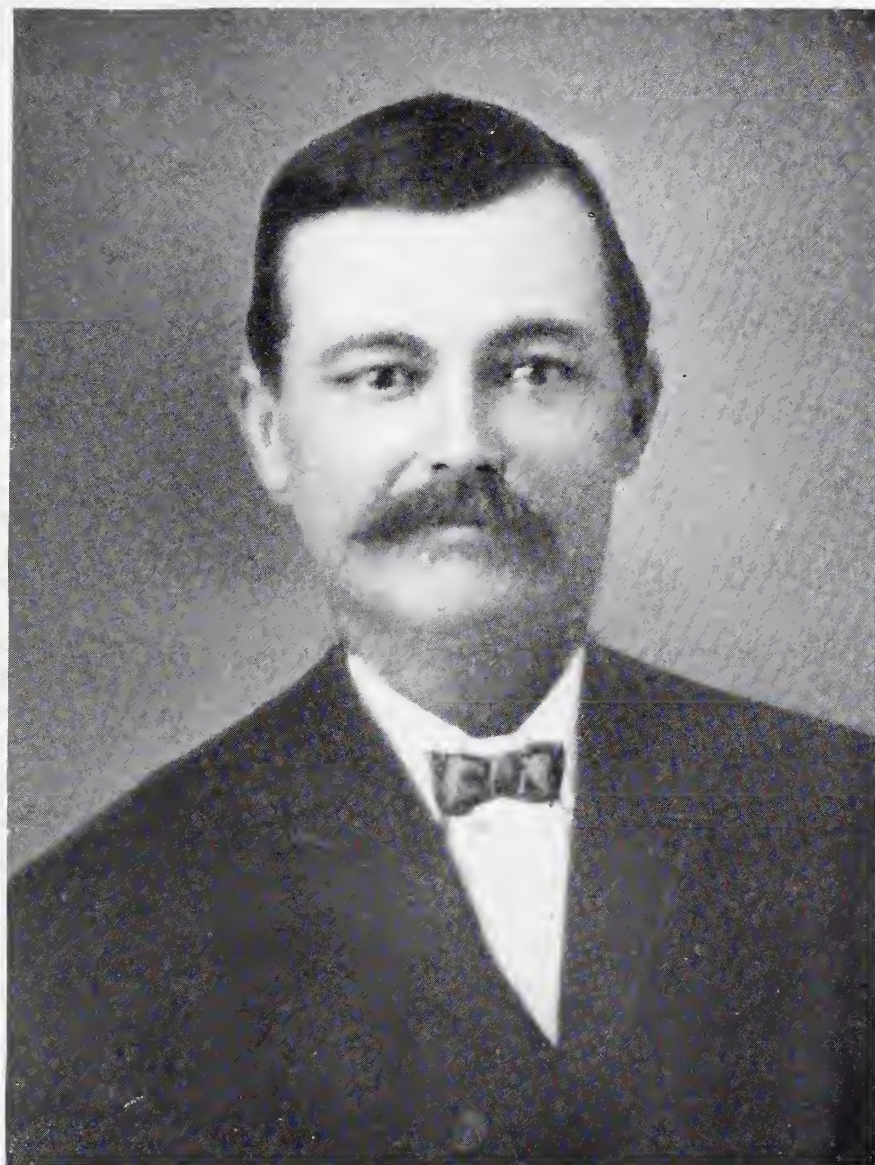
WILLIAM F. CUNNINGHAM. A number of facts and incidents that are a part of the real history of the agricultural community around Roanoke in Denton County are revealed through a brief record of the experiences of the Cunningham family, who have been honored and respected and useful residents of that locality since 1877. William Fred Cunningham was about sixteen years of age when he began to share in the family experiences in that locality, where he has lived

and worked and done his part as a citizen more than forty years.

The record of the Cunningham family goes back to Ireland, from which country Asa Cunningham came to Virginia in Colonial times. One of his children was Billie Cunningham, who lived for some years in the Carolinas and later moved to Oglethorpe County, Georgia. Oglethorpe County was the home of the family for several generations. James Cunningham, a son of Billie Cunningham, was born in South Carolina in 1812 and was a child when the family moved to Georgia. He had some part in helping to remove the Cherokee Indians from Georgia to their reservation in Indian Territory. His active life was spent as a farmer and planter, employing a few slaves to operate his fields. He was a splendid type of citizen, high minded, straightforward, earnest in everything he undertook, and was elected sheriff of Oglethorpe County at the beginning of the war between the states, and performed the multitude of duties devolving upon that office throughout the war. His last years were spent on his farm near Lexington, Georgia, where he died when about eighty-eight years of age. He married Patsy Watson, and their children were John W., George, Cap, Lizzie, Polly and Amanda. The daughters never married and are buried on the old homestead by the side of their parents. All the sons became Confederate soldiers, and George and Cap are still living in Oglethorpe County.

The founder of the family in Denton County, Texas, was the late John W. Cunningham, who died on his farm near Denton in 1904, at the age of sixty-eight. He was born in Oglethorpe County in 1836, acquired a good education, and made a splendid record as a soldier. He was in the Thirty-eighth Georgia Infantry as a private in Captain Mathew's Company, and was in Stonewall Jackson's Corps until his great commander was killed during the Wilderness campaign. After that he served under General Gordon. He was in many battles but never received a wound. Once his knapsack was knocked off, at another time his rifle was knocked from his hand, and again a bullet grazed his cheek. He was on a furlough when General Lee surrendered at Appomatox, and never returned to his command. He accepted philosophically the results of the war, and in later years displayed no bitterness whatever, and in fact seemed to rejoice that the struggle





*W. F. Cunningham*



ended as it did and he took pride in the greatness of a united country. He admired the character of Mr. Lincoln and, like a host of other citizens, believed that his tragic death was the greatest possible loss to the South. He became a member of the Masonic Order in Georgia, but never participated in politics, and his real life was chiefly expressed through his business and his home.

On leaving Georgia he brought his family by rail to New Orleans, thence by steamship to Galveston, and traveled as far as Crockett on the International and Great Northern Railway. Ox teams conveyed them to Nacogdoches County, where the family spent the years 1875-76. In the fall of the latter year they proceeded to the end of the Texas & Pacific Railroad, then at Fort Worth, and the children attended school in Fort Worth during the following winter. In the spring of 1877 they made their final move to Denton County, John W. Cunningham establishing his home east of Denton on a tract of new land. He was a factor in that community seventeen years. He reached there with limited means, but exhibited superior skill in the handling of cotton and corn crops, and eventually acquired a fine farm of 200 acres on Elm Creek, and lived out his life practically in the same neighborhood. His land was heavily timbered and he and his son Fred put forth tremendous exertions for some years in clearing up and developing it as a farm. While John W. Cunningham was not widely known outside his home community, the record of his life is one that every member of his family can cherish. He was regarded as the best cotton raiser in his locality, and he also favored good stock, though he had no registered animals. He favored education, believed in peace and order and in good government and while not a church member his presence was an element in raising the moral and spiritual standards of his neighborhood. He voted as a democrat and was deeply interested in current affairs.

John W. Cunningham married Frances Barnett, who died the year following her husband's death, at the age of sixty-eight. Her parents were Abel and Rachel (Meadows) Barnett, of Oglethorpe County, Georgia. John W. Cunningham and wife had three sons: William Fred; George, who died in Old Mexico and is survived by a daughter, the wife of Doctor Claxton of Brooklyn, New York; and Luther A., of Denver, Colorado.

William Fred Cunningham was born near Lexington, Georgia, December 15, 1861, and his early education was the product of common schools in several different localities. His home was with his parents until he was twenty-seven, and when he married he established a temporary home nearby. He came to his permanent location January 1, 1900, and has lived in that community on Denton Creek for over twenty years. The first year he rented the land and made a beginning with only a wagon and team, but owed practically all that equipment was worth. He had learned the secret of success in cotton growing under his father, and the first year he set a splendid example of thrift and energy. He hired only seventeen days work done, picked twenty-seven bales of cotton, raised 600 bushels of corn and twenty of potatoes, and in the fall was able to purchase his land outright, paying for it from the proceeds of his cotton crop. Of course land at that time was cheap, being from ten to twenty dollars an acre. The favorable results of his first year as an independent farmer have continued, and of twenty crops planted on his home farm there has been only one year of failure in getting a harvest of corn. He continued up to a few years ago investing his surplus in land, and is now owner of almost 1,000 acres, practically half of which is devoted to productive agriculture.

While this is a brief record of his material prosperity, Mr. Cunningham has not been less attentive to his obligations and duties as a citizen and as a factor in his home community. For eight years he was a member of the School Board and instrumental in getting the special taxes for his district. In 1912 he was elected a county commissioner to succeed John A. Harmonson, and during the first four years served with Commissioners Sweat, Morgan and Riley, and the last two years with W. S. Ready, John F. Morgan and E. W. Forester. He had hardly taken his seat on the board when he began an agitation for good roads and bridges, but had practically nothing to show for his earnest advocacy until the last two years of his membership. About that time colleagues were chosen similarly minded, and energetic plans were laid to provide a good roads system, which has been carried out so far as possible by subsequent boards, and Mr. Cunningham has the satisfaction of seeing a highway practically finished across the county from North to South. While he was on the board he was instrumental in building a permanent road



from Denton to Ponder, six miles of gravel road east from Roanoke and a five-mile stretch of gravel out of Denton south. These public works were performed largely with convict labor and at a cost of about twelve hundred dollars to the mile.

In 1888 Mr. Cunningham married Miss Effie Camp. She is survived by two children, Carl and Maggie, the latter the wife of John Beard, of Denton. The second wife of Mr. Cunningham was Miss Bertha Heath, daughter of John and Sallie (Burleson) Heath. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham have five children: Freddie, Gordon, Thelma, Eula May and Alvin. Her father, John Heath, brought his family to Texas from Mississippi after the war, and settled on Denton Creek, where Mrs. Heath died. John Heath was a Mississippi soldier in General Loring's command in the 20th Division, was in the battles of Fort Donelson and Murfreesboro, and in Bragg's Tennessee campaign. Like John W. Cunningham, he never was scratched by an enemy bullet, though a minie ball struck his rifle and bent the barrel almost around him. John Heath has always been a splendid example of physical vigor and manhood, and though now eighty years of age he rides about his farm and makes a crop and is active as many men in middle life. He inherits this physical vigor, his father, Lamarcus Heath, who died in 1903, having attained the venerable age of ninety-four. The children of John and Sallie Heath were: John; Van, wife of Robert Mulinex; Miss Lina, deceased; Mrs. Georgia Underwood, who died at Ardmore, Oklahoma; Mrs. Cunningham; Loren J.; Charles; and Ellis.

**WALTER STEPHENSON.** The story of the development of Cooke County as revealed in these pages makes several references to the Stephenson family, which has been a factor in the breaking of the virgin soil and the building of homes and the extension of sound methods of agriculture for over forty years.

Elsewhere it is told how George Stephenson with his family came to Cooke County in 1877. He was an Englishman of old Yorkshire, spent his early life as gardener on an English estate, and therefore had considerable experience in rural work. He was always a man of industry, but his fortune was limited to his accumulations as a wage worker when he came to the United States. After living in Illinois for a number of years he came to Texas.

With the family at the time of its settlement in Cooke County in 1877 was Walter Stephenson, then fourteen years of age. He has been one of the busy men of affairs in the rural community of Precinct No. 3 of Cooke County for over thirty years. He was the sixth child of his parents and was born in Yorkshire, England, May 14, 1864. He was too young to remember any of the events of the voyage across the Atlantic, and his early boyhood was spent at Towanda and in McLean County, Illinois. His father appreciated the advantages of schools, but it seemed that every member of the family as soon as old enough had to do some work to contribute to supporting the home, and Walter Stephenson, therefore, never received an education by continuous process of attending school. Practically all his schooling was acquired in Illinois. After coming to Texas he was not in school except for a few nights of attendance at a writing school, where he learned to write a fair hand. He remained with his parents, helping them on the homestead, to the age of twenty-three, when he married and started tenant farming.

His first home was a box shack with a shed on one side. He had practically no capital, though he was free of debt, having bought teams and tools from the proceeds of the crops his father let him make on the home place. After three years of renting he bought ninety acres, comprised in his present homestead. It was unimproved, not an acre having been cultivated. His first home consisted of one room, into which he moved his wife and two children. That original structure is now the kitchen of his substantial seven-room country house. Mr. Stephenson has devoted his time to mixed farming, always strongly featuring grain growing. In twenty-nine years of residence on his present farm he has created a valuable place with substantial improvements and with more than a hundred acres under cultivation. While he shared the benefit of some of the extraordinary high prices of recent years, he had achieved independence as a farmer in an era of low prices. One of the best wheat crops he ever raised he sold at 40 cents a bushel. Some of his cotton went to market at 4 cents a pound. He sold cattle and hogs at prices that hardly repaid the cost of their care. At one time he sold a good sow with six pigs for \$12. Mr. Stephenson besides the ownership of the farm

and country home is a stockholder and one of the charter members of the State Bank of Valley View.

He has tried to do his share as a community builder, promoting church and school. He is an active member of the Christian Church at Era, and has served four terms as one of the trustees of Bermuda District No. 46. His grandchildren are now acquiring their primary education in this school. He cast his first presidential vote for Mr. Cleveland, and all the family are democrats.

In Cooke County, December 24, 1888, Mr. Stephenson married Miss Fleda Piper. She was born in Johnson County, Missouri, June 16, 1868. Her mother died in Missouri and her father brought his daughter to Texas when she was fifteen years of age. Mrs. Stephenson acquired a liberal education, and was well fitted for the duties and responsibilities of home making and also giving good counsel to her husband after their marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson have two children, John L. and Grace. John, a farmer near the old homestead, married Miss Texas Skinner and has two children, John L., Jr., and Willa Jean. Grace is the wife of Ed McCreary, of Memphis, Texas, and they have a son, W. B. McCreary.

EWALD W. OBUCH. Cooke County was a raw and unimproved region when the Obuch family settled there fifty years ago. This name has enjoyed a high place in the Valley View community during all these years. The name is associated with good citizenship, good influence in the social and moral development, substantial industry and a high degree of skill in the mechanical arts.

The head of the family when it came to Texas was the late William Ewald Alfred Obuch, who died January 20, 1901. He was a man of more than ordinary learning and of accomplishments that made him valuable in the frontier district. He was born at Saltfeld in East Prussia, Germany, December 17, 1832, and his father occupied a judicial position in that German province. William Obuch grew up in a good social position, acquired a liberal education, and especially excelled in mathematics. He acquired a practical knowledge of surveying, and also learned the trade of carpenter in his native land. Before his majority, in order to escape the enforced military duty of Germany, he left that country, and after some wandering experiences in

America settled in Cooper County, Missouri. As a skilled carpenter his services were in great demand at a time when that section of Missouri was beginning the permanent improvement of farms and roads. He helped build many barns and heavy wooden bridges in Cooper and Johnson counties. The Civil war was fought while he lived there, and he served three months in the enrolled militia. He became a naturalized American in Missouri and thereafter identified himself with the democratic party.

In the fall of 1869 he and his family joined five or six others to make the journey overland from Johnson County, Missouri, to Texas. The Obuchs remained at Sherman until spring, when they came to the community that is now Valley View and joined their neighbors. Perhaps the most prominent of this early colony was Captain L. W. Lee, whose widow still survives and who was founder of the town of Valley View. William Obuch settled three and a half miles southeast of Valley View, where he opened a farm, but turned its work over to his children, while his time was chiefly occupied at his trade. He did some of the early surveying around Valley View soon after reaching Texas. As a carpenter and builder his time was chiefly spent until he retired, and his last days were spent in Valley View. At one time he was associated with Captain Lee as a land agent, promoting settlements in Cooke County. William Ewald Obuch is remembered as a man of investigating and inventive turn of mind, was a wide reader of current events and a student of his profession and trade. He invented and secured a patent for a rotary engine. He was a splendid penman, had perfect command of the English as well as the German languages, and his influence as a citizen was always for good, though he would never accept offers of public office. He was not connected with any church, though his wife was reared a Lutheran and held to that faith through life.

William Obuch married Bettie Johanna Augusta Lucy Kahle, who was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1842, and was a girl when her parents came to the United States landing in New Orleans and going up the Mississippi River by boat to St. Louis and eventually settling in Cooper County, Missouri. Her father was a weaver by trade. Mrs. William Obuch died in 1907. Their children were: Ewald W.; Robert, of Pendleton,



Oregon; Arthur, who died at Enid, Oklahoma, in 1917, leaving a wife and two children; Clara, wife of James McWhorter, of Dallas; and Tutt, of Lewiston, Idaho.

Ewald W. Obuch was born in Cooper County, Missouri, February 23, 1861, and was about nine years of age when the family settled in Valley View. Most of his education was acquired in Texas, and he was a pupil in the first school taught at Valley View, his teacher being the mother of Dr. Johnson of Gainesville. He inherited a mechanical taste from his father, picked up the trade of carpenter, though his chief working interests until he was thirty was as a farmer. For ten years he was an engineer for threshing outfits and cotton gins. He left that to take up carpentry as a regular occupation, and that has been his work for many years. Mr. Obuch established his home at Valley View in 1892, improved property in the town, and for a time was interested in the Farmers Alliance Store there.

Mr. Obuch has been a valued member of his community but has been in politics merely as a voter. He cast his first presidential vote for Mr. Cleveland in 1884. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is an elder of the Presbyterian Church of Valley View. As a boy he attended the Union Church built to serve the entire population of Valley View and community. Later, when the Presbyterians became strong enough to erect a building of their own, Mr. Obuch joined this church.

In Valley View, April 11, 1914, he married Mrs. Isabel Ferguson. She came to Texas from Tennessee in 1882 as the wife of Jacob R. Ferguson, and they first settled on a farm in Dallas County, but two years later moved to Cooke County and located near Valley View. Mrs. Obuch's only surviving child is Mrs. Cora Wooton, of Waggoner, Oklahoma. She also has four grandchildren, Edith, Floyd, Ruth and Alvin Wooton.

**JAMES STEPHENSON.** A family of most substantial worth and activities and with many interesting experiences both here and elsewhere is that represented by James Stephenson, now retired from his farm and living at Valley View. The Stephensons came to Cooke County in North Texas more than forty years ago, and as a family they represent the traditions of old England.

Mr. Stephenson's grandfather was John

Stephenson, and his ancestry has been identified with Yorkshire, England, as far back as history goes. John Stephenson and three brothers were soldiers under the Duke of Wellington in the Napoleonic wars and were in service ten years, all of that time away from England. None of them received any serious injury in battle until the great struggle at Waterloo, where two of the brothers were killed, and John was three times wounded. John Stephenson was a relative of the famous George Stephenson who perfected the first steam engine. John Stephenson owned a coasting vessel, and his surviving brother took command of it and used it for conveying coal from Newcastle up the river Humber to Hull. On a stormy night off the coast the vessel foundered in trying to make the mouth of the Humber, and the brother and his family and all on board were lost, the only living thing to escape the wreck being a pet dog. This disaster deprived John of his capital, and he then went to work as a farm laborer. He and his wife are buried in the cemetery surrounding the Arksey Church in Yorkshire. Their children were: Thomas, who died in England, leaving no surviving children; Robert, who followed his brother George to the United States, located at Towanda, Illinois, later moved to Kansas, but at his death he was laid beside his wife at Towanda; George; and Annie, who died unmarried.

George Stephenson was a native of Yorkshire and grew up in a home of simple comforts where industry was the rule. He was a brick, tile and roof maker, and finally became superintendent of his master's brick yard at Arksey House. His employer was Mr. Chadwick, and George Stephenson subsequently was for seven years gardener on the Chadwick estate. Through these long continued labors he had saved some capital, and when he made up his mind to leave England he planned to emigrate to Canada. A butler of his wealthy employer who had been in the United States gave him such encouraging reports that he determined to make a home and rear his children under the Stars and Stripes. The family sailed on the City of New York of the Inman Line, being fourteen days on the sea, two days late on account of a heavy storm encountered just out of Queenstown. Landing was made at Castle Garden, and during the inspection of the baggage the customs officers found too much cutlery right from the Sheffield factory. This



incident delayed the family a week while settlement of the duty and fine was made. George Stephenson was induced to put this cutlery aboard and endeavor to smuggle it in through the advice of his friend, the butler, who planned to sell it himself and reap a harvest from the high prices in the United States. The innocent victim of this plan therefore came into an embarrassing position with the Government of the United States even before he landed. This difficulty out of the way, he moved on west to Towanda, Illinois, where he went to work on a farm.

After renting a few years George Stephenson bought a lot in Towanda, erected a home, and during the eleven years of his residence in Illinois his time and energies were chiefly taken up with farm labor. He then decided to make another move, and this time acted on the favorable reports of his son James, who had prospected in the Lone Star state. George Stephenson brought his modest capital to North Texas, bought a farm on Duck Creek, not far west of Valley View, and settled on the open prairie. He started from the grass roots, and his first house was a story and a half, three-room structure, which served until prosperity enabled him to provide a more pretentious home. Soon after his house was completed he died. It seemed to be the fate of the family to lose a member of it every time a new house was built. George Stephenson died free of debt and left a good estate for his day. He had acquired American citizenship in Illinois, voted as a republican there, but in order to participate in local affairs in Texas he became a democrat. He and his wife were members of the Christian Church. George Stephenson married Elizabeth Farmer, of Austerfield, Yorkshire, who was born in 1833 and died in Texas in 1916. Both parents are buried in the Spring Creek Cemetery. Of their children the first is James, of Valley View; Mary Ann is the wife of Asa Allen of Los Angeles; John was a miner and died in old Mexico; Elizabeth is the wife of George McLaughlin, of Cooke County; Walter is a Duck Creek farmer; Ada is the wife of J. W. Roberson, one of the prominent farmers of the Duck Creek community; Rose is Mrs. L. A. Fleener, of Gainesville; Fred was killed accidentally while sawing wood behind a power machine; Thomas is a resident of Geary, Oklahoma; Mrs. Beda Servis died at her home on Duck Creek; Lena, who died in Texas, first married Frank Kerns and then

Dan McCraney; Lula is the wife of Harvey Wright, of Fort Worth; Alice was married to Steve McKee, of Wheeler County, Texas. Of these children seven were born in England.

James Stephenson was born at Arksey, Yorkshire, England, October 2, 1855, and his experiences until after he passed his majority were chiefly of those of the family as previously noted. He was about twelve years of age when the Stephensons came to the United States, and he grew up in McLean County, Illinois, acquiring his education partly in England and partly in America. Soon after he reached manhood he left Illinois and started for California overland. Discouraged by the lack of wagon roads across the plains, and having reached Texas, he decided to remain in the state. He arrived in Texas November 2, 1877, and his first purchase of land was on Duck Creek, for which he paid \$4 an acre. On this land he built a frame house, ceiled and weatherboarded it, a story and a half, two rooms, and borrowed the \$300 for its construction. That was before his marriage. His bride to be was a teacher of experience, and she volunteered to teach through the winter and used her wages to build a house in the spring. Mr. Stephenson refused to delay the marriage, and borrowed the money instead of allowing Mrs. Stephenson to earn it by teaching. This house was improved and enlarged later by the erection of a seven-room dwelling, affording all the accommodations required for his family. Then again family fate was repeated, and Mrs. Stephenson lived to see the new home completed and then passed away, and they buried her in Spring Creek Cemetery at the age of forty-eight.

In the meantime Mr. Stephenson had been making progress as a practical farmer. For his second tract of land he paid \$15 an acre, and the final purchase was made at \$50. By that time he had acquired a well proportioned farm of 241 acres, and being satisfied with these possessions and what he had achieved through his labors on the soil he moved to Valley View to educate his children.

Mrs. Stephenson was formerly Mary N. Piper. She was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, daughter of Archimedes Piper, and acquired a liberal education and was a teacher before she came to Texas. Her mother died in Missouri, and she accompanied her father to this state, and he was buried in the old cemetery at Valley View. Of the children born to

Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson, Frank Alonzo is a farmer on Duck Creek and married a Miss McCollum. Roy Edward lives at Bakersfield, California, and married Miss Fulton. William Wallace, who died at Valley View, married another member of the McCollum family. Burt Fred, now farming on Duck Creek, was overseas as a member of the 330th Remount Squadron, was employed in taking horses from the coast to the front, and returned home after the signing of the armistice. Thomas Sterling was the second soldier son, saw active fighting at the front as a member of Company G, Fifty-eighth Infantry, Fourth Division, was in England, France and Germany, and his was the last division to leave Coblenz, Germany. Bessie Stella is the wife of Claude Harris, a farmer east of Valley View. The youngest of the family is Miss Mamie, a graduate of the Valley View High School. Mr. Stephenson has done his part as a good Texas citizen, developing a farm and rearing a splendid family of children. In politics he has been satisfied to cast his vote and has never been a candidate for office.

ANDREW G. PETERSON. During the year 1873 there came to Denton County a young man only recently arrived in America from Sweden, and whose subsequent forty-eight years in the Elizabethtown community have marked him as a man of remarkable industry, of good judgment and a toiler whose efforts have brought about substantial and enduring results, reflected in the many improvements credited to his hand in the rural community which holds him in such high esteem.

Andrew G. Peterson was born at the town of Wisby on the Island of Gothland, Sweden, July 25, 1850, a son of John and Christine (Olson) Peterson. His parents eventually followed their children to America and owned and lived on a farm near Justin, Texas, where John died at the age of seventy-one and his wife a few years later. Their children were: Oloff P., who died at Justin, leaving three children; Nels F., a farmer of the Elizabethtown community; Andrew G.; Lena, wife of L. E. Olson, of the Elizabethtown vicinity; Hannah, who is Mrs. Magnus Peterson and lives in Oklahoma; and August, who died near Justin, leaving a daughter.

The first of the family to come to America was Nels F. Peterson. Two years later Andrew G. and his brother Oloff P. crossed the

Atlantic to New York City. Andrew G. Peterson was then about twenty years of age, had acquired a common school education in Sweden and had learned farming on his father's little estate there. He possessed about ten dollars in gold when he came to America. He and his brother sought out their brother Nels at Sedalia, Missouri, and all applied their efforts to common labor during the construction of the grade from Sedalia to Boonville of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway. When this work was finished the company sent them to Parsons, Kansas, where they helped grade a switch and thence to the end of the line as then constructed at McAlester, Oklahoma. Gradually they continued until the road reached Denison, and for a time they were employed in the grading of the Transcontinental Division between Paris and Honey Grove. This work kept them busy for about two years, and out of the proceeds and savings of their labor they provided themselves with a freighting outfit.

Mr. Peterson and his brothers had some interesting experiences as freighters during what was still a pioneer epoch and before railroads had secured most of the traffic. They freighted from Denison and Sherman to Jacksboro and Henrietta and other western points, running three wagons and hauling groceries and feed. Most of the feed supplies they carried to the old Government post, Fort Richardson, at Jacksboro. At intervals they continued to do railroad work, and also put up hay for sale. Andrew G. Peterson did his first farm work in Denton County, making a crop on land he owned and which he still owns. Gradually the interest of the brothers concentrated on farm land and the farm industry in the Elizabethtown community. It was about 1876 that Andrew G. Peterson established himself permanently as a farmer there. He owned in partnership with his brothers 220 acres of wild and unimproved land, and on this land he broke the first furrow. The habitation of the brothers was a four-room house made out of lumber which Andrew G. Peterson took out of the native forest in Upshur County. He hauled the pine logs and shipped them from Gladewater to Fort Worth, and then hauled them out to Denton Creek. The brothers kept bachelor's hall until the coming of their sister, Mrs. Olson, who is still an esteemed resident of the community. Agriculturally their efforts were directed to the growing of grain and their methods were such as to insure gradual prog-





H. G. Peterson





ress in spite of all the ordinary discouragements and setbacks that prevailed in that region during the years of the seventies and eighties. Out of their surplus they bought more land, and after ten years of partnership divided their portions, and each went for himself with 200 acres.

Andrew G. Peterson began his new home on the spot where he is living today, northwest of Elizabethtown. This old town was once the county seat. The high tide of its prosperity was reached in the era before the building of railroads, when Elizabethtown was on the line of the stage route between Fort Worth, Denton and Gainesville. Mr. Peterson saw the town in its prime and has witnessed it gradually disappear until the only reminder of its former prestige is the schoolhouse and church. On his home place Mr. Peterson occupied a pioneer cabin which had been built by Mr. Hendricks. Here he lived with his brothers for ten years, doing the housework as well as discharging his responsibilities outside on the ranch. He continued grain raising and his efforts have yearly yielded prosperity to him in his independent career as in the years of his partnership with his brothers. Mr. Peterson is known as one of the largest individual land holders in Denton County. He has twenty-five hundred acres, eighteen hundred acres under cultivation. More noteworthy still are the improvements on the ranch, which really sustains a numerous population. He has ten tenant houses to accommodate the families helping him carry on his extensive work, and there are three more pretentious homes as well. To insure an abundance of pure water at convenient points on the farm and ranch he has had drilled nine deep wells to an average depth of 331 feet. But this does not completely measure his accumulations as a land holder, since he set aside for his sons approximately 970 acres, so that he has owned altogether 3,500 acres, all gained through his active management and the many years of industry he expended in this region. While chiefly a grain grower, he has dealt in cattle and has marketed and shipped his stock to Chicago and Fort Worth markets.

A number of years ago Mr. Peterson erected a house of eleven rooms, one of the most complete and homelike in that section of Denton County. In this home his family grew up and have gone out to make homes for themselves, emulating the pioneer and efficient example of their father. Mr. Peter-

son's first wife was Emma Bennett, and by that union he had three children: Omas A., on a farm in the home neighborhood, who married Margaret Francisco; Benjamin, also on a nearby farm, who married Bertha Francisco; and Lydia, wife of Howard Cole, of Wise County, Texas. Mr. Peterson subsequently married Lula Lotspeich, daughter of Lawson Lotspeich. Their three children are Lawson, Geneva and Margaret.

Mr. Peterson did not become a citizen of the United States until the events of the World war made him realize his early misake. Having come to this country before reaching his majority, he assumed that he was entitled to the rights of citizenship without further formality and it was only when the citizenship of everyone came to be examined and scrutinized during the recent war period that Mr. Peterson found himself technically still an alien. He at once went through the naturalization process and gave his support to the Government fully in keeping with his long record of practical Americanism. He has usually voted as a democrat, but in 1920 voted the republican ticket. He and his family are identified with the Methodist Church.

OZRO W. CUNNINGHAM, M. D. In the Valley View community of Cooke County Dr. Cunningham has rendered a loyal and capable service as a physician and surgeon for the past twenty years, except for the period of the World war, when he was a commissioned medical officer in the army. He is a member of a pioneer family of Northwest Texas, and nearly all his life has been spent in this state.

Dr. Cunningham was born in Marshall County, Tennessee, June 25, 1871. The Cunninghams are an old Colonial family numerously represented for a number of generations in North Carolina. His grandfather, Alfred Cunningham, was a native of that state, moved to Tennessee, where he was a planter and served as a soldier in the Confederate Army, and spent his last years at Booneville, Mississippi, where he died at the age of eighty-eight, in 1915. His first wife was Annie Elizabeth Oliver, and her only child was William Riley Cunningham. His second wife was Miss Finch, and of her twelve children the survivors are now widely scattered over the United States.

William Riley Cunningham was a native of Tennessee, was a small child when his mother died, and his education came largely at his

own expense and effort. On account of his youth he was not a soldier in the Civil war, and his mature years were given to the sturdy vocation of farming. He came to Texas soon after the birth of his son, Dr. Cunningham, lived for several years in Grayson County, and in 1876 moved to Wise County, and made one of the first settlements at the present town of Alvord. He remained there forty-five years, lived to see the region grow up and develop into a thriving locality, and died there at the age of sixty-six. He was a very active and influential member of the Baptist Church, but was never in politics, and was a very retiring and modest man. His wonderful memory enabled him to name all the people he ever knew and tell what became of them.

William Riley Cunningham married Savanna Killingsworth. Her father, Jack Killingsworth, was a Confederate soldier and one who never returned from the war, his exact fate not being determined. Jack Killingsworth married Annie Bagley, and their three children were Isaac D., Thenia and Savanna Killingsworth. The latter is still living at the old home at Alvord. She reared seven children: Dr. Ozro W.; Mary Elma, wife of Frank Cross, of Bowie, Texas; Fannie, wife of Lafayette Cater, of Oklahoma; Ora, who married Fulton Golden and lives in Texas; Sarah, wife of Amos Prince, a resident of Fort Worth; Annie, wife of Rev. Oscar Barnett, of Oak Cliff, Texas; and Arthur, a farmer at the old homestead in Alvord.

Ozro W. Cunningham was five years of age when the family located on the farm in Wise County, and he grew to manhood there, acquiring a public school education. He was trained to farming and did that and other work preparatory to entering the Kentucky School of Medicine, from which he graduated in 1902. In order to complete his medical education he also taught school a year. After graduating Dr. Cunningham located at Valley View, and enjoyed an uninterrupted progress in his professional work there until America entered the war with Germany. He enlisted and received a commission as a lieutenant in the Medical Corps, was first assigned to duty with the Ninth Field Artillery at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and later, by his request, was transferred to the Medical Training School at Fort Riley, Kansas. He remained three months, was then given duty as a medical officer at the Armour School of Technology at Chicago, and continued there until his honor-

able discharge in November, 1918. On leaving the service he returned to Valley View and resumed his private practice. Dr. Cunningham is a talented physician, enjoys high standing in the various medical societies, and is also a Royal Arch Mason.

At Sivells Bend, Cooke County, March 26, 1905, he married Miss Willie Giddens, a native of Cooke County. Her father, Earley Giddens, came to Texas from Georgia, and was a machinist, operating a gin and threshing machine in Sivells Bend for many years. Mrs. Cunningham finished her education in the Gainesville schools, was a teacher, and was a member of the Cooke County Examining Board, where she lived when she married. She is the third of seven daughters, the others being: Catherine, wife of Dr. Lindsay, of Pauls Valley, Oklahoma; Mabel, wife of Sam Gunter, of Sivells Bend; Mrs. Mary Jackson, of Waco; Mattie, wife of Robert Whaley of Gainesville; Visa, wife of Dr. Hale, of Davis, Oklahoma; and Zelma, who married John Polly, of Waco. Dr. and Mrs. Cunningham have two children, William Alfred and Pauline.

DANIEL H. SPOON. Owner of one of the attractive country homes in Cooke County, two miles southwest of Callisburg, is an old resident of this section of North Texas, has been here just forty years, and was one of the pioneer teachers of the county. His life throughout has been one of exceptional service and experience.

He was born September 14, 1857, in that section of old Orange County now Allamance County, North Carolina. His grandfather, Daniel Spoon, was also a native of North Carolina and a farmer and planter. He had two sons and four daughters. The son Sylvester is still living at this writing at the venerable age of ninety-four, and is a veteran of the Confederate army. He was born in May, 1827, spent his active life as a farmer, and also carried a share of community responsibilities, serving as tax assessor and as justice of the peace. He is a democrat and a Methodist. He married Sarah Kivett, a native of North Carolina, and daughter of Henry Kivett, who lived to the remarkable age of ninety-eight. Sarah was one of his thirteen children. The children of Sylvester Spoon and wife were: Fannie, who married Dr. Bohanan and lives at Burlington, North Carolina; Daniel H.; and Dora, who is the



wife of Thomas Shoffner and lives with her father on the old homestead.

Daniel H. Spoon grew up in a country community in what is now one of the great milling districts of North Carolina. He suffered some of the disadvantages due to the devastation and depression of the war, attended country schools, and afterward, largely by his own efforts, gained a more liberal education by attending an academy and finally one year in the State University at Chapel Hill. He was only seventeen when he taught his first school, and he continued teaching in his native state altogether for four years.

It was in 1881 that Mr. Spoon came to Cooke County, Texas, and in the fall of that year he resumed teaching. He was one of the leading educators of the county for six years, until failing health compelled him to seek other work, and he went to farming. While he was teaching the first normal institute in Gainesville and perhaps in the state of Texas was held. He was influential in promoting that institute. Some of the teachers associated with him in the county at the time were Rhoda Long, D. J. Enderby, Emery Hayworth and James Nutting. Mr. Hayworth subsequently was county judge of Cooke County. Forty years ago nearly all the teachers were men. Mr. Spoon found educational affairs in Cooke County largely a matter of individual initiative and with no centralized management whatever. There was no uniformity of text books, the course of study being outlined by the head of each school. There was no grading to show when a pupil had finished so much work. The county was not districted, and pupils attended both under and over the legal age and from any part of the county they wished. As a result districts having popular teachers were overcrowded. In the case of the Callisburg school more pupils attended it under the administration of Mr. Spoon than has been enrolled at any time since.

With his retirement from the schoolroom and his initial efforts at farming Mr. Spoon established himself in the neighborhood where he has since lived. Twenty years or more ago he located on his present farm, which had first been settled by J. E. Hardy. He bought 160 acres, partly improved, and the growing of grain has been his most profitable crop. Mr. Spoon has always limited his acreage in cotton, partly owing to the fact that he is a poor cotton picker and has not wished

his children to bear the heavy labor of that industry.

The Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Association of Cooke County was founded some twenty years ago, Mr. Spoon being one of the prime movers. He has been one of the adjusters of the association and a member of the Official Board. The association has grown and furnishes a large part of the insurance in the country districts of the county. The insurance is limited to farm buildings. At the present time almost a million and a half dollars of insurance are in force.

In Cooke County April 15, 1886, Mr. Spoon married Miss Louie B. Thrasher. She was born in Kentucky, a daughter of Harrison Thrasher, who came from that state to Cooke County when Mrs. Spoon was a girl. She died July 24, 1917, after thirty years of married life. She was the mother of the following children: Oscar, Charles, Susie, Richard, Luther and Ruth. Oscar lives at Gainesville. He married Hattie Gimlen and has one daughter. Charles is a resident of New Mexico. Susie was the wife of Reuben Hudgens of Amarillo. She died July 13, 1921. Richard lives in New Mexico, while the other two are still at home. On July 11, 1920, Mr. Spoon married Mrs. Mollie (Mann) Ballard, who was born in Cooke County, Texas, January 15, 1871. Her father, Henry W. Mann, was a native of Georgia, while her mother was born in North Carolina. Her parents came to Cooke County before the Civil war and were married there. Of their eleven children nine grew up and six are still living: Joseph Mann, of Wichita Falls; John, of Hedley, Texas; Mrs. Spoon; Emma, wife of Elmer Ford, of Hedley; James, of Hedley; and Tennie, wife of W. B. Rutledge, of Wichita Falls.

Mr. Spoon was well represented in the World war, having three sons in the service, two of whom went overseas and took part in the real fighting. Oscar was in the artillery and participated in the battles of the St. Mihiel salient and in the Argonne, and accompanied his division as a part of the Army of Occupation on the banks of the Rhine. Charles was with the Twenty-third Engineers, and while road building and in other work was exposed to the fire of the enemy on the front lines. Richard saw practically his service within the United States, though he made one trip across the ocean on a merchant marine vessel. None of the sons were

wounded, and all are filling stations in civil life as competently as they battled against the Germans for the liberties of the world.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL PARKER. Lives in Highland Park, Dallas, but for his character, business enterprise, wealth, practical philanthropy and personal influence is doubtless one of the best known men of the southwest, and his name has a significance even in the great financial capitals of the country.

He was born in Bazette, Navarro County, Texas, in 1876, a son of Rev. Henry J. and Charlotte (Barnett) Parker, now deceased. His mother was a native of Springfield, Illinois, and his father was born near Meridian, Mississippi, and provided for his family largely through work at the trade of carpenter, but was also a minister of the Christian Church. Alexander Campbell Parker was the seventh son in a family of ten children, and the physician who attended his mother selected his name in honor of the great founder of the Christian or Disciples Church. When Alexander C. Parker was ten years of age his parents left Navarro County and moved to Young County in West Texas.

Recently many of the metropolitan newspapers of the United States carried a story concerning "A Many-Sided Millionaire," written by William C. Freeman. The subject of this story was A. C. Parker of Dallas. A few paragraphs selected from this story will serve to bring out some of his early struggles and achievements and tell something of the character he bears among modern men of affairs.

As soon as he was old enough, "Cam" Parker, as his pals called him, learned to jump into a saddle. He rode his cow ponies through the cacti and the sands of Western Texas, and soon became an expert plainsman—as good as the best.

He had no chance to go to school. It was grim necessity that compelled him to work and work, to ride and ride, from sun to sun. He slept out in the open and knew how to cook his own meals. While he didn't know the look of the inside of a schoolhouse, he was getting an experience that has stood him in good stead all his life. Besides, he was developing great physical power. He mingled with men whose word was as good as a certified check. This instilled in him respect for frankness and honesty—the foundation of real character. These rugged, honest men of

the plains taught him courage and self-reliance. He got a good lesson in understanding his fellows. He learned what was right to do and how to do it.

Partly by himself and partly with the aid of travelers and visitors he learned to read the books then common in the ranch homes of the west—the Bible, the dictionary, a few durable classics and the stories of Jesse James, the Younger Brothers and the Dalton Gang. But all out-of-doors was his best book—a book that was teaching him to build character, to love the beautiful, and to be kind to and thoughtful of others. He learned that even animals respond to kindness and justice. No boy can live out in the open and sleep with the stars and moon shining down on him without gaining for himself, besides health, a profound respect for the Great Ruler of all.

His mind was active. He knew, in order to make a mark for himself, that he would have to go to school, so at the age of nineteen he sold his cow ponies, saddle and gun, to get a little money with which to start. There was no other money in sight for him anywhere. He knew he had to dig for the rest to put himself through school and college.

He attended school and went to college between the ages of nineteen and twenty-six. He put a lot of work into those seven years, maybe more than most boys do between the ages of five and twenty-six. He realized the advantages of an education before he started. His physical power, developed wonderfully by his outdoor life, enabled him to apply himself assiduously to his books and also gave him the endurance to work outside of school and college hours in order to earn the money to pay for his tuition and board.

He attended a co-educational college in Texas. So did the young woman who was to be Mrs. Parker. One of his friends says that he "served hash as a waiter in the college dining hall to the girl who is now his wife and the mother of his three fine sons." Mr. Parker married the girl he waited on at table one year before he finished his educational course, but he was then earning \$35 a month, so much more than he had ever earned before that he regarded it as ample on which to support a wife and to pay for his tuition at college.

Friends of Mr. Parker say that his home life is ideal, that his wife is a wonderful woman, and that he attributes his success largely to the inspiration and encouragement







RESIDENCE OF  
CHARLES HARPOOL  
HEBRON, TEXAS

he receives from her. Mr. Parker was a big man in a certain western town in the early stages of his career. He was mayor of the town, lay preacher, and owner, editor, reporter, business manager, proofreader, etc., of a weekly newspaper. He was also half owner of an undertaking business.

Mr. Parker's friends all say of him: "His first thought always is what he can do to make people feel their responsibilities as American citizens and to do work that will benefit the whole community. He is a very intense American; he makes it his business to study conditions and to keep posted on the affairs of his country; he is one of the best informed men in the whole United States on its and the world's history; he analyzes the work of our representatives at Washington and is able with good logic and common sense to pick to pieces proposed laws that bode no good to the country; he is strong for the men of big business who he thinks, as a rule are able and honorable and willing to distribute their energy, wealth and power for the good of the people. He is very just and honorable himself and expects every man he meets to play the game as he does—and when a man in this country is on the lookout for those who practice the square deal, he finds them easily enough." While Mr. Parker gives freely of his time and money to his church, performing what he regards as a supreme duty, he nevertheless devotes nine-tenths of his time to business; and that means at least nine hours a day, for he is a prodigious worker.

He regards it a necessary part of his business life to take an active interest in civic and political matters, and he does so. He has served as secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, as Government farm demonstrator, etc. He is also a Lyceum and Chautauqua lecturer. At present he is extensively interested in real estate, a wholesale grocery enterprise, and an automobile and truck jobbing business in Texas. He has been for many years one of the foremost independent producers in the oil fields of the southwest. His knowledge of oil production and refining is so thorough that he is accepted everywhere as a high authority in these matters.

Mr. Parker has been a figure in daily life, in his business affairs, and as a lay minister has found expression for some of the most earnest and intense sides of his character. He never attended a theological school and preferred the role of a lay minister to regular

ordination, since he would have taken the duties of the latter so seriously as to interfere with what he regarded as his real force, business. Nevertheless he has filled some of the most prominent pulpits in Texas, at Ladonia, Midland, Waxahachie and in other cities. He helped build Midland College and has been one of the principal benefactors of Texas Christian University in Fort Worth, donating \$80,000 to build the university church. He has made extensive gifts of money to various church and benevolent enterprises.

Mr. Parker is a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner. Mrs. Parker, referred to above, was before her marriage Miss Annette C. Lynch. She was born at Cedartown, Georgia. Their three children are Morris Wesley, a student in Texas Christian University, Alan Elkin and Forest Rupert Parker.

CHARLES HARPOOL. An effective and efficient life has been that of Charles Harpool in the Hebron locality of Denton County, where his work and his interests have been centered for nearly half a century.

Mr. Harpool was born near Springfield, Missouri, July 1, 1855, a son of Bowie and Paralee (Rule) Harpool, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Macoupin County, Illinois. They met and were married in Green County, Missouri. Bowie Harpool was a Union soldier, was wounded in battle and died from the wounds the same year. His children were: Charles; Josephine, a resident of Hunt County, Texas, wife of Al Perry; and Martin A., wife of J. B. Kennedy, of McKinney, Texas. After the death of her soldier husband Mrs. Harpool married E. Bowlin, and they spent their last years at McKinney, Texas, where she died in 1908 and he in 1919. The children of their marriage were Thomas and Robert Bowlin, both of Collin County, and Bedford, who died unmarried near Hebron.

Charles Harpool acquired some education in the schools of Southwestern Missouri, and was a youth of about seventeen when, in 1873, he accompanied a party of emigrants bound for Texas. After a few days of work on Rowlett's Creek he came to the community around Hebron, where he has lived ever since. That locality was then known as the Aaron Coin ranch, an open prairie country with only a farm here and there, each with a few acres of cultivated land, and the area chiefly devoted to cattle and horse raising. After two years as a ranch and farm hand Mr. Harpool



went to work for himself as a renter. He reached Texas with only twenty cents in money, and his initial capital had to be made from work of his own hands. As a farmer he had only one horse, and he borrowed harness and plows. He lived in a small rented house on the farm which he now owns, and made his first crop while he was still a bachelor. After his marriage he began house-keeping some distance south of this community, renting there for two years, and then returned to his first location, where he took charge of the farm and ranch of his uncle, Aaron Coin. The diligence of his hands and the wisdom of his guidance have brought him steadily increasing prosperity and influence here. After the death of his aunt he made arrangements to buy the property, which then had 200 acres under cultivation. He paid three-fourths of the purchase money out of the soil itself. Improvements began on the farm and a substantial house accommodated his family from 1897 to 1906, when it was burned with all its contents, entailing a loss of five thousand dollars. He immediately began rebuilding, and in 1907 he and his family entered into the comforts of the present attractive nine-room bungalow. Other improvements have followed from time to time, and altogether the labors of his years have been well rewarded. For the most part his energies have been directed to grain and stock farming. He is also one of the old-time threshermen of the county. Some forty years ago he started out with an equipment consisting of an endless chain machine with power furnished by two horses treading the power plant. His next outfit was a ten-horse power machine, and then came a steam outfit, and when he wore that out he abandoned the business. The experience, however, was perhaps more gratifying than in the case of most threshers, since he paid for his outfits from its earnings and had some surplus besides. Mr. Harpool has grown cattle, horses and sheep, handles the grades of these animals, has fattened hogs for the market, and a profitable phase of the farm industry has been dairying. Mr. Harpool took stock in the Hebron Bank when it was opened, and has enlisted his support in everything that would round out the institutions and business advantages of the village. For twenty-five consecutive years he has served as a member of the Board of School District No. 66 at Hebron, and is now serving his third year as a member of the Denton County Board of Educa-

tion. A staunch Baptist in religion, he began worship with the Baptists more than thirty years ago, when they assembled at Frankfort in the old Masonic Hall, was for ten years a member of the Liberty Baptist Church and eight years superintendent of the Sunday school, and then became identified with the organization of the new church at Hebron. Its first church was a frame house accommodating about 200 people, but in 1919 the congregation moved into a handsome brick edifice on the hill overlooking Hebron. He is still one of the deacons of the church, has attended the Baptist associations as a delegate and is a member of the Board of the Denton County Baptist Association. Some thirty years ago Mr. Harpool was one of the local leaders in the Farmers Alliance movement, was a lecturer of the society three years and frequently a delegate to the higher bodies of the Alliance. In Masonry he has filled all the offices in the Blue Lodge and has represented White Rock Lodge No. 234, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Waco, in the Grand Lodge.

On May 22, 1879, Mr. Harpool married Miss Hester Ann Patterson. She was born near Bowling Green, Kentucky, March 24, 1863, and came to Texas with her parents in 1876. She is a daughter of Levi V. and America (Porter) Patterson, who subsequently moved from Denton to Palo Pinto County, where they died. The oldest child of Mr. and Mrs. Harpool was the late Albert L. Harpool, to whose life a separate paragraph is dedicated. The second child is R. Thomas Harpool, of Hebron, who married Elsie Beck, a graduate of the C. I. A. of Denton, and a very accomplished young woman. She died, after nearly two years of happy married life, from tuberculosis, without issue. For his second wife R. Thomas Harpool married Miss Josephine Solomon of Ennis, and has two children: Tom, Jr., and Albert Edward. W. Harrison Harpool, the youngest of the three sons, is a farmer on his father's place, and by his marriage to Jessie Skyles has four children: Virgie, Catherine, Lois and Ethel.

Albert L. Harpool, who died in 1920, lived out his life of almost forty years in the community where he was born. He gave early promise of a life of usefulness, and his mental and spiritual training and development were along the lines of his inclination. He married Miss Jennie Cook, and the children who survive are Susie, Ruby and Charles, Jr. Albert had been converted at fourteen, and was long



a leader in the Baptist Church and Sunday School at Hebron, his work reflecting a heart filled with love for humanity and for his Master's cause. He entered with enthusiasm upon the work assigned him whatever it was. He was the youngest master of White Rock Lodge of Masons and the only master of that Lodge to die while in the chair. He was fourteen years consul commander of the Woodmen of the World at Hebron, and that office too he filled until his death. It was an ill wind that blew for the Hebron community when that young and robust man surrendered to the fever which attacked him. His strong physique matched his vigorous mind and his ambitious nature, and he was just where in the drama of life a good man is most missed when he is taken away.

**WILLIAM WALLACE JOHNSTON.** The older portion of Cisco is practically submerged in the modern developments that have been instituted and carried out during the past five years. The business center is largely new, and credit for the erection of many of the most distinctive buildings in the business district belongs to the well known contractor and builder, William Wallace Johnston. Mr. Johnston has for many years been in the building industry, both in Texas and in other states.

He was born in the town of Vienna, Indiana, in 1861, son of Carrollton and Jane (McConnell) Johnston. His father was a contractor and from him William W. Johnston learned the carpenter's trade after completing a common school education. When he was twenty-one he went to Missouri, and at Marshall was employed as a journeyman and gradually developed a business as a contractor. He was a man of achievement in that field when he came to Texas in 1907, establishing his home at Temple, though for several years his business was largely in San Angelo. At San Angelo he built the first fireproof office building, also the six-story Trust building, and other prominent structures in the city. There is also a large list of buildings in Temple to his credit, chiefly office buildings.

Mr. Johnston removed to Cisco in 1917, and with the tremendous impetus given to that community with increasing years he was on the ground and well prepared to meet the demands for the larger building contracts. He erected the bank and office building of the Cisco Banking Company, the Gude Hotel, ice

plant, gas and electric plant, the Webster Wholesale House and a number of others.

Mr. Johnston married Miss Alma Land, of Marshall, Missouri, and their four children are Aden M., Earl E., Wallace and Carl.

**JAMES R. STEVENS** has lived more than thirty-five years in the Valley View community of Cooke County. He came here with the mature experience of an Eastern Indiana farmer. His career has been one of well ordered and continuous industry, a conscientious performance of the duties that lie within reach of every human being, and out of the successive years he has achieved a satisfaction based on material results and also the esteem of his neighbors and friends.

Mr. Stevens was born in Wayne County, Indiana, August 20, 1844. Wayne County in Eastern Indiana was largely settled by people from the Carolinas, a large part of them Quakers in religious faith. His father, Spencer Stevens, was born in North Carolina April 10, 1801, and was eleven years of age when the family in 1812 migrated to Indiana. Spencer Stevens was old enough to take part in the heavy work of developing a farm from the woods. He was not a Quaker, his church connections being the Primitive Baptist. He acquired only such school advantages as were within the reach of frontier children, but his life was one of considerable influence. He was a reader of newspapers, but so far as known never made a public speech. He always voted as a democrat and was past military age at the time of the Civil war. He died in 1878. Spencer Stevens married Sallie Carter, a native of Virginia. Her father was Charles Carter. She became the mother of the following children: Nancy, who married Patrick Crook and spent most of her years in Cass County, Indiana; Elizabeth lived in Rush County, Indiana, and married Adam Plessinger; Margaret became Mrs. Joseph Brumfield and spent her life at Richmond, Indiana; Mary was the wife of Marion Brumfield and died in Wayne County; Martha married Frank Stinson, of Union County, Indiana; Naomi is the wife of John Plankenhorn and lives in Wayne County; Armistead is also in Wayne County; James R. is the only resident of the family in Texas; and Sampson lives at the old home in Wayne County.

James R. Stevens attended some of the "pay schools" in Indiana state. Largely from

a sense of filial responsibility to his parents he remained at home and assisted in the work of the farm until past his majority. At the age of thirty he married Elizabeth Woodyard, and they established their first home on a farm in Indiana. Mrs. Stevens' father was a Virginia man and lived in Illinois before he settled in Wayne County, Indiana, and was a miller by trade. Mrs. Stevens' brothers and sisters were John, Gilbert, Lottie and Lura, twins, the former the wife of Dr. Johnson and the latter Mrs. Moses Mitchell, while Elmer W. Woodyard, the youngest of the family, is a farmer in Alabama.

Mr. and Mrs. Stevens started for Texas in the spring of 1884. They traveled by railroad to Gainesville, and Mr. Stevens' first experience in the county was as a day laborer on a farm. At that farm, needless to say, farm labor did not command wages of \$4 a day. For a few years he also worked for half of the crop he tended on the land of Charles Beck, one of his old Indiana neighbors. After being able to provide himself with teams and implements he began farming on the Flint farm south of Gainesville, raised grain there as he had done in Indiana, and his efforts were even more productive than in the north, though the markets were not always sufficient to reward him. He sold wheat at 55 cents a bushel. Mr. Stevens while a farmer used largely the methods which he had learned in Indiana and never went in for cotton raising.

He had been in Cooke County eight or ten years before he bought land, and his first purchase was acquired on time. It was a piece of unimproved soil two miles west of Valley View, and on it he built a four-room dwelling, to which he added later and made a more commodious home. Before he left that country district he had supplemented the residence with two good barns, granaries and sheds, for stock, and had brought under cultivation 200 acres.

Mr. Stevens has been satisfied to do his duty as a farmer and has never been in politics. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Church at Valley View, and he has served on the official board of the congregation. They bought bonds, did Red Cross work, and were otherwise interested in the prosecution of the World war. Some of Mr. Stevens' relatives were soldiers. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens have had no children of their own. They reared and educated a young girl, who

is now Mrs. Bessie Woodward, in a home of her own in Alabama, where she has a son, Murray, and a daughter, Mary Catherine.

**SIDNEY VERNER WHITE.** In the development of the immense oil fields of Texas and of other states in which the precious petroleum deposits have been found great personal fortunes may daily be made or lost, but outside of that feature the business must be assiduously continued in order to provide for the prosperity of innumerable world-wide industries, as well as of minor concerns that affect everyday life and contribute greatly to domestic comfort and convenience. In early days the business was conducted in an entirely different way from the methods now prevailing. Science has been called in and has not only minimized risk and disappointment but, through the employment of expert petroleum geologists, has made oil diagnosis so accurate that early theories are no longer intelligently entertained, the question of "chance" being practically eliminated. One of the prominent oil men in Wichita County, Texas, is Sidney Verner White, oil operator and petroleum geologist.

Sidney Verner White was born at Rosston, Nevada County, Arkansas, in 1894, son of William Henry and Julia (May) White. His early environment was fortunate for an ambitious youth, and his educational advantages, a college course at Arkadelphia, followed by careful training in the University of Arkansas, served to quicken a determination to seek still wider knowledge in the science of geology, to which he had felt attracted from boyhood. In 1913 he went to Tulsa, Oklahoma, to study petroleum geology, and remained in the oil fields in that vicinity for three and a half years, then continued his studies at Eldorado, Kansas, in the Osage Nation and afterward at other points in the oil fields of Southern Kansas and Northern Oklahoma.

In 1916, at the beginning of the great oil boom in Wichita County, Mr. White came to Wichita Falls as a geologist, and has taken an active and prominent part in the development of new oil fields in this district, and as a geologist has been associated with many important discoveries. Early in 1920 he became an oil producer himself. In connection with his partner, H. H. Temple, early in May, 1920, he brought in a producing well on a 3,000-acre lease on the Matty Parker lands, four miles south of Iowa Park. This new dis-







H. F. WAKEFIELD

covery producing well, drilled by Temple & White, opened up an entirely new field and gave an impetus to further development in that vicinity. The drilling was done from the start with a standard rig, all modern regulations and cautions being in force. In this development, as in others, Mr. White's enterprise and expert professional knowledge have been necessary factors, and owners of property in this new territory opened have had great reason to feel satisfied.

Mr. White married Miss Pansia Neely, who was born at Throckmorton, Texas, and they have one daughter, Gwendolyn. Although notably concerned in local civic affairs, Mr. White has never been particularly active in general politics. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and is a Mason, Elk and Knight of Pythias.

CHARLES F. WAKEFIELD. In the development of the Ponder business and agricultural community in Denton County probably no family has played a more conspicuous part than that of Wakefield, one of whose representatives is Charles F. Wakefield, a practical farmer and also a business man in the village.

His father, Henry Franklin Wakefield, came to Denton County in 1852, when seven years of age, from Tennessee. His father, Simpson Wakefield, established his home about twelve miles southeast of Denton and about half that far from the old county seat of Alton. Simpson Wakefield and wife both died before their son Henry Franklin reached manhood. They also left a daughter, who married and died in Denton County, the mother of several children.

Henry Franklin Wakefield inherited the old home with about forty acres of land, and that was the object of his best endeavors from early manhood. He finished his schooling in Chinn's Chapel, and his parents were both buried in the Chapel cemetery. After his marriage he continued to be identified with the old Wakefield locality for some years, and then moved out to an open and practically uninhabited region where is now the thriving village of Ponder and a broad landscape of well developed farms. He had spent several years as a merchant at Waketon, a place named in honor of his father, and while there laid the foundation for his future success and obtained the capital which he invested in lands at Ponder. His first purchase comprised 1,700 acres, without a single mark to indicate the enterprise of man. He built his

home on an eminence overlooking the village, on the same site where his son Charles now lives. For several years his whole attention was given to his business as a farmer, and he then resumed merchandising, also conducted the first gin in the locality, and for ten years kept a general store, erected a brick business house and a building for the bank, and was the leading factor in the promotion of the Ponder State Bank. He has been president of that organization from the beginning. As a farm developer he erected many homes for his tenants, and after bringing his varied labors to a successful and prosperous status he divided his several thousand acres of land among his children and then retired to Mineral Wells. During his residence in Denton County he was a staunch friend of popular education, a trustee of the Ponder school, and also gave liberally to encourage church building and religious worship, and himself joined the church late in life. He voted as a Democrat, but had no ambition for public office.

Henry Franklin Wakefield married Miss Alice Cowan. Her father, Matthew Cowan, was a pioneer of Denton County and also came from Tennessee. He was a Confederate soldier, and Henry F. Wakefield was also in the army during the war, but all his service was confined to the state of Texas. Mrs. Henry Franklin Wakefield died in 1897. Her children were: Lillian, Mrs. J. P. Crawford, of Plainview, Texas; Charles F. and Clara, twins, the latter Mrs. D. T. Robinson, of Ponder; Jane, wife of Frank Tarpning, of Gooding, Idaho; Bess, wife of L. M. Cobb, of Ponder; Ray S., a farmer in the Ponder locality; Bert, of Fort Worth; Earl P., a farmer at Ponder. Henry Franklin Wakefield by his first marriage, to Nannie Donald, has a daughter, Nannie, wife of George Owen, of Ponder.

Charles F. Wakefield was born at the old home at Waketon, near Chinn Chapel, January 15, 1881. He acquired a common school education, also attended school at Denton, and took a business course in Southwestern University of Georgetown, Texas. After leaving school he took up farming interests, and to agriculture and livestock has been given the energies of his mature years. He has also become interested in the grain business at Ponder, and is a partner in the first drug store established in that village.

On October 26, 1911, in Denton County, Mr. Wakefield married Miss Ora E. Blair. She

was born in Denton County November 22, 1884, daughter of George W. and Elizabeth (McReynolds) Blair. Her father was a pioneer of Denton County, was a Confederate soldier, and spent his active career as a farmer at Argyle. His wife died in 1886, the mother of Mark D., a railway postal clerk at Fort Worth; John E., a farmer at Justin; Mary, wife of H. C. Breaker, of Houston, Texas; Mrs. Wakefield and Frank S. Mr. and Mrs. Wakefield have two daughters, Dorothy and Mary.

KIRK D. HOLLAND. A Fort Worth boy and man, now successfully established in business in the City of Chicago, Kirk D. Holland has played the game of life with a determination to win, and his old friends have the greater admiration for him because of an uphill struggle he made after losing one considerable fortune.

He was born at Pittsburgh, Texas, November 18, 1874, son of Hugh P. and Mary Ann (Davis) Holland. He was three years of age when his mother died in 1877, leaving a younger brother, William W. In 1880 his father married Miss Mary Ada Curlee, of Reagan, Texas. The three children of this union are all daughters. Hugh P. Holland moved to Fort Worth in 1886, and was for over thirty years engaged in the retail drug business. He sold out in 1919 and has since been a grocery merchant on College Avenue. The family has had their home continuously for thirty-five years at 715 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Kirk D. Holland was reared from the age of twelve in Fort Worth, graduated from the public schools in June, 1896, and during 1896-97 attended Fort Worth University. More than twenty years later, during 1917-18, he took a scientific course in automobile engineering in the Armour Institute of Technology at Chicago. After leaving university Mr. Holland took charge of a small stock of drugs and entered the drug business in the Glenwood Addition to Fort Worth. He had grown up in this business atmosphere, and his experience and persistence were rewarded with a growing business until he owned three retail stores. He sold out in 1902 to engage in the wholesale drug business, and in 1908 sold his well established and growing concern as a wholesale druggist to O. T. Maxwell. At that time he purchased the O. T. Maxwell ranch six miles north of Cisco, moved his home to Ranger and spent every available

ounce of his energy and put all his capital into this new line of business. While at Ranger he also took the Government contract to deliver the mail to Caddo, Breckenridge and several small towns surrounding Breckenridge. In fact he established a general express, mail and freight service, employing six automobile trucks for that purpose, and also a fleet of five automobiles for passengers and mail. It was the first enterprise of the kind in Texas west of Fort Worth, and the trucks naturally attracted a great deal of attention. There were a number of factors combined to make the venture unprofitable. Bad roads and heavy sand proved serious obstacles for the automobiles of that date to overcome. Moreover the mail contract was a losing one, since just at this time the Government added parcel post business to its other mail contracts but did not increase the compensation of the contractors who were operating under a flat agreement to carry all the mail for a certain amount.

In the cattle business and mail contracting Mr. Holland rapidly lost all the accumulations of the preceding fifteen years. In 1914 he sold out his four thousand acre ranch west of Ranger for several thousand dollars less than he paid for it. He has been informed that since the discovery of oil at Ranger a portion of the land he sold for six dollars an acre brought as high as six thousand dollars an acre. When he left Ranger and returned to Fort Worth Mr. Holland had three dollars and a half in cash and was heavily in debt. This debt was paid off in 1916, the creditors being kind enough not to make even a demand for the interest up to that time.

Since 1915 Mr. Holland has had a growing and increasingly profitable interest in automobile specialty manufacture. In 1915 he and R. C. Lewis made a contract with C. H. Miles for the double seal piston ring. In 1916 they sold 30 per cent of their contract to Judge O. S. Lattimore for six thousand dollars. In December, 1916, C. R. Keith purchased a tenth interest in the partnership for two thousand dollars, later securing 4 per cent more. In January, 1920, Mr. Holland and Mr. Lewis bought Mr. Keith's interest in the partnership for twenty-six thousand dollars, these figures indicating the rapid growth of the business and its interest values. Mr. Holland took six-sevenths and Mr. Lewis one-seventh of Mr. Keith's 14 per cent and they are now associated in the distribution of their products with



headquarters in "Automobile Row" on South Michigan Avenue in Chicago.

Mr. Holland was reared a democrat and along with supporting the political party of his choice he has been a staunch advocate of prohibition. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, being a member of Oriental Consistory, Valley of Chicago. He is also a member of the Woodmen and he and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Englewood, Chicago. At Fort Worth, December 12, 1899, he married Miss Dora Walkup, daughter of Rev. J. A. Walkup. Mrs. Holland is a graduate of Polytechnic College of Fort Worth. She was a teacher of voice in Mary Keene College in Mexico City in 1897-98. Returning to Fort Worth on a visit in 1898, Mr. Holland persuaded her not to go back to her former duties. To their marriage have been born two sons: James Hugh Holland, who died in Chicago October 26, 1918, at the age of fourteen; and Kirk D., Jr., born in 1909.

JOHN W. HARTMAN. It is appropriate to include in this publication of prominent Texans a brief sketch of the career of a town builder, merchant, and a citizen whose name will long be identified with the growing fortunes of the City of Cisco.

John W. Hartman spent thirty-seven years of his life at Cisco. He was born at Jonesboro, the first capital of Tennessee, in Washington County, in 1860. While the Hartmans were an East Tennessee family they were Southern sympathizers and two of the older brothers of John W. Hartman were enrolled as Confederate soldiers. These brothers, Arch R. and J. A. Hartman, both of whom became residents of Texas in 1867, brought with them their seven-year-old brother John W. Their home was at Rockwall, county seat of Rockwall County, where A. R. Hartman was afterwards county judge.

John W. Hartman secured his education in East Texas, and it was as a young man of twenty-three that he joined the little community of Cisco in 1883. Not long afterward he became a local business man, and in subsequent years developed a large and successful mercantile establishment. He continued active in its management until a short time before his death, which occurred February 23, 1920.

He was one of the real builders of Cisco, in the constructive material sense as well as in other ways. The Hartman Hotel is one of his monuments. There are other prominent business buildings, and altogether his record

as a builder stands out distinctive above that of any other citizen. His business career was built on a sound basis of integrity. His practical achievements were notable and the influences of his character were hardly less important in the community that learned to esteem him as one of its noblest and best. He was the type of citizen who is the very foundation rocks of any good American town or city.

Mr. Hartman married Miss Mary Gardenheim, who survives him. She was born in Texas, of Tennessee ancestry. Her three children are Charles H. Hartman, Mrs. W. A. McCall and Mrs. John Irvin.

OLIE D. DILLINGHAM, a resident of Texas for over a quarter of a century, and of Ranger since that became one of the prominent centers of the oil industry, has for many years given his chief energy and attention to ice manufacture and besides the operation of a large and complete plant at Ranger has other interests in the same business elsewhere.

Mr. Dillingham was born in Adair County, Kentucky, in 1886, a son of Thomas B. and Mary E. (Willis) Dillingham. His parents moved to Texas in 1894, when he was eight years of age, locating in Hill County. Olie Dillingham grew up in that county, being reared on a farm, and acquired his education at Hillsboro.

He moved out to West Texas in Runnels County in 1907, and soon afterward became identified with the management and operation of an ice manufacturing plant at Winters in that county. His home has been at Ranger since early in 1918. Here he took charge of the output of the Ranger Ice Company. The plant is owned by the Southern Ice Utilities Company at Dallas. The plant at Ranger is the largest ice factory between Fort Worth and El Paso, with a capacity of ninety tons per day. Great credit is due Mr. Dillingham for the organization of one of the best and most efficient delivery systems for this output, a model system that has been highly commended by experts in the distribution of public utility products. Mr. Dillingham has charge of the sale of the entire output of the Ranger plant. In partnership with Mr. Alexander at Dallas he also owns and operates a plant at Fort Worth under the firm name of Dillingham & Alexander, and the same firm owns a new ice plant and an ice cream plant completed in the spring of 1921 at Breckenridge.

Mr. Dillingham is one of the enterprising and public spirited young business men of

Ranger and has appreciated every opportunity to assist in making the new oil metropolis one of the best cities in western Texas. He is a member of the Ranger Chamber of Commerce. He married Miss Ada Clampitt, a native Texan. Their four children are Margaret, Elizabeth, Pauline and O. D., Jr. Fraternally Mr. Dillingham is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner and a member of Hella Temple, Dallas, Texas.

HENRY FRANKLIN LONG. A busy, strenuous and useful life has been that of Henry Franklin Long, of the Godley community of Johnson County. Mr. Long has had an intimate part in the life of the great West from the wild and woolly days of the seventies down to the present. It is not difficult to understand the source of the general esteem in which he is held. He has been a man among men, has done his work in the presence of danger and hardship, has accepted without complaining the varying fortunes of the years, has helped others, has shared burdens, and through all has maintained a bluff heartiness and cheerfulness that makes his presence an inspiration as well as an example for all who may read.

Mr. Long was born in the Anderson district of South Carolina, September 8, 1856. His grandfather, William Long, came from Ireland and founded his family in South Carolina, where he lived out his life. He married Dorcas Gentry, and they were the parents of eight children. Second among these and the only one to come to Texas was Rev. William B. Long, a well remembered and godly character whose life for many years was spent in doing good in North Texas. He was also a native of the Anderson district of South Carolina, and he left his home and plantation to become a private in the Confederate army. His service was chiefly in Virginia, in the army of Northern Virginia, under General Lee. He was in many campaigns but sustained no physical injuries. The war practically ruined him, and when shortly afterward he started for the west his chief possession was a team of mules which had also been in the service, each bearing a wound. In 1866 the Long family with others from the Anderson district started across the broad expanse of country for Texas. The Longs traveled with a covered wagon. The entire party stopped in Jasper County in Northeastern Texas, but the Long family in the spring of 1868 came north and settled eight miles north

of Dallas, on what was known as the Caruth farm. Then, in the spring of 1870, they accomplished the next stage of their journey to the frontier, their destination being Johnson County. They located on the farm where Henry Franklin Long lives today. When Rev. Mr. Long drove into this community it was just as nature created it, the only obstruction to the view being the sky line. There were very few settlers who had preceded him, and their cultivated fields resembled garden spots in size rather than the great areas of crops now seen. Among other pioneers of that era still living are Mrs. Jo Dillard, Mrs. J. B. Page and John H. Bruce. Rev. Mr. Long took possession of the hundred acres which he had bought from W. Caruth and brother of Dallas. He immediately became the agent for the extensive holdings of the Caruths in this locality, and through that agency and his work as a surveyor and as a minister he had a busy program of usefulness before him. Besides making a home and developing a farm he spent much of his time in locating other settlers and induced many purchasers of Texas scrip seeking a good place to live to throw in their lot with this community. Rev. Mr. Long finally sold his own farm, but continued his home in that community and for many years was actively identified with church work. He was a home missionary as well as a pastor. He preached the pioneer sermon in the Godley community and also taught the first school there. He finally removed to Grayson County and died at White Mound in 1901, at the age of seventy. William B. Long was a genius at figures, a natural student, and gained much of his liberal education through his personal efforts. He was a convincing and interesting speaker, but was never attracted into politics and his only public service was that of deputy county surveyor. Rev. Mr. Long married Miss Jane E. Smith. Her father, Samuel Smith, was of Scotch origin and of old American ancestry, and had been a planter and small slave owner in the Anderson district. The wife of Rev. Mr. Long died in 1888 and is buried at Mineral Wells. Her children were: W. Samuel, now of Fort Worth; Mary O., deceased wife of E. A. Moseley, who was also one of the party to come to Texas with the Longs; John B., of Cleburne; Henry Franklin; Carrie T., who died unmarried in 1912; and Barry Manley, of Bellefourche, South Dakota.

Henry Franklin Long was ten years of age when the family made their long journey to





A. F. Long





Texas. His education was a product of country schools, and later he took a business course. His varied experience has proved a university for an education such as few men ever attain. When he was sixteen years of age and not long after the family came to Johnson County he obtained his parents' permission to take up the work of the cattle trails. He made his first trip from Southern Texas to Deer Trail Colorado, in 1876, his employer being J. W. Cross of Kansas City, Missouri. For fifteen years his experience identified him with the famous and historical cattle trails leading to the northwest. Each year he made trips with cattle herds into Colorado, South Dakota, North Dakota, Wyoming, Montana and one trip to Idaho. During this time he made the acquaintance of many of the noted ranchers of the northwest and knew the limits and the management of many of the famous ranches of the region. In that time the frontier gradually faded away, but in some of his early trail drives he and his associates came into conflict with Indians in regular battles and had to defend the stock against Indian and white outlaws. On two occasions he was wounded in such conflicts. Mr. Long is one of the survivors who drove stock over both the east and west Chisholm trails, the eastern one crossing the Red River at Red River Station and passing up to Wichita, Kansas, while the western trail crossed Red River at Doan's Store and went on to Dodge City, Kansas, and thence to Ogalalla, Nebraska. Herds destined for Dakota localities were taken through Edgemont, South Dakota, and east of the Black Hills, those bound for Wyoming and Montana crossed the Platte River at Sidney and thence to Fort Laramie. His last trail trip was made for the Standard Cattle Company of Boston, in whose employ Mr. Long remained for twelve years.

After leaving the trail Mr. Long took up the business of buying steers in West Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and Old Mexico for ranchers in Wyoming and Montana. On retiring from that business he returned to Texas and settled on his farm at Godley. His notable achievements in a business way have been as a stockman rather than in the more settled lines of agriculture. Through all the years he has continued stock raising and breeding, and since leaving the cattle trail his business has been chiefly growing horses and mules. A number of years ago he took up the breeding of jacks, and in that sphere of Texas livestock husbandry his name is easily one of the

most prominent. Many of the jacks from his ranch have won prizes at state stock shows, and individual animals have brought fancy prices.

A man of his standing and character could hardly escape the call and responsibilities of public office. In 1894 he was appointed office deputy by Sheriff W. A. Stewart, and in 1897 the Commissioners Court appointed him tax collector of Johnson County to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Collector Noel H. Wells. He completed the Wells term and in 1900 was elected sheriff to succeed Mr. Stewart. His term as sheriff for four years is a notable one in local annals. At that time Johnson County enjoyed a somewhat unenviable reputation. Stock was being stolen, murder was stalking in the land, train robbery was a popular pastime. Such a situation gave the new sheriff plenty of opportunity to exercise his abilities, and he proceeded to his work with due determination and resourcefulness. Through his efforts and co-operation with the Sheriffs Association of Texas crime was reduced to a minimum, and as an administration his stands out as one of the most efficient in county history. His last public act as sheriff was the execution of a negro convicted of wife murder.

With the close of his term as sheriff Mr. Long returned to the farm and remained there busily engaged in its industry until early in Wilson's administration he was called to an even more extensive and important service. He was appointed by Secretary Lane, upon the recommendation of Indian Commissioner Cato Sells, a staunch and long time friend of Mr. Long, as chief supervisor of livestock, U. S. Indian Bureau. He began his duties in April, 1913. Under his jurisdiction he had the stocking of the Indian lands with cattle, and in this matter carried out the policy of Mr. Sells, during whose administration the cattle business on the Indian Reservations became a very great success. Various reserves were stocked and cattle caused to multiply and millions of dollars were expended in this work through Mr. Long's initiative. It was his business to provide the male stock needed for the reservations, look after range and water conditions, assist in leasing the unused lands of the tribes, and also to look up lessors in the matter of stocking these lands, whether they were overstocking and thus swindling the Government out of its just dues. Many of his reports to the Interior Department detailed the betterment and improvement of the live-

stock industry on the several reservations. These duties required extensive travel over New Mexico, Arizona, California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, North and South Dakota, Wyoming and Colorado. One interesting phase of this work was that Mr. Long on his travels met many of the old trailsmen and other cowboy friends of his youth, finding most of them with well established ranches and men of position and influence in their localities. Just before the change in national administration in 1921 Mr. Long resigned, drawing his last check about the end of 1920. While absent from home on official business for the Government the work of his horse and mule breeding industry was being capably handled by foremen.

Mr. Long's realty holdings comprise a section of land. He has borne the burdens of a strenuous life so long that he has been gradually in recent years cutting down his land and planning to retire altogether from the business which has absorbed so much of his strength and energy. His ranch and home is within a mile of the village of Godley, which was started as a rural community some twenty-five years ago. He has participated in its substantial affairs, being a stockholder of the Citizens National Bank, and has been a school trustee of Bethany District. His first presidential vote was given to Grover Cleveland in 1884.

In February, 1886, Mr. Long married Miss Docia Snider, of Cleburne. Her father, Captain Snider, was a company officer in the Mexican war, and for many years a prominent land owner and stockman of Johnson County. His daughter Docia was born in Johnson County and died September 2, 1888. Her son, Guy M., died at the age of twenty, and one son died in infancy. At Godley December 20, 1892, Mr. Long married Miss Sallie E. Vickers, who was born in McLean County, Kentucky, October 18, 1859, daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Farley) Vickers.

Mr. Long was made a Master Mason in Caddo Grove Lodge No. 352 in 1876, is now a past master of Godley Lodge No. 752, became a member of the Royal Arch Chapter at San Marcos in 1888, and a Knight Templar in 1900, being now affiliated with Cleburne Commandery No. 12. Aside from his activities in behalf of the Government, his county and himself Mr. Long has been a useful man in his community and among his neighbors. He has aided people in securing homes for themselves, encouraged those who were depressed and

discouraged, and given wise counsel and other service in the settlement of estates and caring for and protecting the interests of the widow and fatherless. Closing a busy and eventful life Mr. Long has retired to the home where he has spent his best years. Out of his experience he has derived the philosophy that the lives of men are largely as they make them, and whatever the final result one should not suffer remorse if he has done the best he could.

W. R. FLEMING. Probably the largest single contract ever allotted to an individual or organization in this section of Texas was that comprising the Eastland County good roads program, the contractor being W. R. Fleming, who, in carrying out the substantial project, has become identified with Ranger as a business man and resident. Mr. Fleming is a contractor whose field of operations has covered many of the western states and old Mexico, and he has built many miles of railroads and is an expert in handling projects that tax the ingenuity and utmost resources known to constructive engineers.

Mr. Fleming was born at Scranton, Pennsylvania, in 1865, and was reared and educated in his native city, attending Scranton College. As early as 1885 he began contracting, when only twenty years of age. His big achievements have been in the Southwest and in Old Mexico. He built many miles of national railroad in Mexico, including several great tunnels and bridges. He had the contract for some of the largest building enterprises in Old Mexico. It was in Old Mexico that he laid the foundation of his business prosperity. He has always been a keen calculator on large works and has never lost money in any of his undertakings. Among other enterprises with which he was associated in Mexico was the building of the waterworks at Juarez. He had other construction contracts in Arizona and New Mexico, and at San Diego, California, he did half a million dollars worth of work on the extensive grounds and buildings of the estate of the late A. G. Spalding. The millionaire sporting goods merchant and old-time baseball patron was a friend and "pal" of Mr. Fleming. The latter during school days and early manhood achieved more than a local reputation as a baseball and football player, and has continued throughout his life a keen interest in athletic sports. It was through his interest in sports that he became associated with the late A. G.



Spalding, and for several years was one of Mr. Spalding's able lieutenants. Mr. Fleming is president of the Ranger Baseball League and continues to give his encouragement to athletic sports of all kinds.

It was in 1920 that he took the contract for building a system of good roads at a total cost of \$4,500,000. This program is to be completed in 1922. In handling this contract and also road building for the large oil corporations operating in Eastland County and vicinity, Mr. Fleming has \$150,000 worth of equipment in use, including railroad tracks and rolling stock, and his payroll averages over \$100,000 a month.

He is a staunch and loyal citizen of Ranger, and in the spring of 1921 accepted the invitation of many prominent local citizens to become a candidate on an independent ticket for the office of mayor. Mr. Fleming is a man of affairs and also well traveled, having seen much of Europe as well as his home country. He married Miss Emily Harris, of Ohio, and they have one daughter, Miss Ruth Irene Fleming, now a student in Kidd-Key College at Sherman.

**LUTHER H. WELCH.** Professional successes have accumulated in remarkably rapid manner for Luther H. Welch, who began the practice of law in Texas in 1918, and is an active member of the bar of Breckenridge.

A son of Moses R. and Nora E. (Gunn) Welch, he was born at Alexander City, Alabama, in 1895, was reared there and continued his education in the State Normal at Jacksonville, Alabama, and in the law school of the University of Alabama. On March 1, 1917, with his law diploma, he went to Columbus, Mississippi, and entered practice as a member of the law firm, Callaway, Storey & Welch. On June 2, 1918, he located at New Braunfels, county seat of Comal County, Texas. He was immediately made county attorney, and also practiced his profession in that section of southwestern Texas until December 11, 1920, when he removed to Breckenridge to take the position of assistant prosecuting attorney for Stephens County. Mr. Welch resigned in February, 1921, and has since engaged his time and talents in a general private practice in all the courts. He is an able, energetic and progressive lawyer, and has already become well known in the great oil metropolis.

While his law business is centered at Breckenridge, his home is at Abilene. He is a

member of the Masonic Order. Mr. Welch married Miss Lorna L. Callaway, of Coosa County, Alabama, and they have one daughter, Clara Lee Welch.

**PERE M. KUYKENDALL, M.D.** The home of Doctor Kuykendall is the Texas oil city of Desdemona in Eastland County. He is one of the busiest physicians and surgeons of the town, but his fellow citizens, appreciating his civic attitude, have also burdened him with the responsibilities of mayor pro tem.

Doctor Kuykendall, who came to Desdemona soon after leaving the army medical service, with a record of two years' experience in France, was born at Moody in McLennan County, Texas, in 1892. His grandfather settled at Moody prior to the Civil war. His father was the late Dr. Pere M. Kuykendall, Sr., a native of Moody, a graduate of the Louisville Medical College, and who spent all his active career practicing medicine at Moody.

The son was educated in the schools of Moody and took both the literary and medical courses of Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee, graduating with his medical degree in 1916. The following year he spent on the medical staff of the Dallas City Hospital. He was ready to give his services to the Government at the beginning of the war with Germany and in June, 1917, volunteered in the Medical Corps. In September of that year he went overseas, attached to Base Hospital No. 51, which followed the Second Division of the American Expeditionary Forces during all its front line service. He was in France during a year of active hostilities, and soon after the armistice his hospital unit was established at Toul. It remained there until the early spring of 1919, when Doctor Kuykendall was transferred to Marseilles and in July, 1919, returned to America and received his honorable discharge.

In selecting a locality in which to take up his professional career, Doctor Kuykendall chose Desdemona, then in the midst of its great oil boom. He has readily found a large practice, but at the same time has identified himself with the best interests of the locality. In December, 1920, he was appointed mayor pro tem, his appointment being endorsed by the best elements of the city. Doctor Kuykendall is a member of the County, State and American Medical associations. He married Miss Alla Ray Elliott, of Muskogee, Oklahoma, and they have one daughter, Alla Ray Kuykendall.

GEORGE CONE SMITH, of Rio Vista, Johnson County, is a farmer and a business man. A number of years ago he began his independent career as a farm hand, but soon turned his enterprise to a wider sphere, and his affairs have grown and prospered until he is now one of the largest land owners of the county.

Mr. Smith was born near Sand Flat, Johnson County, July 21, 1879, and grew up in the locality where his father established his home on coming to this county. His father, George Jackson Smith, was a native of Louisiana, grew up on a plantation in that state and had a very limited schooling. He was a pioneer of Johnson County, Texas, locating here about 1855, twenty years before there was a railroad in the county. During the war between the states he served as a private soldier one year, and after the war married and continued the development of his land in the Sand Flat locality. He remained there until 1890, when he moved to Swisher County, Texas. Three years on the western plains, where he tried stock ranching, proved disappointing, and he then returned to his former home in Johnson County, and is still enrolled as one of the active farmers of the county. His history as a citizen has been that of a man deeply interested in the welfare of his community and his neighbors. With limited opportunities during his youth he has worked whole-heartedly to secure the best of schools for later generations, has been a rural school trustee for many years, and has been an equally staunch friend of churches and religious work. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, for many years has been affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and in politics is a Democrat.

Soon after the war he married Miss Fannie Pike, a native of Tennessee, whose parents came to Texas before the war. She died in 1881, the mother of the following children: John S. and Elbert O., both residents of Stamford, Texas; Norman W., of Cleburne; George Cone; Urban, of Walnut Springs, Texas; and Sterling Samuel, who died at the age of fourteen. The second wife of George Jackson Smith was Ophelia Oliver. Her children are: Eunice, wife of Frank Madison, of Walnut Springs; Joshua, who died in young manhood; Mary, Mrs. Walter Jackson, of Walnut Springs; Luna, Mrs. John Drennan, of Johnson County; and Andrew P., of Ranger.

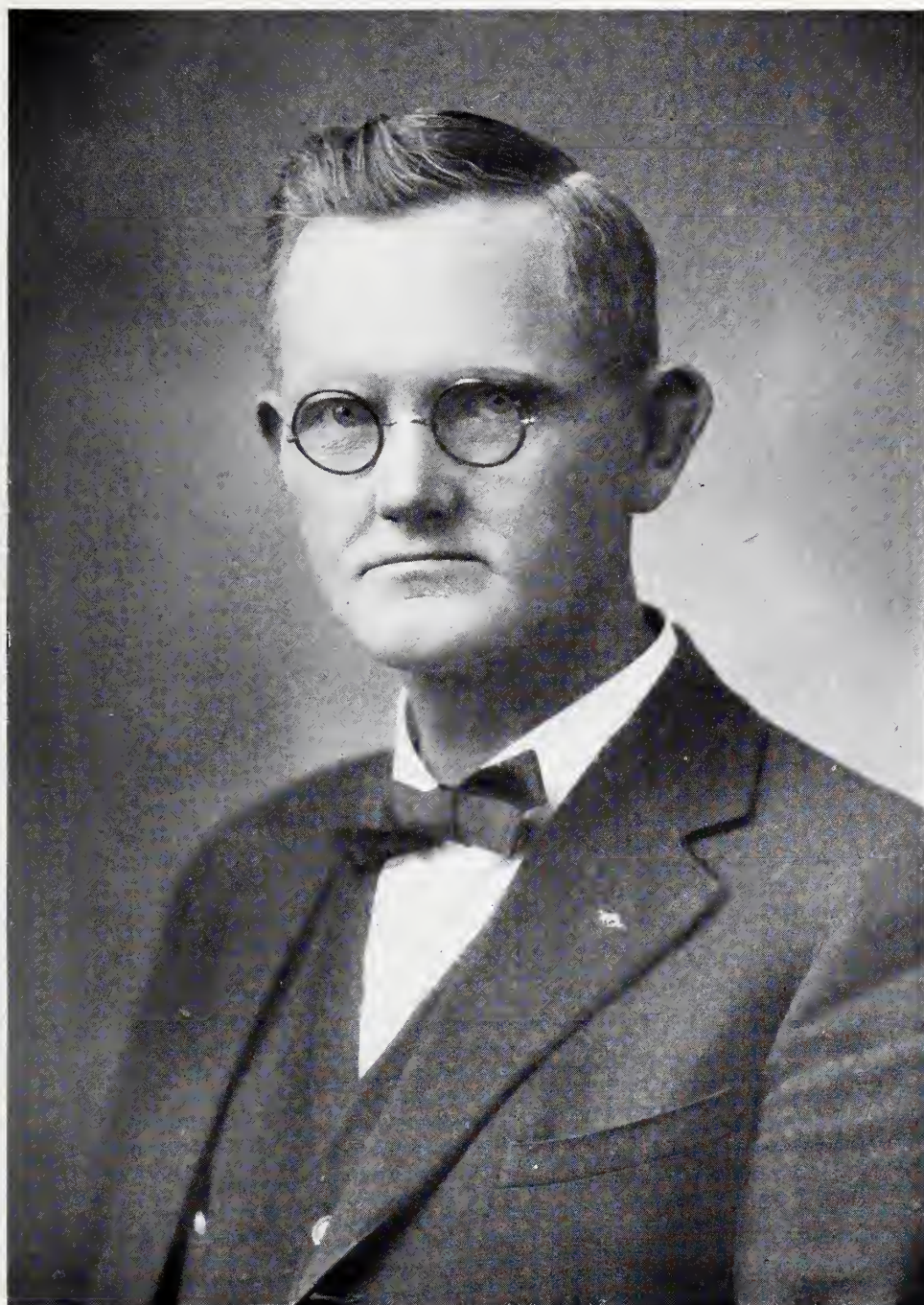
George Cone Smith, always known among his old friends and neighbors as Cone, grew up in Sand Flat, acquired his education in the local schools there, and was with his father

on the farm until past his majority. He left home experienced in farm work and with the impression of sound lessons of integrity and industry. His first employment was as a farm hand at fifteen dollars a month. It took real work to earn fifteen dollars a month in those days, since there was no overtime, and from dawn to dark he had to get into the harness and keep up with the procession. After one year as a farm hand he contracted for the purchase of a small farm, having only a hundred dollars to pay down. The rest he paid out in installments as they came due, and six and a half years later he had a homestead of his own, though it consisted of only forty acres. He handled it so as to make a living, and it was a start toward greater prosperity. While farming he bought a gin at Sand Flat, and conducted the plant there profitably for two years, when he sold both the gin and the farm. From there he came to Rio Vista, bought a gin, and in association with his brother engaged in the lumber business, continuing an active factor in these two enterprises until 1909.

About that time Mr. Smith acquired something more than a section of land near Cleburne, and for the past dozen years has had a busy program of farming, buying and selling of lands. He has never been satisfied to "mine" the wealth of the soil, but his enterprise has enriched instead of impoverishing the land. His accumulations total 2,600 acres. He has been responsible for the erection of eleven of the twenty-one sets of improvements on the farms, and there are thirty-two families who are tenants and earning a living from his property. In former years his big crop was cotton, but the war educated him and other farmers to the raising of food, and much of his land has been in grain production. Of the total under his individual ownership of 2,350 acres are in cultivation.

While this farm estate constitutes a big burden of management Mr. Smith finds time to participate in other lines of business. He is a dealer in grain and cotton as a member of the cotton firm of Smith & Barnes at Cleburne, is one of the stockholders in the Citizens Hotel project at Cleburne and one of its directors, is a stockholder in one of the banks at Rio Vista, and has been a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Rio Vista since its organization. He is a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, and was reared and has always been faithful to the Missionary Baptist Church. He was one





*G. C. Smith*





of the chief contributors and member of the building committee during the erection of the new church of that denomination at Rio Vista.

In Johnson County in March, 1902, Mr. Smith married Miss Cathie M. Goldman, a native of Georgia, but was brought to Texas as a child and was reared in Dallas County. Her sister, Mrs. L. L. Harris, lived at Sand Flat, and she first met Cone Smith while they were children in the district school there. Her father, Thomas J. Goldman, was a Georgia soldier in the war, and a few years ago died while revisiting his home state. Mrs. Smith is one of seven children, six of whom survive. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Smith is Wilnot Harris Smith.

ALBIN J. OLSON. A retired contractor and builder and large property owner, Albin J. Olson's place as a citizen of Cisco has been constructive in more than one sense. He has been a man of enterprise, seeking to promote community development and improvement whether it profited him or not. He has been a staunch friend of public education, and has probably done as much for the good of the schools of Cisco as any other citizen.

His career as a whole has been one of most interesting experience and achievement. He was born near Gothenburg, Sweden, in 1870, was reared and educated in that city, and at the age of seventeen, in 1887, came to America, practically a friendless and moneyless youth. His Texas career began at Brownwood. The first three years his time and energies were largely employed in carrying out some extensive projects that were the beginning of Brown County's fame as a pecan-growing section. He was employed in planting pecan trees and setting out pecan orchards. This was followed by employment as a laborer wheeling brick and stone during the construction of the Howard Payne and Daniel Baker colleges at Brownwood. While it was heavy manual toil classified as unskilled labor, Mr. Olson made it the means of getting a practical knowledge of the building trade, particularly mason work. In subsequent years he developed a business as a building contractor that covered practically all the northern part of the state. His operations were always confined to brick and stone structures. Some of his contracts were as far east as Marshall, Texas, and as far west as Big Spring, and he was also a contractor in Oklahoma. Following the great fire that nearly destroyed Paris, Texas, some years ago, he put his

organization to work and engaged in building houses in that city.

In 1904 A. L. Mayhew, of Cisco, engaged Mr. Olson for some building contracts. Coming to Cisco at the time to give personal oversight to the business, he has lived here ever since. His work as a contractor in this locality includes about twenty-five brick buildings, including the City Hall, Mobley Hotel, Union Depot, and others. In recent years Mr. Olson has retired from active contracting and building but continues as in the past, being a very busy man looking after his individual property and business interests. He is owner of much valuable real estate, including six residences and four business buildings in Cisco and is the owner of some five thousand acres of land in Texas. He is one of the directors of the Cisco and Northeastern Railway, and assisted in financing that project.

While personally he would make no claim to that quality, Mr. Olson is essentially a thoroughly public spirited citizen, and his public spirit has led to his taking an interest in everything connected with the welfare and upbuilding of his home town. He has helped develop the Chamber of Commerce as an influential and helpful institution, is one of its directors, and as a member of the school board regards his duty as almost predominant upon every other claim to his time and attention.

Mr. Olson is also deeply interested in the welfare of the schools for the reason that he has three children getting their education. He married Miss Pauline Rushing, of Weatherford, and their children are Marion, born in 1905; Carl, born in 1907; and Bessie, born in 1909. The oldest son had already reached the tenth grade in 1920-21, and has been a leader in his classes and distinguished in oratory and debate.

During a quarter of a century engaged in the contracting business, Mr. Olson has been engaged independently in that work, firmly believing that partnership association is not conducive to great success.

ALEXANDER H. GEE has been active head and president of the Pilot Point National Bank throughout its existence under a national charter, a period of thirty years, and prior to that was manager of a private bank, and also has been associated with the commercial, financial and civic affairs of Pilot Point for a longer period than perhaps any other living resident of the community.

Mr. Gee was born near Huntington, Carroll County, Tennessee, December 25, 1849, a son of James H. and Ann W. (Hawkins) Gee, his father a native of Virginia and his mother of Maryland. James H. Gee was a surveyor by profession, moved to Tennessee in early life, and ran many of the early boundary lines in the western part of the state. He was a youthful member of General Jackson's staff at the battle of New Orleans at the close of the War of 1812. For a number of years prior to his removal to Texas he was elected and re-elected without opposition to the office of county clerk of Carroll County. In 1859 he moved his family to Texas, locating at Greenville in Hunt County. He was long past the age of active service at the time of the war between the states, but his enthusiasm prompted him to do something for the Southern cause. He was gratified that six of his sons helped fight the battles during the period of four years' struggle. He finished his life at Greenville but was never identified with any active business there. He died in 1885 and his wife before him in the same year. In Tennessee they were members of the old-school Presbyterian Church, and not finding a church of that denomination in Texas became Cumberland Presbyterians, though for a number of years after they settled in Greenville there was no church, and meetings of the society were held in the courthouse. Ministers always found a welcome at the Gee home. James H. Gee and wife had a large family of children. Francis M. died at Pilot Point, leaving a wife and two daughters. William H., who served as a major in the Confederate army, spent most of his life at Dardenelle, Arkansas, where he died. Thomas J., who was a captain of scouts and later a hardware merchant at Greenville, died leaving five children. Robert B. lives at Dallas, Texas. James M. is a resident of Greenville. C. Hawkins died at Greenville, unmarried. The next in age is Alexander H. Dr. J. C. was a surgeon in the Confederate army and died at Greenville. W. H. and Caleb Hawkins were twins, and the oldest son had a twin sister. The daughters of the family were: Maggie, who died as Mrs. W. M. Scott, at Sherman; Mrs. Lucy Harrison, of Oklahoma City; and Mattie who became the wife of Lawson Robinson and died at Greenville.

Alexander H. Gee was about ten years of age when his parents moved to eastern Texas and he grew up there, being too young to join the army, but saw and was deeply im-

pressed by many of the events of the war period. He reached his majority with only a common school education and at the age of fifteen was supporting himself by clerking in Greenville. Later, when he left home, he found employment in a wholesale house at Jefferson with the firm Wright & Clark, the senior member having been one of his boyhood friends in Greenville and toward him he sustained a somewhat confidential relation. He remained there a year and a half and then married and came to Pilot Point, reaching this community about half a century ago.

At Pilot Point Mr. Gee was in the dry goods business with the firm of Harrison & Gee and later under the name N. Wilson & Co., and he continued as manager of this house until he gave up merchandising to become a banker. He bought a third interest in the Pilot Point Bank, and continued it as a private institution for seven years. During that time he increased its capital from \$25,000 by its earnings to \$60,000. Friends of the bank and of Mr. Gee urged that he take out a national charter that they might become stockholders. He yielded to the request and he and his partner offered \$30,000 of the capital stock among their friends and it was subscribed within a few minutes. The capital has been retained at \$60,000 since the national charter was taken out in 1892. There has never been a year since when the bank has not paid dividends, some of them as high as 12 per cent. In 1921 the bank has surplus of \$20,000 and undivided profits of \$12,500. Mr. Gee was the first and has been the only president of the bank. The first vice president, inactive, was the late A. P. Cosgrove. The first cashier, J. L. McFarland, is now vice president, while the official cashier is J. E. Selz, and Winston Peel is assistant cashier.

While a very successful banker, Mr. Gee has found many other interests both in business and citizenship. He is a director in the local oil mill, the cotton gin and ice plant, and is a farm owner and farm developer. He became interested in education while Doctor Franklin conducted his excellent private school or college, and following the death of the doctor that school was closed, and Mr. Gee aligned himself with other progressive citizens, including George Light, Mr. Selz, Mason Russell, who gave their complete influence to the success of a bond issue that would provide for the erection of a public school and institute a real public school system. Mr. Gee



served for twelve years as a member of the local school board. In politics he has been a staunch democrat and voter for the candidates of that party. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow and was formerly affiliated with the Knights of Honor and Knights of Pythias.

At Pilot Point, March 28, 1872, Mr. Gee married Miss Nettie Harrison, a native of Denton County. Her father, W. R. Harrison, was one of the early settlers of the county, a merchant and farmer who also came to Texas from Tennessee. Mrs. Gee was one of a family of two sons and three daughters, the other survivors being Mrs. Peel, of Pilot Point, and Edwin Harrison, of Wichita Falls. Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Gee the oldest is Homer Winfield, who finished his education in Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, and is now head of the Western Indemnity Company at Dallas. Werter Leon, the second son, was educated at Pilot Point and in a business school at Galveston, and is now traveling for Benedict & Company of Kansas City. Vera, the third child, is the wife of J. M. Hellings, vice president of the Interstate National Bank of Kansas City. The only grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. Gee are the two children of Mr. and Mrs. Hellings, Josephine and Jerome Hellings.

ED WILLIAMS, a banker of Valley View and of Era, has been actively identified with Cooke County forty years, came to manhood here, entered vigorously upon the vocation of farming, owns a splendid body of cultivated land around Era, and laid the foundation of his prosperity in days of low prices and adverse conditions to agriculture.

Mr. Williams was born in Hickman County, Tennessee, July 27, 1864. His father, R. D. Williams, was a native of Virginia, grew up as a farmer and had only the advantages of country schools; and while in Tennessee he enlisted and served in the Confederate army, most of his service being in the vicinity of Nashville. For several years he was a farmer in Hickman County, Tennessee, and from that locality moved west to Texas, going by rail. For three years the Williams family lived in Johnson County, Texas, and in 1880 moved to Cooke County. R. D. Williams established his home at Era when it was merely a local trading point, and lived out his life there. He was one of the early farmers to begin the improvement of the land, and his labors were a direct contribution to the improvement of his section. The work of his

farm and the interests of his home were the strongest ties in the life of R. D. Williams. He was a good farmer, improved his land, was one of the early growers of cotton in Cooke County, and was a member of the Methodist Church and a democratic voter. He died in February, 1896, at the age of sixty-two, and his widow lived almost to the age of ninety-one, passing away October 2, 1920. Her maiden name was Mary M. Puckett, and her father was a northern man, a physician and surgeon who practiced medicine in Williamson County, Tennessee, many years. Of the children of R. D. Williams and wife, N. E. is the wife of L. B. Allen, of Fort Worth; James M. lives in Clay County, Texas; T. N. died unmarried in Cooke County; Roland W. is a resident of Era, Texas; Ed is the next in age; Bird and Will are twins, the former living in Gainesville and the latter in Myra, Texas; and Emma is the wife of S. G. Scott, of Era. The mother of these children was a life-long member of the Christian Church and her husband was a Mason.

Ed Williams was about fourteen years of age when he came to Texas, and he acquired most of his education in Tennessee. When he was a boy a large part of the farming done in Cooke County was running stock on the range, and he was old enough to assume such responsibilities. He was a factor in the home until past thirty-one, and then established his own home near Era, and still owns property there. He bought land before his marriage with money he had earned. His progress as a land owner has brought him to a position to rank with the most extensive farmers in Cooke County. The first land he bought cost him \$20 an acre. His second tract cost \$32 an acre, a third \$65, and subsequently he bought land at \$80 an acre. His present holdings aggregate 875 acres, and of this 775 acres are in cultivation, devoted to grain and cotton. Out of his actual experience he knows the difficulties farmers have had to meet in making their way. He sold wheat as low as 40 cents a bushel, oats at 17 cents, and cotton at 4 cents a pound, though at that time picking cost only about 40 cents a hundred. To supplement his efforts at practical farming Mr. Williams many years ago operated a cotton gin in Era for twenty-six years and a threshing outfit twenty-four years. Contrary to the usual experience of threshermen he operated at a profit. When he gave up this work he concentrated his entire attention upon farming for several years, and on leaving the farm

settled at Valley View, from which point he supervises his lands and farms, is also president of the Guaranty State Bank of Valley View and a director of the Guaranty State Bank of Era.

Mr. Williams is interested in the good roads question, being commissioner for the improvement and care of the roads in District No. 2. He has always voted as a democrat and is a deacon in the Baptist Church, of which Mrs. Williams is also a member. During the World war he was a purchaser of bonds and a contributor to other causes, and Mrs. Williams was one of the leading workers in the local Red Cross Chapter at Valley View.

Mr. Williams and Sallie Allegood were married in Era March 3, 1897. Her father, E. T. Allegood, was a Georgia man, a Confederate soldier, a farmer by occupation, and moved to Texas about 1890. Mrs. Williams is one of four children, one of whom died in Georgia. Her brother, M. R. Williams, is the present county treasurer of Cooke County. Mrs. Williams and H. M. Allegood are twins. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have three children. Otis is a graduate of the Gainesville schools, took a business course at Dallas and is connected with the Southern Publishing Company at Dallas. Coy is now a student in the University of Texas at Austin. Alton, the youngest, is still in the Valley View schools.

WILLIAM H. GOLDSMITH has been justly rated for a number of years as one of the most extensive cotton growers in Johnson County. He began business at Alvarado thirty-five years ago as a dealer in cotton, and through his hands and organization have passed a large amount of the staple raised in this section of Texas. He is a former mayor of Alvarado and in recent years has been equally active in civic affairs at Cleburne.

Mr. Goldsmith was born at Montgomery, Alabama, March 19, 1866. His father, A. M. Goldsmith, was also a native of Alabama, and was a merchant in that state and about 1881 removed to Texas and settled at Hempstead in Waller County, where he continued merchandising several years. Later he moved to Port Arthur, where he died about ten years ago, when past seventy. He was a Confederate soldier in General Hood's Brigade, but otherwise spent his life as a private citizen. He was an ardent member of the Missionary Baptist Church and a member of the Masonic fraternity. At Fort Deposit, Alabama, he married Sarah Blake, daughter of Squire Blake.

She died at Hempstead. Besides William H. she was the mother of three sons, Russell, deceased, and Reginald and Earl, who are business men at Port Arthur, connected with the Guffy Oil Company, and one daughter, Mrs. J. Morris Kennerly, of Houston, Texas.

William H. Goldsmith acquired his early education at Montgomery and was about fifteen years of age when he came to Texas. In 1886 he entered business as an employe of J. H. Brown & Company, cotton factors and exporters. This firm had offices at many points over Texas, and Mr. Goldsmith was their representative in opening the business at Alvarado. After being with that firm about five years he engaged in business for himself, and for a time bought and sold daily. He then established representatives over this territory and for several years shipped his cotton to New England mills and later became an exporter to such European centers as Bremen, Havre, Antwerp and Ghent, and except as those ports were closed by the war his exportations have continued down to date.

Mr. Goldsmith a number of years ago became interested in the production of the cotton staple as well as dealing in it. He bought lands in Johnson County, and for a number of years planted about thirty-five hundred acres to cotton. He began buying land when it was fifteen dollars an acre, and continued to buy it until the price reached a hundred and fifty dollars. While many would regard this value as an exorbitant one for Texas lands, Mr. Goldsmith believes the kind of soil he acquired well worth the money. Through his extensive holdings and the organizations he has developed to handle his properties Mr. Goldsmith is easily one of the largest cotton farmers in Johnson County. About thirty-five families reside on and work his lands, so that a population of about a hundred and seventy-five people make their living from his estate and business. During the war period, when the Government was insisting upon a greater output of grain, he responded with a reduction in his cotton acreage, and in 1917 produced 13,000 bushels of wheat. Mr. Goldsmith sold out his cotton interests at Alvarado in 1916 and has since continued his business with Cleburne as his home and headquarters. He was an extensive builder and developer of property at Alvarado, and continued the same work at Cleburne. He built one of the substantial brick business blocks facing the Market Square.





*W H Goldsmith*





For eight years he was mayor of Alvarado, and was almost personally responsible for securing the waterworks and the electric light plant for the city. While his extensive business interests have demanded so much of his time and energies he has never been neglectful of the calls of community needs. Politics has not entered into his life as a source of profit or reward for ambition, though he has taken a good citizen's interest in political campaigns, and occasionally has attended the conventions of the Democratic party. He was a supporter of Hogg in the famous factional fight of 1892 and in 1920 supported Senator Bailey for governor as he would an old friend, having admired the senator for years. He had a soldier son in the World war, and his entire family did their full part as civilians. Mr. Goldsmith was one of the few men in his locality to buy the thousand dollar limit in baby bonds.

At Alvarado December 22, 1887, he married Miss Gertrude Hoyle. Her mother was Angy Poindexter, daughter of Thomas C. Poindexter and sister of Judge William Poindexter of Cleburne. Mr. and Mrs. Goldsmith have six children, Ida Glenn, Miss Angie Nell, of Cleburne, Corneil P., Miss Rachel, Miss Willie Dell, and Lazell. Ida Glenn is the wife of Victor Gerstenkorn, of Cleburne. Corneil P. was with the 359th Machine Gun Company of the 90th Division, and was on the firing line when the armistice was signed. Since the war he has been farming and trading in stock near Alvarado, where he owns a farm.

LYMAN J. PRESTON. In the annals of Stephens County and of several other localities in Western Texas the story of the Preston family has been linked intimately with history and affairs for nearly half a century. Lyman J. Preston of this family is a native of Stephens County, and for over thirty years has been actively associated with the great lumber organization, the Burton-Lingo Lumber Company.

Mr. Preston was born in Stephens County March 20, 1876, a son of N. A. and Arabelle (De Graffenreid) Preston. N. A. Preston, who celebrated his ninetieth birthday March 3, 1921, is a native of Illinois, and his life in Texas recalls one of the most interesting and romantic factors in the development of the western plains. He brought his family to Texas and settled in Stephens County in the early seventies. His pioneer home was about ten miles northwest of Breckenridge, on what is now known as the Sloan ranch. He was a

real frontiersman, and on coming to Texas he became identified with one of the most profitable industries during the seventies and early eighties, the hunting of buffalo. Following the buffalo trails, he spent several years with headquarters in Crosby and Dickens counties. He had buffalo hunting systematized and organized, and for several years did an extensive business in the collecting, shipping and marketing of buffalo hides. About 1882 he removed to Cisco, and is now one of the oldest residents of that flourishing Texas city.

Lyman J. Preston was reared and educated in Cisco. The Burton-Lingo Lumber Company is one of the oldest organizations for the manufacture and distribution of lumber in the southwest, and with headquarters at Fort Worth has yards all over Central and West Texas. Lyman J. Preston became identified with the Cisco yard of this company in 1898, when he was only twenty-two years of age. His thirty years of continuous and active service make him now one of the veterans of the organization. He learned the business thoroughly as a youth, and for many years has had important responsibilities as one of the most trusted representatives of the business. For about three years during the nineties he was manager of the company's yard at Albany, where he opened the business. With that exception his connection has been at Cisco, where for many years he has been manager of the Burton-Lingo plant.

Mr. Preston is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He married Miss Edna Littlepage. They have three children: Hazel Louise, Velma and Lyman Dale.

GEORGE ROBERT WILSON. Except for the first year of his life George Robert Wilson has been a resident of Stephens County, and during the past decade has prosecuted a very successful and progressive business career at Cisco, where he is one of the leading merchants.

Mr. Wilson was born in Missouri in 1879. He is a son of W. H. and Salena (Goodwin) Wilson. His father was a native of Kentucky and his mother of England, being brought to the United States and to Missouri when she was seven years old. In 1880, the year following the birth of George Robert, the family came to Breckenridge, Stephens County, Texas. This was then a frontier village, and the late W. H. Wilson set up and conducted for many years a blacksmith shop,

and through that business provided for his family. His shop was on the main business street, and he lived in a house adjoining the shop. His last years were spent in Ballinger, Texas, where he died. Mrs. Salena Wilson, who died February 8, 1920, is affectionately remembered as one of the good-souled pioneer women of Breckenridge.

George Robert Wilson was reared and educated in Breckenridge, but since 1910 has lived at Cisco. For about six years he was employed in grocery stores, and in 1916 engaged in that line of business for himself. Besides his flourishing mercantile business he has engaged in building operations at Cisco. In 1921 he erected two modern cottages adjoining his own home on West Tenth Street.

Mr. Wilson married Miss Mary Etta Underwood, of Kentucky. Their four children are Salena, Clara Rose, Jewell and George.

FLOYD BREWER. While he has shared in the new wealth of petroleum of West Texas, was a man of very substantial interests in Eastland County long before the beginning of the era of oil, and belongs to the pioneer citizenship of that section of Texas.

Mr. Brewer is a native Texan and was born in the historic old town of Birdville, the county seat of Tarrant County, in 1870. His parents were M. V. and Eliza (Thomas) Brewer. His father, who is still living, making his home with his son, Floyd, was born in Grayson County, Virginia, April 3, 1841, but grew up in Floyd County, North Georgia. He went from his old home there into the Confederate army, and for three and a half years was in service in Company C, Twenty-third Regiment, Colquitt's Brigade. Immediately after the war he came to Texas, in 1866, and for about five years was located at Birdville, then spent twenty months in Erath County, and in February, 1873, moved to Eastland County. His permanent settlement was made on the frontier more than eight years before a railroad was built west of Fort Worth, and before Eastland County was organized. He acquired land in the eastern part of the county on the creek known as Colony Fork, about nine miles east of Eastland. In that vicinity was located the first county seat, Merriman, and the Merriman School later was established near the Brewer home. M. V. Brewer continued active as a farmer and stockman until very recent years.

The operation of oil drilling outfits put a temporary end to farming, and since then he has lived quietly, retired with his son at Eastland. He still owns his farm of 304 acres on Colony Fork, and adjoining it is the property of his son, 380 acres, both lying in one of the best agricultural districts of the county.

Floyd Brewer has no conscious recollection of his birthplace or of the family home in Erath County, and his memory begins with the old pioneer homestead of Eastland County. He grew up in that agricultural community and attended the Merriman School and after school devoted his energies to farming and stock raising with varied but in the aggregate successful fortunes until December of 1918. His land was in the path of oil discoveries. The first well on his farm, known as the Brewer No. 1, was drilled by the Texas Pacific Coal Oil Company, and was brought in in June, 1918. It came in with a flush production of about 3,500 barrels per day, soon settling down to 2,500 barrels, and it is still producing as a pumper. Since then several other productive wells have been brought in on this farm, and these constitute a gratifying source of wealth. Mr. Brewer is a thorough business man, has conserved his resources, has invested heavily in real estate in Eastland, and is one of that community's solid and public-spirited citizens.

On moving to Eastland he built for his home a beautiful residence, one of the finest in the city, at the corner of Ammerman and Patterson streets, where he has four city lots. Mr. Brewer married Miss Emma Tanner, a native of Kansas, though reared and educated in Texas. Their six children are Bemous, Bernice, Carrie, Jewel, Sadie and Thelma.

WARREN PIERCE ANDREWS. No man is ever given successive promotions in a reputable financial institution unless he has proven himself worthy in every way of such honor and has demonstrated his capability in the discharge of the duties incumbent upon him. Especially is this true of banking establishments in a city like Fort Worth, where so many important interests are centered, and this rule finds no exception in the career of the subject of this brief review.

Warren P. Andrews, vice president of the First National Bank of Fort Worth and president of the Texas Bankers Association, is one of the best known members of the banking





Warren P. Andrew



fraternity in the southwest. He has had long and varied experience in financial circles, and his success has come to him entirely through his merits. He feels justifiable pride in being a native son of the Lone Star State and in the fact that he is descended from a pioneer family which had part in the early development of Texas. His parents, John D. and Hannah (Griggs) Andrews, were both natives of Georgia, and came to Texas at an early day, when the state was passing through its formative period. Their families were prominent ones in Georgia, and in the antebellum days both were numbered among the extensive land and slave owners.

Warren P. Andrews was born in eastern Texas. He enjoyed the advantages of excellent educational training, eventually becoming enrolled as a student in the G. W. Groves School of Dallas, graduating in 1890. Soon thereafter he became associated with the City National Bank of Fort Worth, and remained in its employ for four years. He then became connected with the American National Bank of Fort Worth, where he remained until 1898, when he accepted a position with the First National Bank as bookkeeper. From this position he was successively promoted, serving as teller, assistant cashier, cashier and in 1920 was elected vice president, which office he now holds.

In May, 1919, Mr. Andrews was elected a member of the Executive Council of the American Bankers Association, representing the members of the Texas Bankers Association, with which latter association he had long been actively affiliated. At the same time he was elected a director of the Texas Chamber of Commerce, and in this body also represented the bankers of Texas.

On May 12, 1921, at the annual meeting of the Texas Bankers Association, he was unanimously elected president, through which office he is now putting into active operation the practical ideas which have been arrived at through careful study and research and a clear realization of the true relation of banks and bankers in the promotion of the diversified interests of the community, viewed from the broad standpoint of industrial, commercial, agricultural, and civic development, vital questions of which Mr. Andrews has long been a close student. Such men as he, taking an active part in the promotion and welfare of the state, and the banking interests particularly, sound, dependable and reliable, represent the very

backbone of the country's credit and progress. Mr. Andrews has ever been an active supporter and generous contributor to the various civic undertakings of his community, being quick to grasp the true economic value of the different movements. He is a member of the Fort Worth Club and the River Crest Country Club.

In 1908 Mr. Andrews married Miss Geraldine Mann, of Portland, Maine.

ROBERT BENNETT TRULY has had his home in Eastland and other West Texas counties for nearly half a century. The work and interests that give him especial distinction as a West Texas citizen have been as a lawyer and leader in public affairs. His abilities as a lawyer have attracted to him interests and responsibilities of the greatest importance, and he has earned some of the best honors of his profession.

He was born in Shelby County, Texas, in 1856, son of Dr. Joseph C. and Sarah J. (Smith) Truly. His father, a native of Mississippi, devoted the best years of his life to the labors of a practicing physician. He was a pioneer settler and doctor in Shelby County in Eastern Texas, and about 1859 removed with his family to Natchitoches, Louisiana, and still later to Red River Parish, Louisiana. He finally came back to Texas in 1874. Dr. Truly served as a surgeon in Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest's Cavalry during the war between the states. His brother, the late William P. Truly, who died in 1910, became a pioneer settler in Eastland County, having established his home on a farm a short distance south of Eastland in 1879.

Robert Bennett Truly spent his boyhood years chiefly in Louisiana. He finished his education in the University of Kentucky at Lexington, and was about nineteen when he first came to Eastland in 1875. In coming to West Texas he left the railroad at Dallas, and all the country west, including Eastland, was without railroad facilities for several years. At Eastland Mr. Truly taught school for several years and in 1878 became county and district clerk of Eastland County. He filled that office until 1884. In the meantime he had taken up the study of law in 1877 and was admitted to the bar in 1882, though he made no attempt to practice until he retired from office. Mr. Truly was one of the capable members of the Eastland bar until 1892, in which year he removed to Ballinger, Texas.



After a successful practice in that city for twenty-six years he returned to Eastland in April, 1918, and his presence adds another highly equipped and widely experienced lawyer to the Eastland bar.

By appointment Mr. Truly has served as special judge of the District Court in Runnells, Coleman, Coke, Brown and other counties of Central West Texas. He also acted as special judge in the Court of Civil Appeals. These are practically the only honors he has accepted outside his private practice, and it is possible to account for his high standing by the fact that his abilities have peculiarly suited him for the law and he has never found it necessary to go outside the strict professional limits to satisfy his ambitions.

On December 23, 1877, Judge Truly married Miss Velpeau Johnson. She is a sister of Dr. J. L. Johnson, of Eastland. The five children of Judge and Mrs. Truly are Mrs. Adrienne Carithers, Mrs. Roberta Clary, Mrs. Merle Flurry, Miss Genevieve and Miss Sybil Truly.

**ROBERT F. BROWN.** The primary enthusiasm and the occupation for many years of Robert F. Brown, of Breckenridge, was growing Hereford cattle. Doubtless he would still be a factor in that industry had not the increasing forest of oil rigs seriously interfered with his ranching. He then took up the business which was practically forced on him, and is now one of the leading producers in the famous Breckenridge oil fields.

Mr. Brown was born in Kaufman County, Texas, in 1870, a son of J. F. and Louisa (McCorkle) Brown. His mother died in 1893.

J. F. Brown, who is still living in Stephens County, is justly deserving of all the praise and other good things that can be said of a pioneer who takes up a home in a new country and achieves success that redounds as much to the benefit of the community as to himself. He was born in Sumner County, Tennessee, in 1841. His parents, W. R. and Hettie Elizabeth (Fleetwood) Brown, moved to Texas in 1853 and established their home on a farm in Kaufman County, six miles from the county seat. There J. F. Brown grew to manhood and was just twenty years of age when the war broke out between the North and the South. He volunteered in Captain Kiser's Company of Col. William Parson's Dragoons, known as the Twelfth Texas Cavalry, and

fought for the cause of the South throughout the four years of the struggle. All his service was in the Trans-Mississippi Department in Arkansas and Louisiana. The war over, he returned to Kaufman County and was a struggling farmer during the years of the reconstruction period.

He was thirty-seven years old when in 1878 he left his home in Kaufman County and moved to the Texas frontier, located in Stephens County, three miles west of Breckenridge, where he secured cheap land and for several years had unlimited range for his stock. He had trials and vicissitudes that would have discouraged a less hardy and enterprising citizen. There were successive periods of drought, when crops were blasted, and in years of plenty farm products had practically no market and livestock sold for less than the cost of production. J. F. Brown accepted conditions as they were, maintained a cheerful outlook through the years, bad as well as good, and there is no one who justly could begrudge him the well earned prosperity and comfort he enjoys today. He was nearly eighty when in 1920 he relaxed the constant supervision of his farming interests, but is still living near them in the town of Breckenridge. The Brown farm is one of the largest individual holdings in Stephens County, constituting 2,300 acres. Its manager is now Barney Brown, a son of J. F. Brown.

On the home farm and ranch Robert F. Brown was reared from the time he was eight years of age, acquired such education as was afforded by the neighboring schools, and as a youth entered the cattle business. As soon as possible he began specializing, and has been a decided factor in raising the standards of West Texas cattle, developing one of the fine herds of White Faced cattle found in this section. Mr. Brown had the true cattleman's love for his business, and he sold his stock in 1919 only because of the encroachment of the oil well drilling operations, making it impracticable to maintain securely fenced pastures.

In 1919 Mr. Brown built a splendid home on his property at the corner of Miller and Williams streets in Breckenridge. Extending westward from his residence lot he owns twenty acres of highly valuable city property. On this land are three producing oil wells, and production has not been exhausted on his tract. Since establishing his home in Breckenridge he has given his entire attention to oil production.





*Sidney M. Harrison.*



Mr. Brown married Miss Jessie Addington, daughter of the late Jesse Addington, a Stephens County pioneer. They have two children, Lillie and Robert James Brown.

CLEM HARMON DAY, M. D. After graduating from Medical College Dr. Day practiced in Oklahoma until he was attracted back to his home state and to the marvelous community of Ranger, where he has found a large professional clientele, has allied himself with the best interests of the growing city, and is secretary of the Ranger Medical Society.

Clem Harmon Day was born in Thomasville, Alabama, in 1882. Two years later, in 1884, his parents, T. C. and Lucy (Fountain) Day, moved west and settled in Bosque County, Texas. His father is still living at Kopperl and is one of the prominent ranchers of Bosque County.

Dr. Day grew up on his father's ranch, is a graduate of the Kopperl High School, and subsequently took up the study of medicine in the Baylor University Medical School at Dallas. He was graduated with the class of 1913, and the following three years practiced at Thackerville, Oklahoma. He then built and conducted a hospital at Quay, Oklahoma, until 1918, when he came to Ranger.

Dr. Day has had his full share of the prosperity that has reigned in the famous metropolis of the Central Texas oil fields. His energies have been taxed to the utmost to meet the demands of a large general practice in both medicine and surgery. He is very popular both in his profession and as a citizen, and has a host of friends in and around Ranger. His public spirit has been aroused to the utmost by the civic problems involved in the rapid growth of Ranger. He is a member of the County, State and American Medical associations, and the Ranger Medical Society, of which he is secretary, is an organization formed for the benefit of the public as well as for the benefit of the ethical physicians of the town. Dr. Day is a member of the Masonic Order and the Elks.

CAPT. SIDNEY M. HARRISON, who was a captain of infantry in the 36th Division in France, is one of Fort Worth's honored soldier sons, a young business man who both before and since the war has been actively identified with automobile interests.

Captain Harrison was born at Fort Worth, April 18, 1889, a son of James and Gertrude

(Martin) Harrison. His father, a native Texan, was for many years identified with banking at Fort Worth, where he was cashier of the State National Bank, but since 1914 has been a member of the important real estate corporation known as Gilvin & Harrison, a firm that has handled many large transactions in business and residence property. James Harrison enjoys a high place of esteem among Fort Worth's progressive and public spirited citizens, and has worked with many projects undertaken to realize the best welfare of the city. He was instrumental in securing the location of the Texas Christian University at Fort Worth and is one of its trustees. He assisted in financing the building of the First Christian Church, of which he is a deacon and has long been one of the most loyal members. All of his three sons were born in Fort Worth and still live in that city.

Of these Sidney M. Harrison is the oldest. He acquired his education in the Fort Worth public schools, attended Kemper Military Academy at Boonville, Missouri, and finished his education in the University of Chicago. Captain Harrison at the age of twenty-two went to work in a Fort Worth hardware house, remaining with the concern for about two years. He then organized an automobile sales business, and was president and general manager of the Harrison-Green Motor Company at 200 Houston Street, a sales agency handling almost exclusively the high grade motor cars.

In 1916 it seemed that armed conflict with Mexico was inevitable, and when the Texas National Guard was called out Mr. Harrison turned his business over to other members of the firm and went to the border as captain of Company B, 4th Texas Infantry. For over a year he and his command were in the Big Bend District guarding the border. When the state troops were mustered into the Federal service he passed a successful examination for captain in the army. Later his company was transferred to other stations along the border all the way from Sierra Blanco, near El Paso, to Point Isabel, near Brownsville.

When America entered the war with Germany the 4th Texas Infantry was transferred to Camp Bowie at Fort Worth for training, and through consolidation of this and other Texas and Oklahoma units the 36th Division was formed. Captain Harrison as captain of Company D, 144th Infantry, left Fort Worth with the Division for France July 8, 1917. He was with the 36th Division during the training in France and in action at the front until he

was wounded in the leg by a high explosive shell. While recovering from this wound he was in the hospital at Nevers, France, and after recuperating was transferred to LeBlanc in command of a motor car department. After the signing of the armistice with other casual officers he returned to the United States and received his honorable discharge at Camp Dix, New Jersey. Later he was commissioned a major of infantry in the United States Reserve Corps.

After returning to Fort Worth Captain Harrison resumed his former business by organizing the American Saxon Motor Company of Fort Worth. He was president of this concern, but in 1919 sold his interests and took over the active management of the Parrant Garage at 1009-11 Commerce street. This is one of the most modern and one of the large garages in the city, performing a general garage and storage service and also a supply station for accessories, repairs, gasoline and oils.

Captain Harrison is a member of the Kappa Sigma fraternity, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a member of the Meadowmere Club, the Fort Worth Automobile Club and the American Legion.

CHARLES H. FEE. A long residence of nearly forty years and accumulating interests of great magnitude have contributed to the authoritative position of Mr. Fee in business and financial circles at Cisco. He has been in close touch with almost every commercial interest of that community from the time Cisco was a frontier village.

Mr. Fee was born at Oxford, Mississippi, in 1860, son of George D. and B. C. (Reynolds) Fee. His father was a merchant, part of the time at Oxford, Mississippi, and part of the time at Memphis, Tennessee. Charles H. Fee grew up at Oxford, and besides attending the local schools was also a student in the State University located in that city. He was a young man seeking an eligible location for a business career when he came to Texas in 1883 and established his home at Cisco. For a time he sold groceries, but his chief distinction as a merchant was a service of a quarter of a century or more as a dealer in hardware and implements, developing the largest enterprise of that kind in his section of the state.

About the time Mr. Fee retired from merchandising he helped organize the First

Guaranty State Bank of Cisco and is its president. As a banker his long residence and discriminating knowledge of values have made him a recognized authority on loans and other financial subjects affecting Cisco and surrounding territory. He has wisely guided the bank since its establishment. It has a capital of \$65,000 and deposits of three-quarters of a million.

Mr. Fee is one of the largest land owners of Eastland County. His lands aggregate 2,700 or 2,800 acres, almost adjoining the city of Cisco. Nearly all of this land is now under lease to some of the oil development companies.

Mr. Fee is one of the honorary vice-presidents of the Dallas State Fair Association, having enjoyed that honor for several years. He is a Knight Templar, Mason and Shriner.

Mr. Fee married Miss Frances Lillian Patterson, a native of Missouri. Their three children are Mrs. Elizabeth Fee Spears, George P. and Robert F. Fee.

FRANK E. HARRELL, manager of the Rockwell Bros. Co. lumber yard at Cisco, is one of the best examples of the live, aggressive young business men of Texas, whose energies are finding vent in the directing of the large interests of his company in this region. He was born in Fisher County, Texas, in 1884, a son of W. L. and Josephine (Green) Harrell. W. L. Harrell was born in Lee County, Texas, and for many years was one of the prominent cattlemen of West Texas. He was one of the organizers of Fisher County, which has been a part of Taylor County, and was the first treasurer of the new county. The family moved to Eastland County in 1894, and Frank E. Harrell has made Cisco his home practically ever since.

The educational training of Frank E. Harrell was obtained in the schools of Cisco, and his business career has centered in his present company, whose employ he entered in 1904. He has remained with this company ever since, and for several years has been manager of the Cisco yard, which was established in the eighties. The headquarters of this widely known firm of lumbermen is Houston, Texas, its president being J. M. Rockwell, who is a pioneer West Texan, and established his first lumber yard at Albany. The business has since expanded and the company now owns a string of lumber yards through Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico, and ranks with



the largest concerns of the state, and of all of these it is generally conceded to be the best. The Rockwell business succeeded that of the M. T. Jones Lumber Company, Mr. Rockwell having been one of the executors of the M. T. Jones estate.

Frank E. Harrell was married to Miss Ethelia Rush, of Amarillo, Texas, and they have a son, Wesley Lee Harrell. Mr. Harrell has always taken a prominent and public-spirited part in the upbuilding of Cisco. He was a member of the board of aldermen when the City Hall was built in 1915. As an active member of the Cisco Chamber of Commerce he is continuing his efforts in behalf of its civic affairs, and he is also a charter member of the Cisco Rotary Club. It is certainly true that no community can advance faster than the pace set by its leading citizens, and so a very accurate gauge of the business men of Cisco can be taken by reviewing the progress this section has made within recent years, and according to the results these leading citizens show a spirit which is commendable and which places them among the worth-while men of their state and period.

Mr. Harrell has always been able to look into the future with all a man's keenness of vision and comprehend the importance of the lumber industry. In it he believes that a man can find a greater field than ever for usefulness, and that in it he can attain to the full measure of material prosperity. The spirited competition which exists in this line only stimulates him to renewed effort, but he realizes that this business, as all others, must be conducted according to common fairness and common sense, for no lasting good can be accomplished by an unjust profiting from the necessities of the trade.

WRIGHTMAN W. MOORE. The profession of a druggist is so closely allied with that of a physician that they are of equal importance to a community. In fact in some ways the druggist is closer to the people than the physician, for many come to him for aid who never call in a doctor. As a class the druggists measure up to the highest ideals of American manhood and render a magnificent service, for much of which they receive practically no remuneration. One of these dependable men and public-spirited citizens of Eastland County is Wrightman W. Moore of Cisco.

Wrightman W. Moore was born in Giles County, Tennessee, in 1877, a son of Rev.

J. C. and Minerva (Hall) Moore. Rev. J. C. Moore, who is now living at Sweetwater, Texas, is a widely known minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is a native of Tennessee, and came from that state to Texas in 1884, since which time he has filled pulpits in various counties in North and Central West Texas, including those of Hopkins, Hunt, Collin, Denton, Wise, Eastland and others. He is now retired from the active itinerary, but has special work at Sweetwater. His brother, the late Henry Moore, was a pioneer railroad builder and official of West Texas. He also built the street railway at El Paso, Texas, and was a prominent figure in the history of West Texas.

Wrightman W. Moore is a pharmacist by profession, having begun work in a drug store in 1893, when sixteen years old. This store was at Carbon, Eastland County, Texas. He has been a druggist at Cisco since 1898, and is associated with the famous Red Front drug store, the oldest in the city and a landmark in Cisco's business history. Mr. Moore and his brother-in-law, C. W. Lowery, are the owners of this fine business, which has always been a prosperous one, and is now doing a larger business than ever.

Mr. Moore is a Knight Templar Mason. He belongs to the Cisco Chamber of Commerce and is identified with all the civic activities. He was married to Miss Carrie Lowery, a member of a pioneer Texas family originally from Alabama. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have four children, namely: Wrightman, Joe Lea, Ora Bess and Carl Tom. Having come to Cisco at an early day, Mr. Moore has been connected with its expansion and can take credit to himself of playing no unimportant part in this really remarkable growth. It is such men as he and his business partner who make possible the improvements so necessary if a community keeps abreast of modern progress.

History proves that the things which men do with the least thought of themselves are those for which their fellows insist upon remembering them, and it may be that Mr. Moore's influence in his community may rest upon his cheerful willingness to render a kindly service, to inspire others to a proper conception of civic responsibility in its broader sense, and the vision, courage and initiative which has led him to advocate various movements which had for their object the better-



ment of existing conditions, instead of upon his business foresight and success, important as these are.

JESSE LEE JOHNSON. In the story of the growth and development of every great commonwealth are inseparably connected the names of certain individuals who through their activities and broadness of vision have materially aided in their country's advancement. It has been said that history is but the epitome of biography; the composite story of individual effort and the result of individual striving, while it is equally true that the progress and standing of any community is but a reflection of the character and energy of those who have made it.

Fighting the battle of life with typical American grit and exceptional courage, Jesse Lee Johnson typifies in his career that ideal spirit of determination which brushes aside obstacles and handicaps and enables one, through unaided effort and self-developed capacities, to achieve honorable success harmoniously blended with completeness of moral attribute and unblemished reputation.

Mr. Johnson is a native Texan and a descendant of a family whose active connection with the history of the state leads back to the pioneer days, for it was in 1836 that his grandfather, Hiram Johnson, brought his family from Illinois and settled in what is now Washington County. The country was at that time an almost trackless, unbroken, wilderness, and this little family became numbered among those fearless pioneers who willingly faced the dangers and endured the privations of the time and locality, and whose humble homes stood as the outposts of advancing civilization upon the western frontier. Among the eight children of this pioneer couple was a son, Jesse Hale Johnson, who was, as a youth of eighteen years, just approaching manhood when he came with his parents from Illinois. He shared and had part in establishing the family in their adopted home and, in course of time, he met and married Lucinda Woodyard, who had also come with her parents, from Virginia, in 1836, and whose family was, therefore, also numbered among the pioneers. She was a lineal descendant of the old established Woodyard family of Virginia.

Jesse Hale Johnson became widely known as a ranch owner and cattleman in Texas, and contributed in no small manner toward the development of the new country. During the greater part of his life he remained a resident

of Washington County, in which both he and his worthy wife eventually passed to their eternal rest. They reared a family of five sons and six daughters, of whom two sons and two daughters are now living.

Jesse Lee Johnson was born in Washington County, Texas, September 3, 1862. His boyhood days were spent amidst the surroundings common to the youth of that locality, where the school of hard work and practical experience, limited opportunity, as compared with the youth of today, was the common lot of all. His ambition, however, was unlimited and unrestrained by his early environment, and starting out for himself at the age of nineteen years he went to Sweetwater, where he first found employment as a sheep herder at a modest wage, the while he was ever watchful of an opportunity for something better. To those who really seek opportunity the chance for betterment is seldom long denied, and soon, thereafter, he accepted a position as clerk in the general store conducted by Connell Brothers, and there began a personal friendship and business associations which still continue, though each of the principals has long since removed from Sweetwater, and each has greatly extended the field of his business activity.

In 1885 Mr. Johnson, in partnership with his brother William D., established a general merchandising business in Pecos, and this they continued until 1893. In this last named year, in association with his two brothers, William D. and F. W., was established the cattle business of Johnson Brothers, and it was not long until their magnificent ranch of 15,000 acres, and known as the W ranch, became widely and favorably known, and Johnson Brothers acquired recognition among prominent ranchers and cattlemen and in the livestock markets of the country.

Since 1897 Mr. Johnson has made Fort Worth his residence and business headquarters, from which center he has conducted his various enterprises, and though his former extensive livestock interests have been disposed of he still owns valuable ranch property near Midland, and keeps alive the old time interest in the activities and the traditions of the industry.

In 1903 Mr. Johnson organized the Cicero Smith Lumber Company, of which he has from the first been president and general manager. This company has become one of the largest distributors of lumber in the southwest, maintaining twenty branches and retail yards



*J. L. Johnson*





in Texas and Oklahoma. He is also financially interested as a shareholder in the First National Bank of Fort Worth, and is a member of its Board of Directors.

In 1890 Mr. Johnson married Mrs. Dora Allison, and their six children are: Jesse L., Jr., who is associated in business with his father; Floy, now Mrs. E. L. North, Mrs. Ed P. Byars and Mrs. J. Loyd Parke, all of Fort Worth; Mary Louise and Katherine Francis.

Mr. Johnson is a member of the College Avenue Baptist Church, the River Crest Country Club, the Fort Worth Club and the Meadowmere Club. He has ever taken active interest in the welfare of the community and is liberal in his support of those movements tending toward civic betterment.

F. P. HODGE for over eight years has been actively associated with some of the corporations conspicuous in the Mid-Continent oil and gas field, and for several years past has been manager of the Frick-Reid Company, oil well supplies, at Ranger.

Mr. Hodge was born at Chatfield, Navarro County, Texas, in 1886, a son of R. L. and Mary Page (Pannill) Hodge. His grandfather was Captain Robert Hodge, a native of Kentucky, for a number of years a steamboat captain on the Ohio River, who came to Texas in the early fifties and settled in Navarro County. The Hodges were one of the pioneer families of that county, then well out on the frontier of North Texas. Captain Robert Hodge died in 1892. R. L. Hodge is still living in the same house in which he was born and reared at Chatfield. He and his wife have twelve living children, and as a family they are noted for strength and sturdiness both physically and mentally. Two brothers of F. P. Hodge are identified with the oil industry, one, H. P. Hodge, being manager of the land department for the Magnolia Company at Wichita Falls, and the other, O. S. Hodge, is in the oil well supply business at Breckenridge.

F. P. Hodge grew up at Chatfield, attended the local schools, also the John Tarlton College at Stephenville, and when he left home his first employment, continuing two or three years, was with Fortson Bros., a firm of extensive merchants and bankers at Rice in Navarro County. For about a year he also traveled as a salesman for Armour & Company. Mr. Hodge in September, 1912, entered the

service of the Magnolia Oil Company in the North Texas gas department at Wichita Falls. The company subsequently transferred him to Denton as manager of its gas department, where he remained about three years. His subsequent service was with the McMann Oil Company at Tulsa, Oklahoma, and he represented that corporation at Drumright, Oklahoma, until the latter part of 1916. The Frick-Reid Supply Company in 1917 employed him at Eldorado, Kansas, but in June, 1918, he joined the magic oil city of Ranger as manager of the Ranger branch of the Frick-Reid Company. The headquarters of this corporation are at Pittsburg. It is one of the largest oil well supply houses in the country.

With a large business to look after Mr. Hodge has nevertheless found time to give some attention to civic affairs, and is an effective worker in the Ranger Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Masonic Order and the Woodmen of the World. He married Miss Allie Pearl Speed, of Corsicana. Their two children are Jean Elizabeth and Lucille.

E. A. LANDRETH. One of the most notably successful oil producing organizations in the Breckenridge field is the Landreth Company, named for its organizer and active head, a progressive young business man who has supplied the initiative and capital for much of Breckenridge's modern development.

For a long period of years the Landreth family have been prominent in the great mining districts of southwestern Missouri around Joplin. The father of E. A. Landreth was George W. Landreth, a native Virginian, who subsequently lived in Illinois, Kansas, Colorado and in 1889 settled in Jasper County, Missouri. He spent the greater part of his active career in connection with mining operations. The oldest of his nine children is William H. Landreth, who for twenty years has been the active head of the Landreth Machinery Company of Joplin, a concern that specializes in mining machinery.

E. A. Landreth is one of five Landreth brothers, all successful young business men who have been more or less connected with the great mining industry of the Joplin district. The three other brothers are J. P. Landreth, of Chicago, E. L. Landreth, of Breckenridge, Texas; H. H. Landreth, of Joplin, treasurer of the Landreth Ma-

chinery Company. E. A. Landreth, secretary of the Landreth Machinery Company, was born in Illinois in 1891, but lived in Joplin, Missouri, from infancy. He was reared and educated there and for several years has been actively identified with the Landreth Machinery Company of Joplin. He was a resident of Joplin during the World war and was a leader in all the campaigns for the sale of Liberty bonds, and chairman of the Speakers' Bureau during one campaign.

Mr. Landreth came to Breckenridge in March, 1919. As an oil producer he first operated south of town, and has been very successful from the beginning. The E. A. Landreth Company, which he organized, had in November, 1920, eight producing wells south of the city, and a half a dozen more drilling. Mr. Landreth has made a great deal of money for himself and his associates in the Breckenridge oil fields, and is an interesting example of a young man making good in the oil business.

One of his enterprises in particular has been of benefit to the entire Breckenridge district. This is the Landreth Water Company, which he organized and of which he is president. It is a private corporation owning and operating a \$100,000 plant at Walker-Caldwell Lake, two miles northeast of Breckenridge, from which a water supply is carried through mains for all business and domestic purposes in the city of Breckenridge, and also furnishes the water supply to the oil companies and operators for drilling wells in the Breckenridge district. Mr. Landreth is president of the Breckenridge Young Men's Christian Association and is a member and director of the Breckenridge Lions Club.

MORRIS RAY NEWNHAM spent part of his boyhood in the village of Ranger and after achieving more than ordinary success as a business man elsewhere he returned to Ranger about a year after the beginning of the oil boom, and has been one of the most constructive and public-spirited factors in the subsequent development of that marvelous city.

Mr. Newnham was born in Stephens County, Texas, May 19, 1887, a son of Lyman and Nannie (Ray) Newnham. His mother, now Mrs. Nannie Walker, is still living. She came to Stephens County about 1883, and at one time was a teacher in that county. Her maiden name was Ray. Lyman Newnham, a native of Illinois, was a California forty-

niner, but during the Civil war returned east and settled in Missouri. After the war he came to Texas, was a pioneer of Stephens County, and located in the rich agricultural region that has since been developed in the vicinity of Caddo. He acquired a large body of land, though his principal business was building and contracting. He erected many of the best homes around Caddo and throughout that section of Stephens County, carrying on this business in connection with general farming and cattle raising. He died in 1890, when his son Morris Ray was only three years old.

The son grew up on a ranch until he was eleven years of age, when his mother removed to the village of Ranger. He attended the excellent school of the town and lived in this vicinity until he was about seventeen. Leaving home, he first went west to San Francisco and began his apprenticeship in the automobile business as a car washer. After a while he was back in Texas, attended school in Dallas, and was employed by an automobile company in that city for two years, first as bookkeeper, and was assistant manager when he left. He then went on the road as a traveling salesman for the Beckley-Ralston Company of Chicago, the largest automobile supply house in the world. His territory was Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana. After traveling for them about three years, he was offered and accepted the Ford Motor Company agency at Bryan, Texas. Six or eight months later the Ford Company gave him the territory of Beaumont and East Texas, and he was at Beaumont four and a half years. In the meantime he acquired a partnership interest in the agency for the Dodge cars at Sherman, Texas, and Shreveport, Louisiana, and he also organized the Gulf Motor Company at Beaumont.

With the outset of the war against Germany, being of draft age, Mr. Newnham, in anticipation of going into the army, sold his business at Beaumont and his interests in the other agencies. In closing up these business transactions he was busy until 1918, and was at Dallas trying to get enlisted in the Motor Transport Corps when the armistice was signed in November.

In the meantime Mr. Newnham had spent some time in Stephens County and in Ranger looking after his individual interests and his mother's property. In the latter part of 1918 he came to Ranger and located permanently, establishing the Oil Belt Motor Company. He is president of the company which built the







*J. M. Bird*

handsome and substantial structure which furnishes its home and also the business headquarters of the Davenport Hardware Company. Mr. Newnham is also interested in other automobile houses at Marshall, Texas, and Shreveport, Louisiana. He helped organize the Texas Bank & Trust Company of Ranger, of which he is a director, is a director of the San Jacinto Life Insurance Company of Beaumont, and has invested liberally of his money and his best energies in the new city of Ranger, having supreme confidence in its solid growth and advancement.

Mr. Newnham is a member of the commission government of Ranger in the cabinet of Mayor Hagaman. The mayor regards Mr. Newnham as one of his most valuable co-workers and gives him credit as one of his local citizens who had done most for the real advancement and prosperity of the city. He was associated with that small group of public-spirited citizens, including Mayor Hagaman, who personally financed the municipal improvements and the building of the public schools in Ranger, a measure made necessary by the fact that Ranger became a city within a few days after the oil boom in October, 1917, but had no incorporation and no authority to issue bonds and provide money for these improvements except through the generosity of individual citizens.

Mr. Newnham is a member of the Masonic Order and the Elks. He married Miss Lulu Arnim, daughter of C. W. Arnim of Hallettsville, and a prominent merchant of that place. They have one daughter, Nannie Katherine.

**JOHN MARTIN BIRD.** While his interests and activities are now quite thoroughly concentrated upon his tool and machinery plant known as the Bird Manufacturing Company, Mr. Bird for many years pursued the routine of change of residence incidental to his employment with many of the leading railroad lines in the West and South. He is a master mechanic both in practice and theory, and is one of the progressive business men of Fort Worth.

Mr. Bird was born at Sheridan, New York, April 6, 1864, a son of John and Josephine (Rahm) Bird. He is of German and Irish stock, though both his parents were born in Germany. They died in New York. John Martin was the seventh in a family of ten children. As a boy he had very few opportunities. He was about twelve years of age,

after completing the seventh grade of school, when he began his apprenticeship with the Brooks Locomotive Works at Dunkirk, New York, and for seven years had a training that gave him practical knowledge of boiler making, locomotive and machine manufacture.

When he was nineteen years of age, being then a finished mechanic, he went to San Francisco, California, and was there four years working at his trade. He was employed in the Union Iron Works when that firm built the famous battleship Oregon. For one year he had charge of the Mineral Waterworks at Palo Alto Park on the Governor Stanford ranch. For two years he was in charge of the T. J. Loftis Brass Works at Sacramento. While working at his trade in San Francisco he also spent two years in engineering work at the University of California. On leaving California Mr. Bird went to Portland, Oregon, then to Victoria, British Columbia, back to San Francisco, and had a short experience at Panama and then at Buenos Aires. Coming back, he landed at Vera Cruz, Mexico, went on to Mexico City, and did work at various interior points in Mexico. In 1882 Mr. Bird reached Galveston, his first visit to Texas, and for a time was employed by the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad as a machinist. For about two years 1889-90 he had charge of the Iron Mountain Railroad Shops at Little Rock, Arkansas.

In the course of these varied experiences Mr. Bird married at St. Louis, Sarah McFarlin, whose father, Robert McFarlin, was one of the builders of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Mrs. Bird was born at Brownsville, Tennessee. She died in Fort Worth, March 11, 1921. After leaving Little Rock Mr. Bird went to Corpus Christi, Texas, and was general foreman of the National Mexican Railroad, then a narrow gauge line. He was next at El Paso as an air inspector for the Southern Pacific Railroad, and in western Texas, at Big Springs, he was a tool maker in the shops of the Texas & Pacific.

Mr. Bird first located at Fort Worth in connection with the machinery department of the Fort Worth and Rio Grande Railroad, and after a few years went with the Fort Worth and Denver City. In the meantime he established his machinery manufacturing business and had several partners, but is now sole owner of the Bird Manufacturing Company, one of the prosperous institutions of this city. In this connection it is interesting to note that Mr. Bird is the pioneer in his particular field

of activity. He made the first brass castings manufactured in Fort Worth, and at a time when all such merchandise was being shipped in from the North and the East. His long and varied experience had enabled him to acquire a vast fund of practical knowledge, to which was added a thorough knowledge of the technical features of the business which had been acquired through careful study and research, both in the laboratory and the work room. He established and was connected with a number of plants which are still in active operation in Fort Worth, and which have added materially to the city's welfare as a manufacturing center. Since the establishment of his present enterprise, however, he has devoted his exclusive attention to its progress and development, and the Bird Manufacturing Company is now recognized as one of the representative manufacturing industries of the city, while the products of this institution have, from the very first, ranked as second to none in the industrial world.

Mr. Bird has been successful in his business career, but undoubtedly he takes more pride in the fine family that has grown up in his home than in his individual achievements. There were ten children, all of whom have grown up at Fort Worth and have been well educated, most of them college graduates. They are: Horatio, who married Della Glass; Asunta, now deceased; Dwight, Russell, Cecelia, Sarah, John M., Jr., Francis, Nina and Dorothy. Mr. Bird and family are Catholics, and are active in the religious and social life of the city.

JOHN I. CHESLEY. The modern age is rich with the achievements of young men, and the big developments in north and west Texas today are usually inspired by youth and enterprise. An interesting example of this is the career of John I. Chesley of Breckenridge.

Mr. Chesley was born on the Chesley ranch in the southwest part of Stephens County in 1892. His father is John E. Chesley of Cisco, who began ranching in Stephens County in 1884 and until recently was one of the leading Hereford cattle raisers in the county. The story of this prominent rancher and cattle man is told on other pages of this publication.

John I. Chesley grew up on his father's ranch and made the best of his opportunities in local schools. His early tendencies were strongly in the direction of business and commerce, and his business faculties were recognized when he was a mere youth. He was only

twenty-two when he was elected a county commissioner of Stephens County, having the distinction of being the youngest county commissioner in the state. During his second term in this office he resigned, and in 1918 became identified with the Guaranty State Bank of Breckenridge, of which he was cashier. He has taken a leading part in the development of the great oil industry in and around Breckenridge and has organized some of the most successful oil companies in that region. Breckenridge has become a real city within two or three years, and the name of John I. Chesley is intimately associated with practically every important movement contributing to this result. He is a member and steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mrs. Chesley married Miss Annie L. Clement, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Clement, of Baird, Texas. Their three children are Pauline, Elwood H. and Edgar Lee.

W. JONAH DONOVAN has been a resident of Texas over forty years, and since boyhood his activities have been identified with Cisco, where he has made his business success and for a number of years past has been known as a very energetic member of the city government whose jurisdiction extends over the water supply.

Mr. Donovan was born in McNair County, Tennessee, in 1870, a son of John and Emily (Murphy) Donovan, now deceased. John Donovan was a native of Ireland, was brought to America in infancy, and for many years was in the railroad service, for several years being identified with the construction department of the Texas & Pacific Railway.

W. Jonah Donovan was nine years of age when his parents moved to Texas in 1879. They lived in Dallas County, where he secured most of his early education. Mr. Donovan moved to Cisco in 1886, and has been a member of that community practically from pioneer times. For many years he has been successfully engaged in the transfer and drayage business, and has an organization capable of taking care of a large part of the service for the business and industrial interests of the city. He operates a White and a Republic truck.

Under the commission form of government he has been a city commissioner since April, 1916. He was re-elected in April, 1918, and April, 1920. As water commissioner he has earned the gratitude of the community for the energetic way in which he has maintained







*E. A. Watters M.D.,*

the best service under the present facilities and has planned for the enlargement of such facilities, involving the construction of a lake and reservoir, the completion of which in 1922 will insure the city adequate pure water supply for probably all future needs.

Mr. Donovan married Miss Belle Wallace, a native of Texas. They have one son, Vivian Donovan.

GEORGE WINSTON at the age of ten years came to that section of western Texas known as Stephens County, and for upwards of thirty-five years has played the part of an industrious, hard-working, substantial and effective citizen. For twenty years his home has been in Cisco, where he is a merchant, property owner, and one of the most loyal of the progressive element in the city.

Mr. Winston was born in Weakley County, Tennessee, in 1874. He was a child when his father died. His mother, whose maiden name was Martha Ward, subsequently became the wife of G. W. Keathley. In 1884 the family came to Texas, locating at Breckenridge in Stephens County, where Mr. Keathley was identified with the cattle business for a number of years. Later he removed to Cisco.

George Winston completed his education after coming to Texas, but his best training has been through practical contact with men and affairs. The greater part of his life has been spent as a merchant, and in 1901 he established his business at Cisco, and it was a flourishing trade enterprise long before Cisco acquired its wealth and prosperity as an oil town. Mr. Winston built the Winston Building on Main Street and for many years that was the home of his mercantile enterprise. In 1920 he established his two sons, Claud and Lloyd Winston, in the retail grocery and meat business in a new building on Broadway, and these young men, under the firm name of Winston Brothers, are demonstrating the possession of the same energy and business initiative that characterize their father.

Mr. Winston now gives his attention to his ranch-interests in Eastland and Stephens County. The family own some valuable oil production, including some producing wells in Stephens County adjoining Breckenridge on the east. These wells have contributed a large source of wealth to the family. Mr. Winston is a safe, conservative business man, whose judgment in financial transactions is unexcelled. He is a member of the Chamber

of Commerce and actively identified with civic affairs.

He married Miss Clara Wilson. Besides the two sons who comprise the firm of Winston Brothers there are two other children, Ernest and George Robert.

EGBERT ALONZO WATTERS, M.D. Prominent in his profession as a physician and an old resident of Northern Texas, Dr. Watters has been a general medical practitioner at Fort Worth for the past nineteen years and is a man of the highest standing in professional circles.

He was born in Union Parish, Louisiana, February 2, 1860, a son of Henry B. and Amanda (Rossiter) Watters. When he was a boy his parents moved to Texas, and he was educated in public schools and attended Long's Institute at Cleburne. Subsequently he took a commercial course in Mahan's Business College at Cleburne. After some varied business experience Dr. Watters entered the medical department of the University of Texas, and received his degree with the class of 1896. For seven years he enjoyed an extensive country practice at Crowley, but since 1902 has been a resident of Fort Worth, and his work is now largely city practice. He is a member in good standing of the Tarrant County, Texas State and American Medical Associations.

Dr. Watters is prominent in fraternal affairs, being a member of Fort Worth Lodge of Masons, the Eastern Star, Loyal Order of Moose, Woodmen of the World and Woodmen's Circle. He married Miss Anna Gray, of Carthage, Missouri, and their children are Rossiter, Pierce and Walker Watters.

CALVIN RHEA STARNES, present county judge of Eastland County, is an able lawyer, and has had a remarkable degree of success in his profession and in public affairs ever since his admission to the bar. Judge Starnes has brought some unusual qualities to the administrative duties of a county judge, and from the work already done it seems likely that his term will set an unprecedented standard in the energy and leadership of a county judge handling an important portion of the great state program of good roads construction.

Judge Starnes was born at Georgetown in Williamson County, Texas, October 28, 1885, a son of W. T. and Mary (Rhea) Starnes. His father, a native of Tennessee, moved to Georgetown, Texas, in the early '70s and was



a very popular and highly considered citizen of that locality until his death in the fall of 1909. At the time of his death he was serving as justice of the peace.

Calvin Rhea Starnes finished his education in Southwestern University at Georgetown, graduating with the class of 1907. His junior year in law was taken at the University of Texas, but upon his father's death in 1909 he returned home and was elected to the vacancy as justice of the peace. While in this office he studied law with Judge T. J. Lawhon, and was admitted to the bar at Georgetown in November, 1911. Immediately after his admission he was made assistant county attorney, and for seven years he was one of the hard working members of the Georgetown bar and brought with him to Eastland in January, 1919, the reputation of a thoroughly good lawyer.

Beginning practice at Eastland early in 1919, he was appointed county judge July 28, 1919, and in the regular election of 1920 he was chosen to office for a term of two years.

As previously noted, under his administration one of the greatest programs of good roads building ever undertaken in West Texas is being carried out. The citizens have approved appropriations and bonds to the amount of four and a half million dollars for this purpose, and the program as devised and now being worked out is largely the result of Judge Starnes' leadership in securing the interest and co-operation of local citizens and other county authorities adjoining Eastland. Judge Starnes has regarded the good roads plan as a work in whose success he is directly and personally responsible, and has exercised a vigilance and watchfulness over expenditures and the adequacy of the work which might properly be imitated by public officials everywhere. It is often noted by people who have to see him that he is one of the busiest men in the county. He keeps himself posted daily by personal inspection and in every possible way of the progress of the road work, and the vigor and energy that characterize his official services are highly appreciated by all the good citizens of Eastland County.

Judge Starnes married Miss Kathrine McKinnon, of Georgetown. She was also educated in Southwestern University. Their two sons are Calvin Rhea, Jr., and William.

JUDGE HOMER P. BRELSFORD. With a residence at Eastland beginning before he was admitted to the bar, Judge Brelsford is one

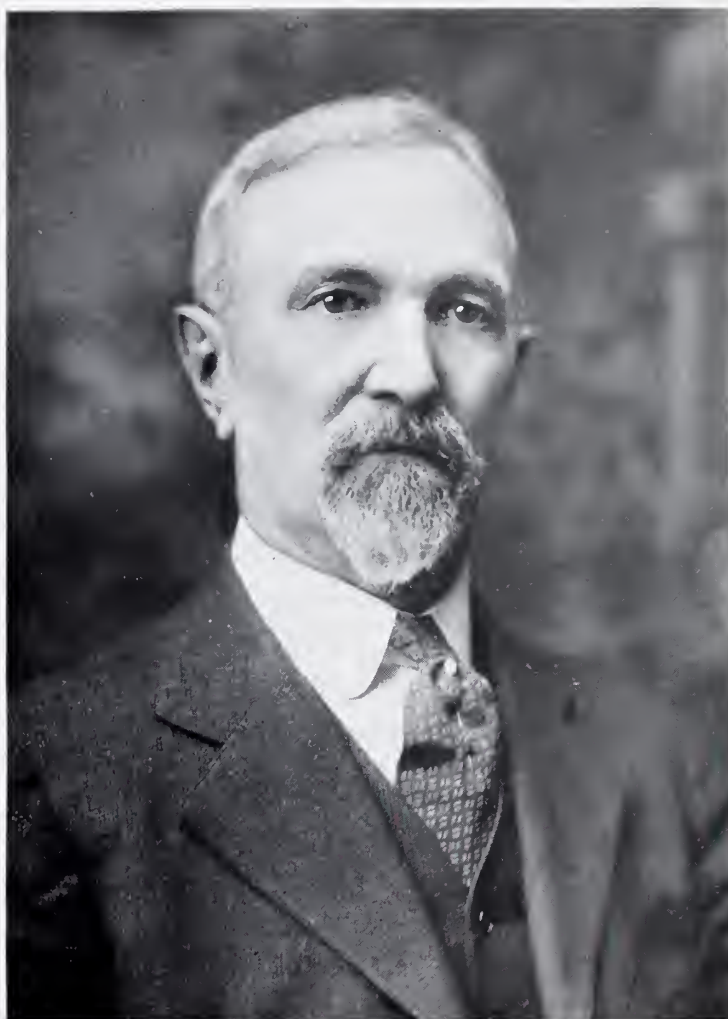
of the older citizens, and for years has been a successful lawyer, banker and an influential leader in almost every phase of community life and undertaking.

Judge Brelsford is a native of Illinois, born at Onarga, Iroquois County, in 1869. His father, Dr. Joseph Brelsford, was an Illinois physician. Judge Brelsford enjoyed a wholesome boyhood, with incentive for individual effort and with excellent educational advantages. He is a graduate of the Grand Prairie Seminary in his home town of Onarga, and completed his literary education in Notre Dame University of Indiana, from which he received his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1891 and his Master of Arts degree in 1892. He took his law studies in that university and also in law offices in his home county, and was qualified for a career when he came to Texas and located at Eastland in 1891. He was admitted to the Texas bar in 1892, and has been one of the dignified and successful attorneys of Eastland County for nearly thirty years. In 1909 Judge Brelsford organized the first State Bank of Eastland, and is president of this institution. He has done much to build up and promote the interests of his home town, and since the oil boom made this a city of largely augmented wealth and population he has been a leader in every movement of community advancement and welfare. He is president of the Eastland Chamber of Commerce and recently was made president of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce.

While not now active in politics or public life, Judge Brelsford in former years wielded both power and influence in local and state politics. He was a member of the first state democratic executive committee of 1896, sat in the Legislature as a member of the twenty-third and thirty-fifth sessions, was state senator from his district in the thirty-third and thirty-fourth sessions, and on several occasions has served by appointment as special justice of the Court of Civil Appeals at Fort Worth. Also by appointment he served once as special justice of the State Supreme Court. Mr. Brelsford was a delegate from his congressional district to the National Democratic Convention at Denver in 1908.

Both as a patriotic citizen and as the father of three soldier boys he was very active in promoting the success of America's army and war undertakings during the World war. During that period he was chairman of the Draft Board for Eastland County, also chairman for the Eleventh Congressional District of the





*J. H. Lord*



Speakers Bureau in the sale of Liberty Bonds, and was Eastland County's food administrator.

Judge Brelsford married Miss Marjorie Parvin. Her father was the late Capt. William H. Parvin, president of the Eastland National Bank. Judge and Mrs. Brelsford have five sons. Harold is now a student in the University of Colorado at Boulder; Homer P., Jr., is assistant cashier of the First State Bank; Harry, a student in the University of Texas; Bryan, also in the State University, and Gordon Lee, attending the Eastland High School. The three older sons were all volunteers for army service. Harold was a sergeant in the Signal Corps and Homer, a second lieutenant of Cavalry. Harry was captain of a battery in the One Hundred and Thirty-Second Field Artillery and was perhaps the youngest officer of that rank in a combat unit of the American army. Mr. Brelsford is a York Rite Mason and a Shriner, and is also an Elk, an organizer and president of the Eastland Golf and Country Club and of the Lake Eastland Corporation.

**SAMUEL ERNEST HITTSON.** Into the thirty brief years of his lifetime Samuel Ernest Hittson has compressed the enormous amount of energy and business activity which make him the admiration of his associates and friends and explains the position he enjoys as a business man and public leader in his home town of Cisco.

He was born in Eastland County in 1890, a son of W. T. and Eddie (Wagley) Hittson. His parents live at Cisco, and Hittson is a well known pioneer name in West Texas, particularly in Palo Pinto and Eastland counties.

On his father's ranch eight miles from Cisco Samuel E. Hittson grew to manhood, sharing in its experiences and work, and at the same time getting a good education. He was graduated from the Cisco High School in 1907, also attended the Britton Training School at Cisco and the Normal College at Gorman. For two years he was a teacher in Stephens County and then for another two years in Eastland County. For about six years he was in the grocery business at Cisco. Since May 1, 1918, he has been associated with the Cisco Banking Company, of which he is now assistant cashier.

The Cisco Banking Company is one of the three largest unincorporated banks in Texas. Its officers and stockholders represent some of the most solid and substantial men of this section of Texas. The capital of the bank

is \$100,000, surplus and undivided profits, \$55,000, while its deposits aggregate in excess of a million dollars. In every sense of the term it is the financial bulwark of Cisco and its growing business affairs. The bank occupies its own building, a handsome five-story office structure.

In April, 1917, Mr. Hittson was also honored with election as a member of the Board of City Commissioners, being the youngest on the board. He was re-elected in April, 1921, for another terms of two years, making his third consecutive term in that office. He is the finance commissioner, duties which his talents and experience qualify him for most apt performance. He is a member of the First Baptist Church and superintendent of the Sunday school. In 1911 Mr. Hittson married Miss Maude Yeager, of Cisco.

**JOSEPH CARTON LORD**, the present water commissioner of the Fort Worth government, has devoted practically all his mature years to the technical problems involved in the construction and management of public utilities, particularly gas, electric and water plants. His range of experience goes back nearly fifty years, and he is an interesting authority on the history of public utility developments in America.

Mr. Lord was born at Oldham, Lancashire, England, January 17, 1854, a son of Charles and Sarah (Ashton) Lord. Joseph C. Lord was nineteen years of age when he came to America in June, 1873. His first service of importance was assisting in constructing a gas works at Warren, Pennsylvania. Leaving there after about a year he went to Indiana, built the gas plants at Shelbyville, Crawfordsville and Anderson, and for several years lived at Washington in southern Indiana, where he had the technical supervision of the construction of gas works, electric light plant and waterworks. Mr. Lord came to Fort Worth in 1890, when the city was just beginning to adopt such modern improvements as electricity. He became general manager of the Fort Worth Light and Power Company, and remained with that corporation continuously and was instrumental in effecting many of its improvements and extensions until 1912. Following that he completed the Lake Worth Reservoir, and since then has been one of the city commissioners, having charge of the water department. He is now serving his third term in that office.

In 1875 Mr. Lord married Esther Bonner, and they have one daughter, Esther. Fraternally Mr. Lord is affiliated with the Masonic Order.

**JOSEPH HERMAN RUSHING.** The Rushing family became identified with the quiet rural solitudes of the Desdemona community in Eastland County more than thirty years before that region leaped into fame as the center of one of the greatest productive oil fields in the Southwest. As a family they were substantial farmers, an occupation which Joseph Herman Rushing took up after reaching his majority, and his wide acquaintance with the country and its people and his business ability well fitted and qualified him for an active part in the new destiny of Desdemona as an oil city.

Mr. Rushing, who is a wealthy owner of oil lands and other interests, was born in Wilson County, Texas, in 1881, a son of Eli F. and Elizabeth (Buster) Rushing. His father was born in 1841 in Georgia, was nine years of age when his parents moved to Mississippi, and as a young man he joined a Mississippi regiment and served in the Confederate army. In 1869 he came to Texas, locating first in Falls County and later in Wilson County. It was in 1885 that he established his home in Fastland County, on a farm a mile and three-quarters northeast of Desdemona. That land contained 201 and 1/10 acres. Eli F. Rushing, who was well known among the early settlers and who died in 1903, was a deacon and devout member of the Baptist Church.

He was twice married. Elizabeth Buster being his second wife. Of their union seven sons and one daughter were born. Four of the sons are still living, the other three being Millard F., of Lorenzo, Texas; Leroy, of Desdemona, and Charles B., of Stephenville. Millard Rushing married Miss Annie Grice, grand-daughter of T. N. Prater, a pioneer citizen of Desdemona. Leroy Rushing married Miss Nettie Williams, of near Desdemona, where her people are among the pioneer citizens. The wife of Charles B. Rushing was Miss Mary Ellison, daughter of Mrs. N. V. Ellison, the Ellisons being another pioneer family of Desdemona.

Joseph H. Rushing grew up on the old homestead of his father, and that was his home practically until he entered the banking business at Desdemona. Through purchase

from the other heirs he owns the farm individually, and for several years had carried on extensive operations as a farmer and cattle man prior to the beginning of Desdemona's oil boom in 1918. The Rushing farm was in the pathway of oil development, and the land has been leased to development companies, and its producing wells have brought Mr. Rushing a splendid fortune.

Mr. Rushing is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World, and is completely devoted to the welfare and upbuilding of the locality where he has spent most of his life. He married Miss Lulu White, of Desdemona, and they have one son, J. Welton Rushing, born in 1910.

**BEN HOWELL LAUDERDALE.** The development of the Breckenridge oil field brought into prominence the Lauderdale ranch property, where some of the pioneer and most profitable discoveries were made. Ben Howell Lauderdale, of this family, has spent most of his life in Stephens County, and for a number of years has been an active rancher and farmer. His local interests in business and as a citizen are now identified with the flourishing little city of Cisco.

Mr. Lauderdale was born at Hickman, Kentucky, in 1887, a son of S. W. and Nannie (Howell) Lauderdale. His mother is still living at Denton, Texas. The Lauderdals in Kentucky were kin to the historic Lauderdale family of Mississippi for whom Lauderdale County was named. In former generations the family lived in South Carolina. A great-uncle of the late S. W. Lauderdale was Col. Jim Lauderdale, who fought under General Jackson in the Indian wars in Florida and at the battle of New Orleans, where he was one of the few Americans who lost their lives in that historic engagement.

In 1891, when Ben Howell was four years of age, the Lauderdals came to Texas and established their home on a farm in the southern part of Stephens County, near Wayland. S. W. Lauderdale sold that farm in 1906 and moved to his farm and ranch three miles south of Breckenridge. He was one of the able farmers and ranchers of Western Texas, a man of high character and generally esteemed. He died at his homestead south of Breckenridge in the fall of 1911. This farm is now the property of Ben Howell Lauderdale and his brother.



The first oil well in the close vicinity of Breckenridge was drilled on the Lauderdale lands in 1918. On this land are now a number of producing wells, and these have constituted a source of substantial wealth to the owners.

Ben Howell Lauderdale removed from his farm to Cisco in 1918, and has since acquired a number of substantial property interests in that city. He built and occupies a beautiful home at 710 West Eighth Street. Mr. Lauderdale married Miss Fannie Swan, a member of a pioneer family of Jones County, Texas. They have one little daughter, Sybil.

**HENRY CORRIDON ROMINGER.** One of the best examples of old time merchants and business men, those whose success has been laid on the substantial rock of Christian integrity, is afforded in the career of Henry Corridon Rominger, who continuously for thirty-seven years has sold goods as a hardware merchant at Cisco.

Mr. Rominger was born in St. Louis, Bartholomew County, Indiana, November 27, 1855, a son of Michael and Annie (Simmons) Rominger. His father was born in Western North Carolina, representing one of the pioneer Moravian families of that section. However, he was always a Methodist in religion. At the age of eleven he was bound out to a tanner, and learned the tanning trade and also became a skilled worker in leather. At the age of twenty-one a pile of boots he manufactured took first premium in an exhibit. During the early '40s he removed to Indiana, locating in Bartholomew County, where for a number of years he worked at his trade as a shoemaker. In the late '50s he removed to Illinois and became a farmer in Shelby County. He died in Missouri at the advanced age of eighty-eight, but his father had passed the century mark at the time of his death.

Henry Corridon Rominger grew up on an Illinois farm. He plowed and cultivated corn in Shelby County, and at the same time attended school and acquired the fundamentals of a good education. His chief interest on the farm was in farm machinery and implements, and he was a master of every crude implement then in use. He studied these appliances, and while still a young man was an acknowledged authority on the John Deere plows and other high grade implements of that time.

When Mr. Rominger came to Texas in 1880 he found employment in the hardware store and tin shop of N. H. Burns at Weatherford. In February, 1882, Mr. Burns sent him to Cisco, Texas, to handle the Burns branch hardware and implement store there and where he remained until the early part of the year 1883 at which time he went to Albany. Eighteen months later, in the fall of 1884, Mr. Rominger returned to Cisco and began what has been a permanent residence in this market center of Eastland County. He acquired an interest in the hardware and implement business of T. F. Edgar & Company. In 1885 the firm was changed to Edgar & Fee, and in 1886, when Mr. Edgar retired, the business was continued as C. H. Fee & Company, Mr. Rominger being the company. His partnership was an important factor in the growing business of the firm until 1912 when, Mr. Fee retiring, Mr. Rominger acquired sole ownership and has since continued in business as H. C. Rominger & Company. For many years this has been widely known as one of the largest and most successful hardware and implement businesses in West Texas, with a trade extending over several counties. It is a business built up on the strictest principles of honor and the Christian religion. Mr. Rominger as a merchant has proved his unswerving adherence to rules and methods which too often unfortunately are regarded only as of nominal importance in life.

To quote his own picturesque phrase, Mr. Rominger has undoubtedly "weighed nails on a Howe scale" continuously longer in one location than any other merchant in Texas. He has been selling goods on one site at Cisco since 1884. He has in fact a Howe scale in his store used for weighing nails and similar merchandise that has not varied a fraction in thirty-six years. After coming to Texas Mr. Rominger learned the tinner's trade and for many years he worked at the bench and personally did the tin and sheet metal work required of his firm.

Mr. Rominger has been a life-long and practicing member of the Methodist Church. He was carried to church by his parents before he was able to walk. For many years he was a Sunday school superintendent, and has long been a trustee and steward of the First Methodist Church of Cisco. He is one of the prominent lay Methodists of West Texas.

Mr. Rominger, and Mrs. Rominger also during her lifetime, were pioneer leaders in temperance movements and did their share of



work contributing to national prohibition. Mrs. Rominger was an active leader in the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Her maiden name was Miss Elizabeth Heathington. She was born in Missouri. Mrs. Rominger is survived by five children, Temple S., Corridon Vance, Grace Lee, Willard Heathington and Bettie Mae.

**HENRY GERNSBACHER.** A Texas merchant for many years, proprietor of one of the high class mercantile establishments of the metropolitan district of Fort Worth, Henry Gernsbacher is widely known outside of his immediate business and community. He is a former president of the State Retail Merchants Association. He also bore large responsibilities in civic affairs both at Weatherford, where he was a merchant, and at Fort Worth.

He was born in New Orleans June 27, 1858, a son of Loeb and Caroline (Grabenheimer) Gernsbacher. His parents were both natives of Germany. Mr. Gernsbacher grew up in New Orleans, was educated there, and had the advantages of a business college. When about sixteen he left home, and in 1876 came to Texas and located in Houston County. He has been active in business ever since, a period of forty-five years. Mr. Gernsbacher for seventeen years was one of the leading merchants of Weatherford. In 1900 he engaged in business at Fort Worth, and since then people all over the southwest have acknowledged themselves as grateful patrons of the Gernsbacher store. He does both a wholesale and retail business.

In March, 1880, Mr. Gernsbacher married Miss Julia Falk, a native of New York, but reared in New Orleans. They have six sons, Jacob, Aaron, Myer, Byron, Roy and Laurence. Three of them constituted the honor roll of the Gernsbacher family as soldiers in the World war. Byron was in France, while Roy was trained as an officer at Little Rock and Laurence served at Camp Bowie at Fort Worth.

Mr. Gernsbacher was the organizer and first president of the Reformed Jewish Congregation at Fort Worth and is now vice president. He also assisted in organizing the I. O. B. B., being its first president. During his residence at Weatherford he assisted in organizing the local fire department, served seven years as president, and he was also for one term an alderman and mayor pro tem. He has been affiliated with the Knights of Pythias for over twenty years.

**VESPASIAN V. COOPER.** While all but a few hundred of the twenty thousand population of Ranger can claim residence of less than three years, there is a great deal to be said of those who are already on the ground and as pioneers share credit for the wonderful advancement and permanent upbuilding of the community. One of these is Vespasian V. Cooper, for many years a substantial farmer raising crops on land now practically within the city limits and who has been exceedingly generous of his time, efforts and means in constructive enterprise that would enable the young city to make the best of the wonderful opportunities placed before it through the oil discoveries.

Mr. Cooper was born in Durant, Holmes County, Mississippi, but when a small child his parents, J. Jeff and Helen Jane (Mitchell) Cooper, moved to Sturgis, Mississippi, where he grew up on his father's plantation. Both his parents are now deceased. His father served four years in the Confederate army and subsequently was a well-to-do planter.

Vespasian V. Cooper had not yet attained his majority when in 1890 he came to Texas and located in the northeastern part of Eastland County. His location was about a mile south of Ranger, and in that one community he has lived ever since. He devoted himself to the improvement and cultivation of farm lands that made him a prosperous and well-to-do citizen long before the oil boom. With the growth that started in the fall of 1917 he set off part of his original farm in lots known as Cooper's Addition, and this addition is now linked by practically an unbroken stretch of buildings and streets with the old center of the town. Mr. Cooper managed the Cooper's Addition with a great deal of foresight and wisdom, selling the lots under judicious building restrictions, guaranteeing high standards of residence structures and also a high character of citizenship. It is without doubt the choice residence section of Ranger, being intersected by Desdemona Boulevard.

Mr. Cooper has always been a great believer in education. In former years, when it was necessary to plan thriftily with his resources as a farmer, he worked hard and contrived to give his children the benefit of a good education. He is now a member of the Board of Education of the Ranger Independent School District. In this position he has shared in the distinction that should be awarded the Ranger School Board. One of the most prominent features of the history



*H. Gernsbacher*





of the town was the hurried construction of three costly, modern and adequately equipped school buildings to take care of the tremendous growth of school population following the boom beginning in the fall of 1917. Pending the incorporation of the school district and the legal authority to issue bonds, a matter involving much more delay than the emergency could permit, the members of the board individually came forward in a most generous manner and personally financed the construction of these three handsome school buildings, the board members personally guaranteeing the necessary amount, relying upon official sanction by the people to repay them later. The result was that the City of Ranger had ample school facilities practically as soon as needed.

Mr. and Mrs. Cooper are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Cooper was formerly Miss Lulu Riddle. Her father, the late Uncle Od Riddle, was one of the earliest pioneers of Ranger. The six children of their marriage are: Oddie Cooper, formerly postmaster of Ranger and now in business at Breckenridge; Vespasian V., Jr., Mrs. Laura Jensen, Cecil, Charles and Elizabeth. Mr. Cooper is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner, a member of Dallas Consistory and of Moslah Temple.

MARION H. SMITH is president of the Texas Bank & Trust Company of Ranger. Besides being head of one of the largest and most popular banking institutions of this remarkable oil town he was formerly a superintendent of schools, and is one of the community's citizens who by individual enterprise and generosity have supplied what the slow process of legal technique could not supply in providing for the immediate and pressing needs of the city in the way of improvements and institutions required for the thousands of people who have come to Ranger within two or three years.

Mr. Smith is a native of Eastland County, born near Carbon in 1889, a son of C. C. and Addie (Mann) Smith. His parents now live at Plainview, Texas. His father, a native of Alabama, came to Eastland County in 1877 and was one of the pioneers in the vicinity of Carbon. His wife was born in Illinois.

Marion H. Smith grew up on a farm, attended first the rural schools, graduated in 1911 from Hankins' Normal College at Gorman, is a graduate of the North Texas Normal College at Denton, and from there en-

tered the University of Texas, pursuing both the academic and law courses. A man of thorough education and high ideals, he is well qualified for leadership in the financial and public affairs of his community. He was for a time principal of the high school at Gorman, and was superintendent of schools at Ranger until he resigned to enter the banking business in 1919.

He was one of the organizers of the Texas Bank & Trust Company, which was founded in June, 1919. Mr. Smith had a place on the board of directors, and on June 18, 1920, was elected president. Seldom has a Texas bank made such a splendid record of growth and substantial prosperity within a year from its founding. Its capital stock is \$100,000, and on September 8, 1920, a statement showed nearly a million dollars in deposits. It is a very popular bank, the men behind it being all citizens of the highest standing and character. The bank in fact is looked upon as one of the bulwarks of the city, not only as a conservator of financial prosperity but as a promoter of substantial growth and development.

Mr. Smith continues his work in behalf of education as a member of the Board of Education. In that capacity he gave his services in the construction of the three fine public school buildings erected under the auspices of the present board. On account of the urgent necessity for these buildings, caused by the growth of the town from less than a thousand to something like twenty thousand population, the members of the School Board had to finance the construction personally, pending the necessary legal procedure that would permit the issue of bonds. The citizens of Ranger have expressed repeatedly their indebtedness to the present school board for these progressive measures.

Mr. Smith is a director of the Chamber of Commerce, is a York Rite and Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner and member of the Methodist Church. He married Miss Bettie Fears Walker, of Eastland County.

G. R. McMANIS, of Breckenridge, is one of the postmasters of Texas who might have qualified for their present positions through a long and extensive experience in the postal service, which in many countries is a real profession. Mr. McManis knows the technical and operating side of the postal department from the standpoint of an experience that began in early boyhood and has been almost continuous.

He was born in 1873, at Princeton, Illinois, a member of one of the very old and prominent families, some of whom are still represented in that cultured little city of Northern Illinois. His father was William McManis, a native of Ohio. William McManis brought his family to Texas in 1884 and located out on the frontier in Callahan County, where for several years he conducted a ranch. He subsequently removed to the county seat of Baird, and was postmaster there sixteen years.

G. R. McManis was eleven years of age when brought to Texas, and after his early schooling and rearing on a ranch he began working for his father in the Baird Postoffice. He was assistant postmaster and for two years postmaster. Mr. McManis followed this experience with eleven years of railway mail service. Seven of these years were spent in Texas. For four years he was clerk on the Burlington Fast Mail traveling west of Chicago, and thus came into frequent touch with his old home town of Princeton.

On returning to Texas Mr. McManis served as assistant postmaster at Ranger and at Cisco for a time. Then occurred a resignation in the office of postmaster at Breckenridge, and Mr. McManis was recommended by the business men of the city for the appointment. Thus in June, 1920, he was installed as postmaster, taking charge of the office in the midst of the great oil boom which had changed Breckenridge from a country village to a city of nearly ten thousand. The business of the office has been constantly increasing, and so rapidly that the utmost efforts of Mr. McManis have hardly been adequate to supply additional quarters for the equipment and office force to handle the business of the office. However, as an expert in all details of postal management he has proved his resourcefulness in every exigency, and has thoroughly justified the confidence of the business men who recommended him to this position.

Mr. McManis takes an active part in local affairs so far as his duties permit. He is a republican in politics. He married Miss Minnie Gillitt, a native of Texas.

PAUL GILVIN. In the new municipal administration elected to govern Fort Worth's affairs in 1921, an administration that had the support of the best thinking citizens of the community, the office of commissioner of streets went to Paul Gilvin, than whom there is no man better qualified for the duties, since

he has been connected with the engineering department of the city for over ten years.

Mr. Gilvin was born July 21, 1889, at Triplett, Missouri, son of B. A. and Jennie (Eaton) Gilvin. His father was a native of Kentucky, moved from that state to Missouri, and became a prominent contractor and builder at Triplett, where he continued to make his home until 1916. While there he constructed practically all the important buildings and bridges in that vicinity. He is now retired from business and since 1916 has been a resident of Fort Worth. He was formerly an active worker in Masonry and Odd Fellowship, and is a Democrat in politics.

Paul Gilvin is the youngest of three children and the only survivor. He acquired his early education in the grammar and high schools of Triplett, Missouri, graduating from high school in 1904. He soon afterwards came to Fort Worth and in 1906, at the age of seventeen, entered the service of the Fort Worth Fire Department. He was with that department of the city for three years. In 1911 he completed his course and graduated from the Business College of Fort Worth.

Mr. Gilvin began his work with the engineering department of the city in the capacity of rodman, and was successively inspector of construction, chief inspector of construction, and assistant city engineer, an office which he resigned February 15, 1921, to enter the race for commissioner of streets. He was elected April 5, 1921, and is now in charge of the street improvement and repair program of the city, with offices on the second floor of the City Hall.

Mr. Gilvin has taken an active interest in local politics for several years. He is a Democrat, and fraternally is affiliated with the Masonic Order, Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Elks, U. B. A., and is a member of the Kiwanis Club. He is past chancellor and deputy grand chancellor of Queen City Lodge No. 21, Knights of Pythias, and has been captain of the D. O. K. K. Drill Team for six years. During 1911-12 Mr. Gilvin was a member of the Fort Worth National Guard contingent.

On October 18, 1913, he married Miss Ethel Mae Stevens, daughter of E. T. Stevens, of Fort Worth. Mrs. Gilvin was educated in the public schools of Fort Worth. They have one daughter, Juanita Mary Gilvin, born September 17, 1914.





*Paul Gilvin*





ROBERT BENJAMIN WAGGOMAN is general manager and publisher of the Ranger Daily Times, the newspaper that has worked for and with all the important movements affecting the life and affairs of that busy oil metropolis, and comprising a plant and organization that make one of the brightest and busiest newspaper offices in Texas.

Mr. Waggoman was born at Fort Worth in 1895. His father, B. L. Waggoman, has for many years been actively identified with business in Fort Worth. Robert B. Waggoman was educated in the grammar and high schools of his native city, also attended Kemper Military School at Boonville, Missouri, and the Texas Christian University at Fort Worth.

He is one of the ex-service men who have busied themselves with important tasks in Texas since the close of the war. January 1, 1918, he entered the Officers' Training Camp at Camp Funston, Kansas, then under the command of General Leonard Wood. He received a lieutenant's commission and was in the Eighty-ninth Division, commanded by General Wood. Later he was transferred to the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Depot Brigade, stationed at Camp Lee and still later at Camp Mead, Maryland. Mr. Waggoman received his honorable discharge at Camp Mead, December 22, 1918, after practically a year of service.

On returning to Fort Worth he became identified with the Bagley-Allison Company, publishers of the Fort Worth Record. This company was responsible for the establishment of the Ranger Daily Times, and Mr. Waggoman was sent to Ranger in March, 1919, as business manager of the paper. The first issue of the Ranger Daily Times came out in June, 1919, and its publication was beset with many difficulties that were shared in common by practically all the business institutions of an over-crowded city whose facilities were hardly equal to the demands made by a fourth of the population. In spite of many unavoidable interruptions the Times grew and prospered, has covered the local news field in a most admirable and efficient manner, and has brought to the young city a complete daily exposition of the world's news, including Associate Press dispatches.

Besides looking after the business management of the paper Mr. Waggoman has consorted actively with leading citizens of Ranger in working for a better condition of municipal affairs, and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and other organizations. He is also

secretary of the Ranger Rotary Club and is a member of the Elks.

GUY DABNEY, a prominent young banker of Cisco, is recognized as a leader in his line of business in this region. He was born at Granbury, Hood County, Texas, in 1889, a son of A. G. and Artie (Cameron) Dabney. He is descended from the well-known Dabney family of Virginia, which was originally from France, where the name was spelled D'Aubigny. A. G. Dabney was for many years a prominent merchant and resident of Hood County. He was a member of the board of directors of the famous Add-Ran College at Thorp Spring, Texas, founded by Addison and Randolph Clark, and he was one of those who contributed liberally to financing the college. Retired for some years from his former activities, he is now a resident of Cisco.

Growing to manhood in Hood County, Guy Dabney was educated at Add-Ran College, and after completing his studies came to Cisco in 1909, and since 1910 he has been connected with the Cisco Banking Company, of which he is now an active vice president. This bank was organized in 1905 by Gus D. Ward, now deceased, who was its cashier and executive official until death. It was established with a capital of \$25,000, which was raised to \$50,000, and in 1920 to \$100,000, the increase in capital in both instances being made from the accumulated earnings. The deposits now average \$1,250,000. This institution is one of the three largest private banking houses in Texas. The five-story modern office building in which this bank is located is owned by it. Mr. Dabney has been very active in the management of this bank, especially since the demise of Mr. Ward, who was his father-in-law. Ever since he came to Cisco he has been zealous in promoting local measures looking toward a further advancement of the material prosperity of this section, and in addition to his other holdings is interested in ranching in Tom Green County, near San Angelo.

Mr. Dabney was united in marriage with Miss Eula Ward, a daughter of the late G. D. Ward, and they have one daughter, Virginia Dabney. Mr. Dabney and his bank are closely connected with the history of the commercial and industrial growth of Cisco, and some of the most important development projects have been carried through because of the wisely-directed assistance of this banking house. Mr. Dabney is carrying out in the main the policies inaugurated by Mr. Ward, thus giving

assurance of the continued prosperity and prestige of the institution of which he is so worthy an exponent.

Even if he had not turned his attention to banking, Mr. Dabney would have been a strong factor in the financial history of Eastland County, for he possesses the mental capacity to swing large deals and the perseverance to pursue a matter to a successful completion. In addition to become one of the leading men of Cisco in a material sense he has accomplished what is still more important, gained the approval and support of its best element.

GUS D. WARD. The late Gus D. Ward was one of the most prominent men Cisco has developed, and he was the founder and active factor of the Cisco Banking Company until his demise. He was born at Greenfield, Tennessee, November 27, 1863, and died December 21, 1920. When he was eighteen years old he came to Texas with his parents, who located at Breckenridge, Stephens County, and there Mr. Ward lived until 1900. In that year he came to Cisco and was engaged in a mercantile business with Vick Douglass, under the firm name of Ward & Douglass. Later Mr. Ward bought out his partner and the firm was continued as Ward & Company. About 1905 he organized the Cisco Banking Company, which opened for business in an old one-story rock building erected by Mart Owens, an old time stockman of this section. During 1918-19 Mr. Ward supplied the capital for the erection of the five-story banking and office building which occupies that site at the corner of Fifth Street and D Avenue. This bank was founded with a capital of \$25,000, which was later raised to \$50,000, and in 1920 it was further increased to \$100,000, the increases in capital in each case being taken from the earnings. The deposits have increased to \$1,250,000.

This bank is one of the three largest private banking houses in Texas, and in the banking circles of the state is notable for the successful and sound condition which has always prevailed in its affairs. It is one of the outstanding financial institutions of the state. Under Mr. Ward's wise management and and skillful financiering it became the monied bulwark of Cisco, and has been the means of financing every important commercial and industrial enterprise of the city. As it is a private and unincorporated bank, Mr. Ward had a wide latitude and was able to exercise

his own judgment in extending loans and financial backing to worthy local enterprises, and in thus exercising his wise discrimination he made very few, if any, mistakes. It is claimed that this bank has afforded the means of building practically every prominent enterprise at Cisco. The bank erected and occupies its own building, a modern five-story office structure that is a memorial to Mr. Ward's enterprise and the importance of the city in which it stands. He was one of Cisco's best citizens. None had more interest and desire and pride in the upbuilding of the city than he. His every effort was in this direction, and while he was unostentatious in all his doings he was always at work for Cisco. Many of the business projects of the city, many of the better buildings, were financed by him. One of his greatest interests was the building of the Cisco and Northeastern Railway.

Mr. Ward married Miss Annie Edwards, who survives him. They had two children, namely: Eula, who is the wife of Guy Dabney, of Cisco; and J. D. Ward, who is now a resident of San Angelo, Texas. The record of Mr. Ward's life is completed, but his influence remains, and is showing its remarkable effect not alone in the lives of his children, but in the city in which he always took so deep and fostering an interest, and the banking house he founded and to which he gave the best years of his life. Some men prefer to endow hospitals, colleges or libraries, but Mr. Ward discharged his obligations toward humanity in a different manner, and many claim a much better way. He did not wait until his remains were laid to their eternal rest to put his money to good purpose, but placed it safely with each succeeding day, being willing to accept the realization of what he was accomplishing for the advancement of Cisco as a part of his reward. Others might have been found to stand back of the merchants, manufacturers, builders and prospectors of this region had he not assumed these obligations, but none would have done so as wisely, sanely and with as little personal profit, all things considered, as he. As long as Cisco stands his name will be held in grateful remembrance as one of the founders and promoters of its civic and business prominence.

Mr. Ward was long a consistent member of the First Presbyterian Church, serving as an elder at the time of his death. He was a director of the Chamber of Commerce, hav-







*Al Agee*

ing been chosen to that position a few days before his death.

Concerning his citizenship and character an editorial in the Cisco Daily News presents a just and deserved tribute:

"Communities are just so good, or bad, as their people make them. There necessarily must be grades of citizenship in every community—some good, some not so good, and some, unfortunately, bad.

"The man who is inherently endowed with the principle of right, has within his heart a loving kindness for mankind, whose constant desire is to do good, grows into that ideal man whose every thought and every effort is for helping others.

"Imbued with deserving pride, wanting things beautiful about him and at the same time wanting nothing which his neighbors may not also enjoy, he becomes a builder of monuments to civilization and advancement, not alone in things material, but in the richness of mind which shall endure forever.

"All this is recalled in the passing of Gus Ward, Cisco citizen, friend and neighbor, one who ever followed the Master's meekness, never paraded his works before the public yet became one citizen to which the city owes probably more than to any other—past or present."

As he advanced in the esteem of all who knew him, Mr. Ward grew to have a still better understanding of and tolerance for human nature. He possessed among other qualities a distinct impulse toward the humanities and was always a commanding inspiration for activities of the best kind. Reaching the understanding of the public directly and surely, he knew how to take its measure and accord it what would work out to the best ends. His ideas were convincing in their simplicity and integrity, but once he was certain of the worthlessness of a man or a concern he did not waste time over trying to redeem his losses, but learned a lesson from the transaction and let the matter rest. As a usual thing, however, he was amply justified in his extension of credit and giving of assistance, for he did possess in marked degree the shrewd banker's intuitiveness and well-balanced common sense. Personally he was the incarnation of probity and kindness, of steadfast devotion to his duty as he saw it, and the needs of the whole human family.

J. W. CASTLEMAN has been resident of Breckenridge for over a quarter of a century.

His work as a teacher and public official made him a widely known and esteemed citizen of Stephens County, and his long associations with the community's best interests entitle him to the prosperity that has resulted from the wonderful oil development of Breckenridge within recent years.

Mr. Castleman was born in Falls County, Texas, in 1873, a son of D. and Lou (Masters) Castleman, his father a native of North Carolina and his mother of Tennessee. The Castleman family were early settlers in Falls County, and J. W. Castleman grew up on his father's farm there. He acquired a good common school education and qualified for the teaching profession. When he came to Breckenridge in 1894 he taught school, and continued active in that vocation for about twelve years. In 1914 he was elected justice of the peace, and his services have been such as to keep him in that office indefinitely so far as the will and approval of his fellow citizens are concerned. In 1920 he was re-elected for another term of two years.

Two or three years ago Mr. Castleman bought as the site for the home he built and now occupies an entire block of ground at Court Street and Hullum Avenue. He regarded the investment as one primarily for home purposes. Then came the wonderful era of oil discovery. It is the distinction of the Castleman home site that the first oil well in the limits of Breckenridge town was brought in on the Castleman ground. This well came in June 5, 1920, and it is still producing. Since then a producing oil well has been brought in on every available block in Breckenridge, thus constituting this the wonder oil city of the country. The history of this famous oil territory will always give a prominent place to Mr. Castleman, and he has been a factor in enterprise and subsequent development and the upbuilding of the city.

In 1920 Mr. Castleman bought a twenty thousand dollar home at Abilene, Texas, though his business interests at Breckenridge have not allowed him to move to that city. He married Miss Roxie Walker, whose father was a Baptist minister. They have five children, Walter D., J. W., Jr., Katie Ben, Ida Vern and Maggie Gertrude.

HOWARD L. AGEE has been the man chiefly instrumental in giving Fort Worth one of its distinctive industries, the Agee Screen Company, of which he is president. This is an industry that has had a progressive growth,



and is now a large factory for the manufacture of screens to supply every need, and the product is sent over many states besides Texas.

Mr. Agee was born in Camp County, Texas, March 13, 1873, son of Jonathan F. and Satsie Ann (Lewis) Agee, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Macon, Georgia. The family came to Texas in 1871, locating on a farm in Camp County. His father is still living, but retired, and the mother died August 11, 1919. They reared all their ten children to maturity and eight are still living.

Fourth in the family of ten children, Howard L. Agee grew up on his father's farm, acquired his education in the district schools of East Texas, and when he left home at his majority found an opening with a screen manufacturing concern in Dallas, where he remained and acquired much valuable experience for three years.

It was in 1903 that Mr. Agee located in Fort Worth and began a modest enterprise for the manufacture of "made to order" screens. For three years he employed his limited facilities and equipment and then, in 1906, determined to broaden the business and organized the Agee Screen Company, his brother, S. A. Agee, being also connected as secretary and treasurer. Mr. Agee became president and general manager at the time of the organization, and has directed the affairs of the business ever since. It is an industry now requiring the service of about thirty-five people, and a large part of the business still consists of custom work. They also manufacture standard screens for the wholesale trade, and it is not an exaggeration to say that the Agee screens are used in all the southern states.

Mr. Agee married in 1904 Nora Sisk, of Fort Worth. Their two children are Aileen and H. L., Jr. Mr. Agee is a member of the Rotary Club, the Glen Garden Club, the Ad Club, Chamber of Commerce and other progressive organizations, and is active in the Broadway Baptist Church.

CAPT. JAMES W. SORRELLS was a captain in France with the victorious hosts of the American Expeditionary Forces. He had previously been identified with the oil and gas department of the Oklahoma state government. Returning from abroad with the ambition for practical achievement which service in the army seems to have inspired in so many, he located at Breckenridge, and has been one of the most prominent of the young men asso-

ciated with the story of oil development in that section of West Texas.

Captain Sorrells was born at Mansfield, Arkansas, in 1883. His grandfather Sorrells was a native of Alabama and one of the earliest white settlers of the Choctaw Nation. The grandfather married the daughter of Rev. Joseph Smedley, a missionary who came to the Indian Territory from Philadelphia in 1834, being sent by the English Mission Board. Thus Sorrells is one of the oldest white families in what is now Eastern Oklahoma. Sugar Loaf County, where Captain Sorrells was raised, is in the eastern edge of the old Choctaw Nation, in what is now Leflore and Latimer counties. The parents of Captain Sorrells are Hon. E. T. and Rachel (Bloodworth) Sorrells. His father, for many years a successful farmer and stockman of Eastern Oklahoma, has for many years been a conspicuous figure in the public life of the old territory and state. He was sent from his district as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of Oklahoma. For several years he also served in the State Senate, and defeated for that office former Governor Duke of the Choctaw Nation. Politically he is a democrat.

James W. Sorrells completed his literary education in Epworth University at Oklahoma City. He spent five years in that school in both the literary and law departments and in 1910 was admitted to the bar. He practiced at Oklahoma City, but early in his promising career as a lawyer he was appointed deputy oil and gas commissioner of Oklahoma, and his experience in that office gave him an intimate knowledge of the oil and gas resources of his native state.

When this country engaged in war with Germany he promptly resigned his civil office and entered the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Logan H. Roots in Arkansas. He was commissioned a captain there, was soon put in command of the Headquarters Troop of the Eighty-seventh Division, and in November, 1917, went overseas with the First Army Headquarters, being among the first American contingents to reach France. There he was transferred to the Eighty-eighth Division, being put in command of Company M of the Three Hundred and Fifty-second Infantry. Still later he was in the operations before Metz, in command of Company B, Three Hundred and Fiftieth Infantry, First Battalion, of the same regiment. While in France he participated in the American Expeditionary Forces Rifle and Pistol Competition at

LeMans, winning a gold medal in the rifle and a silver medal in the pistol competition. Both these decorations were conferred upon him by General Pershing himself.

Captain Sorrells has been a resident of Breckenridge, Texas, since December, 1919. A young man of unexampled energy and enterprise, with a wide acquaintance, he has been one of the most active and successful operators in developing the oil resources on Breckenridge townsite and of Stephens County. His associations are entirely with the big men in this business. He and some of his former army associates financed the Sugar Loaf Oil & Gas Company, which has done some of the most distinctive development in the oil district of Breckenridge. Captain Sorrells has made money both for himself and associates, and is one of the citizens depended upon for leadership in everything affecting the welfare and progress of his home community.

JOHN B. BLITCH. The son of a Baptist minister and missionary, John B. Blitch in early youth and mature manhood has lived in many widely scattered localities, from the Southeastern states to the great Northwest. In 1892, thirty years ago, he encountered on the streets of Spokane, Washington, an itinerant palmist who, after a reading of hands, assured him that he would make a fortune in oil after he was fifty years of age. It was a long time to wait, as Mr. Blitch was then about twenty-seven, and the circumstances might have passed out of his recollection altogether had it not come true.

Mr. Blitch, whose experiences in the Ranger oil field provided him with a fortune, has for many years been a resident of Cisco, and is one of the city commission of that community. He was born near Atlanta, Georgia, August 20, 1865. His father, Rev. J. L. Blitch, D. D., was the son of a Baptist minister and was born in Florida and devoted his life to pastoral and missionary duties of his church. The mother of John B. Blitch was Mattie V. Beazley, a Virginian, whose father, Maj. John G. Beazley, was a large slave owner and planter of that state. Rev. J. L. Blitch and Miss Beazley first met at Mercer University at Penfield, Georgia, and the acquaintance thus begun resulted in their marriage a few years later. They came to Texas when Marshall was the terminus of the Texas & Pacific Railroad, but after a year returned to Georgia, and the subsequent duties of Rev. Mr. Blitch called him to Missouri, where he lived and preached at

Lee's Summit, Boonville, Independence and Kansas City, and some of the oldest children had their first touch of frontier life in Western Missouri. Still later the family moved to California, where Rev. Mr. Blitch filled pulpits at Dixon, Sacramento and San Francisco. He was president of the State Baptist College at Vacaville. From there he answered calls from Pendleton, Oregon, Walla Walla, Washington, and other places in the Northwest. John B. Blitch was with the family in these itinerant days of his father's career, was getting his education from local schools, and acquiring much knowledge on the side by his contact with the wild west. From the Northwest the family returned to California where Rev. J. L. Blitch died. The widow and her six children then went back to Georgia and settled near the old home of her parents. This was at Sugar Valley in Gordon County. Here John B. Blitch was one of the incorporators of the town of Sugar Valley in Gordon County, and served as its second mayor.

In Georgia John B. Blitch took up railroad-ing as a career, and during the many years he was in that business he filled all positions from construction work to assistant manager. He was an operator, dispatcher, agent, freight and passenger conductor, passenger agent and assistant manager and auditor. His education was finished with graduation from the Commercial College of Kentucky University at Lexington, where he completed his course with honors.

A man of action and progress, he found the eastern localities somewhat humdrum and slow, and in 1901 he came to Texas and entered the service of the Texas Pacific Railway. He was in the service of that company until a few years ago, though for six years his duties were at Thurber as manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, as cashier for the Texas & Pacific Coal Company, and manager of the hardware department. While at Thurber he enjoyed the complete confidence of Edgar L. Marston, W. K. Gordon and other members of the official staff there.

Since 1908 Mr. Blitch has been a resident of Cisco. Anticipating a point in his career when he might retire from railroading, he bought a small farm near Ranger in March, 1917. This farm was three miles south of Ranger in Eastland County. It was a small place of only forty acres, and the contract price he agreed to pay was twenty-five dollars an acre. He secured possession by an initial payment



of fifty dollars, and secured the rest of the money by some successful ventures in buying cotton. Then, on October 20, 1917, occurred the stroke of destiny that was to completely change his fortunes. This was the bringing in of the famous McClesky oil well. Land that he contemplated using for agricultural purposes acquired remarkable wealth through the underlying oil strata, and the following year he sold out for a neat fortune, and soon afterward returned to Cisco and began improving city property. He has since given his time and attention to the upbuilding of the town, and is owner of two and a half acres on Main Street with three dwelling houses. He was also appointed one of the five members of the City Commission, and has been unsparing of his time and energy in prosecuting the work under him, the street department.

On October 16, 1888, Mr. Blich married Miss Eugenia M. Everett, of Floyd Springs, Georgia, where her father was a merchant. Six children have been born to their marriage, three sons and three daughters, all still living, named Maud, Joe, Mary, Moses, John and Lucile. Maud is the wife of George W. Reynolds, a telephone man of Stephenville, Texas. Mary married J. R. Holt, who is an employe of the United States Postal Service, stationed in the postoffice at Parks, Texas. The sons are all in the railway service.

WILLIAM NEWTON MOORE. Perhaps no man has a better opportunity of making friends and acquiring a close and intimate acquaintance with human nature than he who is at the head of a large hotel. In catering to the patrons of his establishment, such a man not only comes to know them well, but through his accommodating spirit and ability to provide for their comfort and well-being he wins an appreciation which never dies out. The traveling public has long recognized the fact that the Metropolitan Hotel of Fort Worth, Texas, is one of the leading hostelries of the state, and within late years all who have visited it recognize the fact that the home-like atmosphere, excellent cuisine, and many conveniences of equipment and service are all directed by the proprietor, William Newton Moore. Mr. Moore is an unusual man and has risen to his present position as proprietor of the hotel and general manager of the Metropolitan Hotel Company from the kitchen of his present hotel, and is proud of the fact, as he has every reason to be.

William Newton Moore was born at Indianapolis, Indiana, April 6, 1881, a son of A. W. and Mary (Hendricks) Moore, natives of Ohio and Indiana, respectively. After a boyhood and youth spent in his native city, during which period he learned the fundamentals of an education in its public schools, Mr. Moore left home at the age of twenty years and, starting out in search of fortune, came direct to Fort Worth. While he was ambitious, he did not despise lowly beginnings and took a job in the kitchen of the Metropolitan Hotel. It did not take him long to rise, for he had ability, and he served successively as steward, clerk, assistant manager and manager. Still later he bought a half interest in the business, and subsequently purchasing the interest of his partner, formed a stock company of which he is now general manager. The hotel contains 200 rooms and is located in the heart of Fort Worth. During the twenty years Mr. Moore has been connected with this hotel he has bent every energy to place it among the leading establishments in the state, and has succeeded in carrying out his plans.

In 1908 he was married to Katherine Jane Moore, who died July 9, 1918, leaving no children. Mr. Moore belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Fort Worth and Glen Garden Clubs, and is one of the most popular men in Fort Worth, as well as one of the most highly respected.

WILLIAM E. BURKE began his career as a railroad man, chiefly in construction work, had some important responsibilities in developing the extensive coal and manufacturing facilities at Thurber, but for three years past has been a resident of Ranger, where he is manager of the Norville-Wilder Company, a prominent oil well supply house.

Mr. Burke was born at Blossom in Lamar County, Texas, a son of J. Y. and Emma (Eads) Burke. His mother is still living at Fort Worth. His father, a native of Mississippi, was for many years prominent in Texas railroad circles. He was for about thirty years division roadmaster for the Texas & Pacific Railway, and at the time of his death, which occurred at Fort Worth in 1916, had charge of the Fort Worth terminals of that railroad.

William E. Burke as soon as he completed his education found opportunity to identify himself with railroad construction. Before he reached his majority he was a railroad contrac-





*W. C. Mook*



tor. In 1905, going to Thurber, he built some of the railroad tracks to the mines of the Texas & Pacific Coal Company, a subsidiary of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company. Following this he was actively identified with the Thurber interests of the Texas & Pacific Coal Company, both in the office and as an engineer around the mines and other properties at Thurber. Still later he had charge of the brick plant of this company at Thurber. His business interests and duties kept him at Thurber continuously for thirteen or fourteen years.

Then, in 1918, he joined the Norville-Wilder Company as manager of its business at Ranger. The home offices of this well known hardware and oil well supply house are at Beaumont. Branch houses are maintained at Fort Worth and Ranger. Since coming to the latter marvelous city Mr. Burke has exerted himself outside the strict limits of business to forward every project and movement for the civic welfare of the community. He shares in the credit for many of the striking achievements belonging to the community as a whole. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and Rotary Club, and is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. Burke married Miss Ina Young. Her father was the late Judge Lee Young of Stephenville, a prominent pioneer and man of affairs in Erath County.

FREDERICK LEE MCCOY is one of the youngest bankers in Texas, being active vice president of the American National Bank of Wichita Falls, an institution with two and a half millions of dollars of resources. Mr. McCoy, while barely thirty years of age, has had a continuous experience in banking practically ever since he left high school, and his enthusiasm and natural qualifications enabled him to advance rapidly in his chosen career.

He was born at Ferris in Ellis County, Texas, in 1891, son of George W. and Catharine (Deel) McCoy. His father was born near Fort Smith, Arkansas, located at Ferris in the extreme northern part of Ellis County in 1890, and for many years was an extensive farmer and land owner in that vicinity. He died in 1912.

Frederick Lee McCoy completed his early education in a very fine school that for years made Ferris an important educational center. Later he was a student in the Dallas High School, and in 1910 became a runner, at the salary of twenty-five dollars a month, in the

First State Bank of Dallas. He was promoted to savings teller and other responsibilities with that institution, and finally, with a reputation for banking knowledge and management, he left Dallas in 1918 to become cashier in the Farmers State Bank of Burkburnett in the oil fields of Wichita County. He lived there seven months, and in March, 1919, soon after its organization, came to Wichita Falls to become one of the vice presidents of the American National Bank. This bank was founded and began business February 10, 1919, with a capital stock of \$100,000, which has since been doubled, and when the bank moved to its splendid new home in June, 1920, the total resources aggregated two and a half million dollars. Mr. McCoy is now the first vice president, active, of the bank.

He has also acquired considerable private oil interests in Northern Texas, and is a young man of affairs whose support is readily enlisted in behalf of all progressive movements in his home city. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Wichita Club, Elks, and a deacon in the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. McCoy married Miss Theresa Mantooth, of Dallas, and they have two children.

CLARENCE E. MAY. More than nine-tenths of the population of Ranger are newcomers within the last two or three years. It is an interesting and significant fact that much of the progressive enterprise and public spirit of the community proceeds from the older group of citizens. Among these Clarence E. May might be considered a pioneer, since he practically grew up at Ranger, and has been in business there for over twenty years.

Mr. May, who is secretary and treasurer of the Guaranty Building Company, was born at Desdemona in Eastland County in 1879. His grandfather May was a prosperous planter and slave owner in Alabama before the war. His father was the late Dr. T. W. May, a native of Alabama, who was attending military school when the war between the states broke out, and went direct from school into the Confederate army and served all the four years of the struggle. Later he studied medicine in Tulane University of New Orleans and graduated, and did post-graduate study in Memphis. He came as a pioneer to Eastland County, Texas, in the early '70s, and as a preliminary to the practice of medicine helped run the Indians out of that frontier section. He established a home at Desdemona, and devoted the best years of his life to his profes-



sional service in that community. He was a greatly admired and esteemed citizen.

Clarence E. May attended school at Demonona and Ranger. As a boy he went to work in the drug store of Dr. C. E. Terrell at Ranger, being associated with Doctor Terrell for eight years. In the meantime he became a registered pharmacist, and subsequently engaged in the drug business for himself. Mr. May was the leading druggist of Ranger for about twelve years, until the beginning of the oil boom in the spring of 1917. He then disposed of his business and forthwith took an active part in oil development and in real estate management. He had acquired considerable property in Ranger and naturally profited by the sale of this real estate, property values going into fabulous figures as a result of the oil boom. Mr. May has also handled many leases and has acquired much valuable territory in the oil district, and is one of Ranger's successful oil men.

Mr. May was actively associated with the Guaranty Building Company, Incorporated, an organization capitalized at \$200,000, with R. A. Hodges as president, A. H. Bowers, vice president, and C. E. May, secretary and treasurer. This company supplied the capital and enterprise for the construction of the Guaranty State Bank Building, on Austin Street, a handsome fireproof brick structure with stone trimmings, five stories and basement, located on ground 40 by 140 feet. The foundation was laid in June, 1919, and the Guaranty State Bank entered its quarters May 24, 1920. It is the largest and finest business structure in Ranger, and besides the banking rooms on the ground floor, furnished and equipped with all the facilities found in metropolitan banks, there are three store rooms and ninety-two offices.

Mr. May is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce, is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner and is secretary of the Shriners Club in Ranger. He married Miss Victoria Harrison, who was reared in Eastland County and some years ago was a teacher in the Ranger public schools. They have two children, Kathryn and Clarence E., Jr.

LOUIS P. ROBERTSON, who came to Fort Worth nearly forty years ago and entered business, has the largest and best equipped undertaking establishment in the city, a line of work he has followed practically ever since coming to Texas.

Mr. Robertson was born in Meriwether County, Georgia, September 29, 1858, a son of Thomas J. and Sarah (Pyron) Robertson, the former a native of South Carolina and the latter of Georgia. The grandfather, John W. Robertson, was a native of Virginia, but moved to South Carolina, and Thomas J. Robertson subsequently moved to Georgia, where he became an extensive cotton planter, owning about 3,600 acres on Flint River in Meriwether County. He died when about sixty years of age and his widow when about fifty. Ten of their children grew to mature years, L. P. Robertson being the oldest.

The latter grew up on his father's plantation, had a high school education and was twenty-five years of age when he came to Texas in 1883. He reached Fort Worth with only fifty dollars and soon entered the employ of Fakes & Company, continuing with that well known mercantile establishment for about nine years, in various departments, but chiefly in the undertaking department. He finally bought out the undertaking business of Fakes & Company, and since then has kept his facilities increasing with the growth of the city, and competent judges pronounce his establishment one of the best equipped in the United States. The business is conducted in a two-story and basement building, a hundred feet square, containing a chapel and with everything for a thoroughly appointed funeral service.

Mr. Robertson has acquired other business interests, and is a director and vice president of the Exchange State Bank and a stockholder in the Hub Furniture Company. In March, 1890, he married Miss Susan Long, daughter of Dr. James Long of LaGrange, Georgia. While he has no children of his own, he reared a stepson and a half-sister. Mr. Robertson is a member of the Fort Worth and River Crest Country Clubs, is a Thirty-second Degree Scottish Rite Mason and affiliated with the Royal Arch Chapter, the Knights Templars and the Mystic Shrine, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

HON. DALLAS K. SCOTT was one of the first settlers of the town of Eastland, has been a leading lawyer of the county of that name for over thirty years, is a former county judge, and the people of his section have given him many well merited marks of esteem and affection.

Judge Scott was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1855, a son of Henry and Margaret



*J. P. Robertson*





(Scott) Scott. He was reared and educated in the North and was only seventeen years of age when he came to Texas in 1872. That was a pioneer time in North Texas, and his first location was in Dallas County. Three years later he came to Eastland, the same year the town was laid out and made the county seat of Eastland County.

Mr. Scott for several years was employed at the courthouse, and this connection with public business and the courts led him to take up the study of law. He carried on his studies diligently and was admitted to the bar in 1888. In 1892 he formed a law partnership with Judge H. P. Brelsford, under the firm name of Scott & Brelsford. This firm has existed ever since and is one of the oldest as well as one of the most successful law firms in Central West Texas. Later Judge E. W. Smith came into the firm, and it is now Scott, Brelsford & Smith.

Judge Scott represents the firm as head of its Cisco office, and has practiced in that town and been a resident of Cisco since 1900. He is president of the Guaranty State Bank & Trust Company of Cisco. Judge Scott was elected county judge of Eastland County in 1888, the same year he was admitted to the bar, and gave the county two very creditable terms, a period of four years.

Judge Scott first married Rachel Freeman. By this union he has two children, Leona and Charles Scott. For his present wife he married Miss Etta Roquemore. Their three children are Elsie, Grace and Harry. Judge Scott is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner and a member of Moslah Temple of Fort Worth. He was made the first Master Mason in Eastland County.

**EARL CONNER.** For a long period of years the name Conner has been one of special prominence and honor in the legal profession of Northern Texas. Two men of the name have practiced law in Eastland County, one of whom is Earl Conner, whose home and professional connections are still in the City of Eastland.

He was born in Ellis County, Texas, in 1875, son of Samuel S. and Margaret (Holman) Conner. The Conners were established in Virginia by the great-grandfather Conner, who had a land grant from the Crown. Samuel S. Conner lived for a number of years near Logansport, Indiana, where some of the older of his children were born. Leaving Texas, he went West to Colorado and spent a period at one of the first mining districts

of the state. Subsequently he returned to Indiana, and from there came to Texas, spending a brief time at Lockhart and then moving to Ellis County and in 1876 locating on a farm two miles south of Eastland in Eastland County. Margaret Holman Conner's father was one of the prominent men of Indiana in the early part of the last century, and at one time was land commissioner under President Jackson. Samuel S. Conner was always a farmer in Texas, and at the time of his death was one of the oldest members of the Masonic Order in the state.

Earl Conner is the youngest of the family. His older brother is Judge Truman H. Conner, who earned some of his first honors as a lawyer at Eastland, where he was a law partner with the late Major Harper, one of the most distinguished lawyers of Western Texas. Judge Truman H. Conner in 1887 was appointed by Governor Ross district judge, and in 1898 was chosen chief justice of the Court of Civil Appeals for the Second Supreme Judicial District, with headquarters at Fort Worth. He has served continuously in that office for the past twenty-two years.

Earl Conner was reared from early infancy in Eastland County, attended local schools, also Park College at Waxahachie and the State University at Austin. He studied law at Eastland, acquiring most of his early training in the office of his brother, Judge Conner. He was admitted to the bar in that city December 25, 1896, and for a quarter of a century has been prominent in his profession. He has always enjoyed a large practice, and is a lawyer of ability whose counsel and leadership have brought him many important though unremunerative posts of public leadership. His record has in every way been honorable and has contributed to the distinctions of one of the best families in West Texas.

Mr. Conner married Miss Ava E. Duggan. Their three children are Tully Elizabeth, Earl, Jr., and Sam.

**THOMAS R. HALL.** Probably no town in West Texas double its size sends out greater quantities of products needed and used in the economic life of Texas than Thurber, the home of a group of corporations including the Texas Pacific Mercantile & Manufacturing Company, the Texas Pacific Oil & Fuel Company, the Thurber Brick Company and Thurber Earthen Products Company.

All the thousands of employes of these companies, and that means practically the entire

population, has a high degree of esteem and hearty friendship for Thomas R. Hall, one of the veteran representatives of Thurber's industrial life and cashier and paymaster for the affiliated group of companies just named.

Mr. Hall was born in Hinds County, Mississippi, in 1862, a son of B. F. and Amanda (Farr) Hall. His father served throughout the four years of the war between the states as a Confederate soldier, and his life was otherwise devoted to his plantation. On this plantation Thomas R. Hall grew to manhood, acquiring an education in the local schools. As a young man of twenty-two he came to Texas in 1884, and for several years was connected with the Engineering Corps on construction work for the Santa Fe Railway and the Texas & Pacific Railway.

It was in 1889 that he went to Thurber to take a position with the Texas Pacific Coal Company. His relation with that and the other companies for many years has thrown him into intimate daily contact with the employes of these industries, and he is regarded not only as an official but as a citizen and friend indispensable to the progress and welfare of the community.

Mr. Hall married Miss Alma Pendleton. Their five children are James E., Winnie, Thomas R., Jr., Lillian and Marian.

Mr. Hall is a member of Solomon Lodge No. 813, of Thurber, Thurber Chapter No. 299, Royal Arch Masons; Worth Commandery No. 19, of Fort Worth; Hella Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Dallas, Texas, and belongs to the Presbyterian church.

**R. A. HUNTER.** In the Fort Worth municipal campaign that ended so satisfactorily to those interested in clean, efficient and orderly administration of affairs, one of the successful candidates was R. A. Hunter, present commissioner of lights. Mr. Hunter is in every way highly qualified for his duties in this important city department, since through practical experience and theoretical training he has been identified with electrical engineering and practice nearly all his mature lifetime.

Mr. Hunter was born in McLennan County, Texas, February 24, 1884, son of J. L. and Martha Matilda (Dupuy) Hunter. His father was a native of Tennessee and his mother of Arkansas. J. L. Hunter, now living retired at the age of eighty at Polytechnic, the Fort Worth college suburb, was in early life a saddle and harness maker. He left his work at

the bench to join the Confederate army early in the war between the states, but subsequently was assigned to special duty, since his skill as a saddle and harness maker was more important to the Government than what he could do as a soldier. After the war he moved to Texas, and for many years conducted a growing business as a stock farmer near Waco. In 1899 he went to Taylor County and continued stock farming there until 1914, when he retired and has since lived at Polytechnic, Fort Worth. He was very successful in his affairs, is a staunch Democrat in politics, and for forty years has been a leading member of the Methodist Church and has filled every lay office in the denomination. Of his nine children seven are still living, R. A. Hunter being the seventh in age.

R. A. Hunter was educated in the public schools of McLennan County, and he supplemented practical experience by courses of instruction in electrical engineering in the International Correspondence School of Scranton, Pennsylvania. He began his career in the electrical business at Fort Worth in 1902 with the old Southern Electric Company. In 1916 he was honored with the appointment of inspector of electrical work under the city government, but after three years resigned, on April 1, 1919, to accept a position with the Government during the construction of the helium plant north of Fort Worth. He remained on duty there until the building was nearly completed, and then became city sales manager for the H. L. Carson Company. His election as commissioner of lights took place in April, 1921.

Mr. Hunter is a devoted member of Hemphill Heights Methodist Episcopal Church and president of the Wesley Adult Bible Class. He was formerly affiliated with the Macca-bees, and for several years with the Woodmen of the World, being secretary-treasurer of the degree team until a change of affairs came about in that order in 1918, when he dropped his membership. He is affiliated with South Side Lodge No. 1114 of the Masonic Order. He has been in continuous good standing for nearly eighteen years as a member of the Electrical Workers Local No. 116, I. B. of E. W., and has filled every position in that body. His interest in good and practical government measures his interest in politics, and he has been a man of influence in the Fort Worth Democratic party for twelve or fourteen years. He is a progressive in every sense. Mr. Hunter gave his active support to the pro-





*R. A. Hunter*





hibition movement, voting the White ticket six times, and he stands ready to support that cause and principle again should occasion demand.

On December 24, 1901, Mr. Hunter married Miss Ella Randall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Randall, of Fort Worth. They are the parents of four children, all living. Homer, born September 12, 1904, and a graduate of the Senior High School in June, 1921; Leland, born January 24, 1907, in Taylor County, now a student in the Junior High School; Mattie Louise, born May 21, 1910, attending the Fifth Ward School; and Carrie Marie, born November 8, 1917.

DOUGLAS H. DORSET, M. D. A prominent Texas physician, Dr. Douglas H. Dorset's experience has been largely an institutional practice and for a number of years he was senior surgeon and physician for the Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Company and associated companies at Thurber. Since 1916 he has been engaged in a private practice.

He was born at Bonham, Texas, in 1878, a son of Dr. J. S. and Martha Bird (Moore) Dorset. Dr. J. S. Dorset, who died in 1913, was a native of Richmond, Virginia. During the war between the states he was a first lieutenant in the Second Virginia Cavalry, in the Army of Northern Virginia, under Lee. He graduated from the Long Island Hospital Medical College of New York, and in 1869 came to Texas and located at Bonham. He was one of the highly respected and able members of his profession in the state for many years. His service of four years as superintendent of the State Insane Asylum at Austin was during the administration of Governor Sull Ross.

Douglas H. Dorset graduated from the high school of Bonham, and for a time attended medical lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Texas at Galveston. In 1899 he graduated from the Medical School of the University of Louisiana, now Tulane University, at New Orleans. For several years he was assistant surgeon in the Texas & Pacific General Hospital at Marshall, Texas, and in 1902 moved to Thurber.

Here he had the medical care and health supervision of the thousands of employes of the Texas Pacific Mercantile & Manufacturing Company, the Texas Pacific Oil & Coal Company, the Thurber Brick Company and the Thurber Earthen Products Company, being senior surgeon and physician for this great

group of industrial corporations whose pay-rolls practically sustain the entire population of that section of Eastland and Erath counties. Dr. Dorset was assisted by three other physicians in his work. He has attained the highest rank in his profession, and is an acknowledged authority on his specialty of mining surgery. Doctor Dorset is a member of the County, State and American Medical Associations, is a Mason and an Elk and belongs to the Knights of Pythias. He married Miss Elizabeth Joiner, of Alabama, in 1913.

HESTEN LEE McCUNE is one of the able authorities on land title and corporation law in Western Texas, is a member of a well-known firm of El Paso, but for several years has given his special attention to the branch office of the firm at Eastland and has handled a large amount of business in connection with the oil activities of that section of the state.

Mr. McCune was born near Lisbon, Linn County, Iowa, in 1887, a son of Harvey Sutliff and Lillian (Harvey) McCune. His parents were born in Iowa, and his father is still living in that state. His grandfather, who was of Scotch descent, was the late Charles McCune, who came from Ohio to Johnson County, Iowa. He became one of the noted stock farmers and cattle breeders of Iowa, and at one time owned one of the finest herds of Shorthorn cattle in the United States. He was a pioneer western breeder of the Shorthorns. He was also prominent in public affairs, was a leading republican and served in the Iowa Legislature. Lillian Harvey McCune was born in Iowa and is of French origin on her maternal side. Her mother was born near New Orleans, a member of the aristocratic Rosseau family of that city, her father having been born in France.

Hesten Lee McCune was educated in the grammar and high schools of Iowa, graduated from the Springfield High School in 1904 and from the Interstate School of Cedar Rapids in 1906. He came to Texas in 1908, locating at Dalhart. Examined for the bar at Amarillo, he passed in the general subjects with a general average of ninety-five per cent. Mr. McCune while practicing law at Dalhart conducted an abstract business for five or six years. He then removed to El Paso and became a member of the law firm of Denton, McCune & Berkshire. In 1918 he established a branch office of the firm at Eastland. While concerned with the general practice of law with his firm in various state and federal courts, Mr. McCune is the specialist in the firm in the law of land

titles and corporations, and a large share of his individual work is in that special field.

Since coming to Texas Mr. McCune has taken an active part in civic and public enterprises, and is one of the very enthusiastic boosters of West Texas and its wonderful resources. He has been a lifelong republican and is interested in local and state politics and is an active worker in the republican ranks. In a normally democratic county he was elected by the Eastland County Bar Association to serve as district judge in the absence of Judge Davenport. He was one of the first republicans in the history of the county to hold such an office. Mr. McCune married Miss Fielda Denison, also a native of Iowa. Their three children are Harvey Denison, Hesten Lee, Jr., and Helen Arzalea.

**GEORGE W. CRUTCHER.** With a long and active life to his credit, George W. Crutcher has been able to impress his influence and work upon several communities of North and West Texas. His home is now at Eastland, and he was one of the first settlers of that infant community nearly fifty years ago. For many years he was also a prominent resident of Dallas.

Mr. Crutcher was born in Harrison County, Kentucky, in 1849, and his parents, Granville and Rebecca (Dawson) Crutcher, were also native Kentuckians. The parents finally left their home at Frankfort, Kentucky, and followed their son George to Texas, and spent the remainder of their lives in Dallas, where Granville Crutcher died at the age of ninety-four.

George W. Crutcher was educated in the country schools of Kentucky and for four years was a student at the University of Kentucky at Lexington. He came to Texas in 1875. One of the new towns in the central western portion of the state laid out and founded in that year was Eastland, in Eastland County, and George W. Crutcher allied himself with the community as one of its talented citizens. He has the historic distinction of having taught the first school in Eastland. It was a subscription school, and he taught it during the year 1876. Following that experience he was in the mercantile business in partnership with H. K. Martin until 1879. After four years with the firm he made another westward change, going one county further west, to Belle Plain, in Callahan County. He was likewise identified with pioneer settlement in that locality, and taught a subscription school there and in 1880 took the Federal census of the county.

The first railroad was not built in Callahan County until 1880.

For about thirty-five years, from 1881, Mr. Crutcher was a resident of Dallas, and reared his family there. His home was in what was formerly known as East Dallas, which was consolidated with the city proper in 1890. Mr. Crutcher had the honor of being the mayor of East Dallas from 1886 to 1890, and Crutcher Street in Dallas is named for him.

In 1912 Mr. Crutcher removed to El Paso, and was in business on the western border of the state for five years. In the early part of 1918 he returned to his pioneer home in Eastland, which town had grown into a fine modern city and was enjoying the great prosperity resulting from the oil discoveries which began in 1917. Since then he has been in the general fire insurance business in association with his son Tom W.

By marriage Mr. Crutcher is allied with one of the old Texas families. He married Miss Leonora Lawrence. Her father, the late Judge Adam Lawrence, was born at Galveston, and the tradition is that he was the first white child born on Galveston Island. He became a prominent lawyer and for many years practiced his profession at Eastland and served at one time as county judge. Mr. and Mrs. Crutcher became the parents of three sons and three daughters: Harry, Thomas W. and Richard Lawrence Crutcher; Mrs. T. J. Roberts, of El Paso; Mrs. Helen Moore, of Ranger, and Mrs. Edith Barton, of Mobile, Alabama.

Harry Crutcher is one of the leading business men of Dallas, head of a large general insurance business of that city. The other two sons, Thomas W. and Richard L., are both associated with insurance business at Eastland. Harry and Tom Crutcher are prominent Masons and Shriners and Tom is exalted ruler of the Elks at Eastland.

**JOE W. SANGER.** The present department store of any large city is a far cry from the general store of the pioneer merchant, and yet in one respect the two are alike, in them are to be found commodities of all kinds for every need. While, however, the owner of one of the pioneer stores could have but a few articles of a kind, the modern department store handles stocks which are bought in car-load lots. These great marts of industry have been developed to a state of perfection almost unknown in other countries, for the department store is an American institution, and those engaged in operating them are on the alert to





*J. W. Sanger*





afford their customers every advantage of quality, price and service. One of the best-known concerns of this kind is the store operated under the name of Sanger Brothers at Fort Worth, and so reliable is it, and so dependable are its goods, that a trade is attracted to it from a wide territory. The manager of this great concern is Joe W. Sanger, one of the experienced merchants of Texas, who has worked his way up from the beginning.

Joe W. Sanger was born at Waco, Texas, January 26, 1884, a son of Lehman and Isabel Sanger. Growing up at Waco, he there secured a high-school education, which was later supplemented by a course in the Philadelphia Textile School, from which he graduated as a textile engineer. Returning to Texas, he at once entered upon a mercantile career as an associate of his father and brother at Waco. In 1918 he came to Fort Worth as general manager of the Sanger mercantile interests in that city. This business was incorporated in 1919 under the present name of Sanger Brothers. This store gives employment to 275 persons, and a fine and varied stock of goods is handled at all times. The store has a frontage on both Main and Houston streets, and there is ample space for display purposes.

In 1913 Mr. Sanger was united in marriage with Elsa Liebman, of Dallas, Texas, and they have two children, Elsa and J. L. Mr. Sanger belongs to the Fort Worth Club, the River Crest Country Club, and to the Masonic fraternity, in which he has risen to be a thirty-second degree and Shriner Mason. His shrewd business sense and well-directed efforts have resulted in very gratifying results, and his honesty and sound judgment have won him appreciation from successful and inspiring men.

LESTER SUMRALL. Few men reach positions of financial independence and prominence without some reverses, but all do not overcome obstacles quite as successfully and cheerfully as has Lester Sumrall, one of the leading contractors and builders of Eastland, who, after seeing the labor of years swept away by disaster, not once but thrice, has risen from the ruins of his former fortunes to an enviable position among his fellow citizens. Mr. Sumrall says that the foundation stones of a successful career are a religion which includes faith in God and honorable dealing with one's fellow man. He modestly attributes to these his own prosperity, but others claim that to

these important factors he has added a first-class mental equipment, initiative, industry and pluck, all of which qualities have played their part in all of his movements.

Lester Sumrall was born at Reed's Lake, Bell County, Texas, in 1882, a son of Capt. N. R. and Eliza (Thomas) Sumrall, both of whom are now deceased. Captain Sumrall was a native of Mississippi, and when war broke out between the North and the South he naturally was one of the enthusiastic volunteers for the Confederate army from that state. For four years he was captain of the Thirty-seventh Mississippi Infantry, known as the "Enterprise Tigers," and for some time was under the command of Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson. Following the close of the war, like so many of the ex-Confederate officers, Captain Sumrall came to Texas, and found congenial surroundings and occupation in Bell County.

Growing to young manhood at Holland, Texas, Lester Sumrall acquired the fundamentals of his educational training in the local schools, and completed his studies in Baylor University, Waco, where he spent three years, specializing in engineering. After leaving the university he entered the business field as a builder at Rogers, Texas, and invested his profits in a farm, on which he lost money. Leaving Rogers he went to Wellington, in Northwest Texas, where he went into the construction business, and here, also, he made money, but once more lost it in injudicious investments. Still determined to succeed, he located at Corpus Christi and made a large amount of money in construction work which he invested in a large ranch which was stocked with fine cattle. The region was visited by a three years' drought, and his investment yielded him nothing but a loss. Some idea of his transactions may be gained from the fact that when he located at Corpus Christi he had but \$2,000, which he increased to \$120,000. Of this amount he had just \$2.35 when he totaled up his profits and losses on his ranch.

Leaving Texas, he then went to Oklahoma and was at Ardmore when this country entered the World war. The necessity for extensive training camps for the soldiers of the Selective Draft gave him his opportunity, and he was fortunate enough to secure contracts for sewerage work in the army camps, principally at Camp Taylor, Louisville, Kentucky, and another one in Florida. With the money thus obtained he was able to pay off all his obligations, and he came to Eastland in December, 1918, without capital, but with the reputation



for honorable dealing, to which he has lived up in so exemplary a manner and the firm determination that here he would permanently locate and become successful. He was able to secure reliable and substantial backing from one or two wealthy men of Eastland who had faith in his ability, and beginning with January, 1919, he entered upon a course of building and construction in this city that has put him again, and permanently this time, in the best of financial circumstances. His operations in Eastland and its vicinity aggregate hundreds of thousands of dollars. Among other important structures he has built the Masonic Temple, the Root, Hupp & Frost Building, the Roe Building, the residences of Elmer Hupp, Judge N. N. Rosenquest, and a number of the other business blocks and private houses of the city which have been erected in the past two years, including the Postoffice block.

Mr. Sumrall was married to Miss Murphy Gideon in the year 1900. Undoubtedly one of the most enterprising and public-spirited citizens of Greater Eastland, Mr. Sumrall takes an active part in the work of the Chamber of Commerce and is one of its directors. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. After coming to Eastland Mr. Sumrall was converted and is a member and an enthusiastic supporter of the work of the First Baptist Church of the city, and carries his religion into his everyday life, proving conclusively that a man can be a sincere Christian and at the same time achieve a well-merited prosperity. His flaming sincerity, his whole-hearted earnestness and his enthusiasm make him a powerful factor for good not only in the church but as an effective worker in behalf of the raising of moral standards and the awakening of the public to the necessity for clean living.

LEVANDER P. DOUGLAS. Electra was a pioneer center of oil production in North Texas, and some of the very early wells were brought in on the farm of Levander P. Douglas, adjoining Electra on the east. Mr. Douglas has been receiving royalties from oil wells for the past ten years. One thing that distinguishes him from many other land holders who have acquired wealth through petroleum is that the presence of drilling operations and flowing oil wells has not diverted him from his main and central business and occupation, that of a farmer and stockman. It is true that a great deal of land has been practically withdrawn from agricultural production because of oil operations, but Mr. Douglas has found means

and methods of continuing his work and not allowing oil men and their operations to interfere.

His farm being located in one of the richest agricultural regions of Texas, it is to the interest of the entire state that none of this area should be withdrawn from agricultural production. Mr. Douglas has twelve hundred acres in his farm, and without the value added by oil it is one of the best equipped and finest farms in Northern Texas. Mr. Douglas has the faith and optimism of a real farmer, and in spite of discouragingly low prices he put in about four hundred acres of his land to small grains during the season of 1921, handling his crops with the aid of his sons. He is a modern twentieth century farmer, making use of the tractor, and has a large investment in other modern farm machinery. Stock growers in general know the Douglas farm because of its herds of pure bred Whiteface and Durham cattle. The herd is headed by a registered bull, and Mr. Douglas is one of the leading breeders in his section.

Mr. Douglas was born in Warren County, Tennessee, near McMinnville, November 27, 1864, a son of Matthew and Amanda (England) Douglas. His father was of Scotch ancestry, and the Douglas family has been in America since Colonial times. Matthew Douglas spent all his life in Tennessee, was a farmer, and his wife, Amanda England, was the daughter of Richard England, of a pioneer family of middle Tennessee. Levander P. Douglas was the only child of his parents. His mother later became the wife of John M. Rust, and she died January 21, 1916, at the age of seventy-one.

Levander Douglas acquired a public school education, also attended a normal college in Tennessee, and his early experiences in that state well fitted him for the life of an agriculturist. In 1890 he and his mother came to Texas and located in the present Electra district of Wichita County. His mother lived with him for several years, until returning to Tennessee. Mr. Douglas has therefore been a member of the Electra community for over thirty years, and was a well-to-do and highly respected farmer and citizen long before the first important development of oil in Electra. The first drilling was done on his land in 1912, and there have been producing wells on the farm ever since.

Mr. Douglas has his home close to the corporate limits of the city of Electra. He has therefore shared both in the activities of the





*Ray Nixon*



town and in his country community. He was one of the original stockholders of the Farmers Elevator Company, has served as a member of the Electra School Board, is a charter member of Electra Camp, Woodmen of the World, and is a democrat in politics.

On October 17, 1895, Mr. Douglas married Miss Minnie Lee Meadows, also a native of Warren County, Tennessee, daughter of William Morris and Sarah Jane (Moffett) Meadows. Mrs. Douglas was born February 14, 1867, and was liberally educated, attending Irving and Burris colleges in Tennessee. She began teaching at the age of twenty, and for a time she taught school in Milan County, Texas. Besides discharging her responsibilities as mother of an interesting family Mrs. Douglas has continued her studious interests and is a well known and accepted authority on local history in this section of Texas. Various articles written by her are conspicuous for their accuracy and attention to essential details. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas are members of the Christian Church. Their six children are named Gordon Meadows, Wendel Lee, Juanita, Lorena, Virginia Amanda and Arden Ray.

CLARENCE E. McDANNALD, the present mayor of Electra, has been a merchant almost from the beginning of the town and has placed his enterprise and resources squarely behind every successive stage of advancement and prosperity, working and co-operating with other public-spirited citizens and enjoying to no small degree the credit for the results which make Electra today one of the greatest small cities of the southwest.

Mr. McDannald was born at Martinsburg, Missouri, in 1881, son of J. T. and Jessie (Cockrell) McDannald. He was reared and educated in his native community, living there to the age of twenty, when he sought a new outlook and a new field for his life in the southwest.

On coming to Texas in 1901 Mr. McDannald located at Wichita Falls and had some experience and training in one of the mercantile enterprises of that city. Then, in 1907, he moved to Kell, Oklahoma, where he engaged in the lumber business. He moved to Electra in 1910 and entered the hardware firm which his brother established. He has remained in that line of enterprise continuously and has developed and owns a business of far-reaching proportions. As a local business man he made

it a point to broaden and expand his commercial service for the benefit of the individuals and the capital that came to Electra with the beginning of the great oil boom in 1911. His business then and since has done a large part in equipping the oil industry with its necessary tools and appliances.

Mr. McDannald early in 1919 was appointed mayor of Electra. He was regularly elected to that office in April of the same year, and has shown conspicuous ability and good business judgment in handling the affairs of the municipality. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce and other organizations. Mr. McDannald married Miss Bessie Hooks, a native of Texas. Their two children are Virginia and James Thomas.

RAY NIXON, president of the Schermerhorn Company, owners of the "Fair" store of Fort Worth, is one of the solid and reliable business men and enterprising merchants of this part of Texas, whose remarkable achievements in the mercantile field entitle him to a foremost place among the men of his generation who have become worthwhile citizens. Mr. Nixon was born in Bell County, Texas, September 11, 1876, a son of Frank and Sarah Nixon. He was reared and educated at Fort Worth, and then went on a farm in the vicinity of the city, and until 1899 devoted himself to agricultural activities.

The life of a farmer, however, did not content him, and in 1899 he returned to Fort Worth and entered the employ of the Schermerhorn Company as a clerk. So able did he prove to be that he was advanced until he became manager. In 1910 the business was re-organized as the Schermerhorn Company, of which Mr. Nixon was made vice president, and in 1920 he bought out his partner and organized the Schermerhorn Company with a capital stock of \$350,000, with himself as president. He has made the business a profit-sharing concern with his employes, and since doing so the volume of business has increased fifty percent. Having proved his contention that the modern merchant should make those working for him sharers in the business if he wishes to succeed, Mr. Nixon is very enthusiastic with reference to co-operative employment, and his experiments are being watched with interest by his competitors. Mr. Nixon is one of the stockholders and directors of the Continental Bank & Trust Company, and he has other interests, for he is a man who believes in encouraging local enterprises.

In 1911 Mr. Nixon was united in marriage with Catherine Pease, the daughter of W. C. Pease, of Chicago, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Nixon have one daughter, Nancy. Mr. Nixon belongs to the Fort Worth Club, the River Crest Country Club, the Rotary Club and the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce.

Men like Mr. Nixon are setting a pace in labor circles. He believes that his plan will, if conscientiously carried out by both sides, go far toward solving the problems which confront all extensive employers of labor. By giving his people a share in the profits he awakens their interest and makes it worth their while to exert themselves as nothing else would. Having worked at a small wage himself, he can enter into the feelings of the man who is employed, and at the same time, as an employer of many, he knows how things stand from the other viewpoint, and thus feels that he is able to judge impartially. As before stated, his enterprise is attracting much attention, and if it continues to be successful no doubt his example will be followed by others, for there is nothing more true than that "success breeds imitators."

WILLIAM J. OCHILTREE is treasurer of the Thurber Earthen Products Company, one of the most important in an affiliated group of corporations that make Thurber one of the most important towns in West Texas for its products.

This company has at Tiffin, on the main line of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company, in Eastland County, the largest and best equipped plant of its kind in the southwest, utilizing the inexhaustible resources found in that locality of limestone. This limestone by analysis and practical tests has met the most exacting conditions for use in concrete work, in the construction of roads and street paving, also general building work. The plant, with its modern machinery and equipment, has a rated capacity of 1,200 tons per shift, and in rush seasons the plant can be worked two shifts per day. The crushing and screening facilities permit of the production of limestone in every form in which it is commercially demanded, whether in prepared sizes or as sand and the crushed and powdered forms required when limestone is used for fertilizer. "Liming the soil" is a feature of modern agricultural practice that is reaching increased appreciation and application, and the use of limestone for agricultural purposes in regions

accessible to Thurber is bringing increasing revenues to the company every year.

Mr. Ochiltree is a native of Yonkers, New York, was reared and educated at Brooklyn, and prior to coming to Texas his business career was in the financial district of New York. His first employment as a boy was in the New York Produce Exchange at No. 10 Broadway. Later he was with the financial firm of Blair & Company, continuing with them until September, 1919, when he came to Thurber as assistant treasurer of the Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Company, assistant treasurer of the Texas Pacific Mercantile Manufacturing Company, treasurer of the Thurber Brick Company and treasurer of the Thurber Earthen Products Company. Some idea of the importance of this latter company may be gained from the fact that its monthly payroll is about \$7,500.

IRA D. BROWN is one of Wichita Falls' leading young business men and citizens, and has the distinction, rare among local citizens, of being a native son of the city.

He was born at Wichita Falls in 1887, at a date when Wichita Falls had scarcely any distinction among the small towns of Northern Texas. His parents, both now deceased, were Joseph A. and Fannie (McCormick) Brown. His father came to Wichita Falls at a very early date, when the town was little more than a supply point for cattlemen and ranchers. Later for a number of years he was a city official. Fannie McCormick was born in Virginia and was of the branch of Virginia McCormicks which produced the McCormick family long associated with the invention and manufacture of harvesting machinery.

Ira D. Brown grew up at Wichita Falls, attended the grammar and high schools, and has been a worker since boyhood. His business experience has been on broad lines, and in the course of his career he has been identified with some of the leading interests of Wichita Falls. At one time he worked in the broom factory when T. B. Noble was president of the company. Subsequently he was in the railroad service with the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway. In 1917 he engaged in the confectionery business at Wichita Falls, but subsequently disposed of his interests in that line and for a time was associated with the railroad and other industrial affairs of Frank Kell, the prominent capitalist. In May, 1920, Mr. Brown re-entered the



retail confectionery business, and has been conducting a fine modern establishment at 822 Scott Street. This does not represent all his business enthusiasm and civic spirit, since he is associated with all the progressive young business men who have been largely responsible for the great things achieved during the past dozen years at Wichita Falls.

Mr. Brown is a member and has the honor of being secretary of the Wichita Falls Rotary Club. This organization has concentrated much of the finer public spirit of the city. Both collectively and through the individual action of its members and resources it has supported every movement for the benefit of the city, but in particular has looked after the welfare and the continuance of the public schools as an efficient part of civic institutions. The people of Wichita Falls have naturally come to look to the Rotary Club for leadership and action.

Mr. Brown is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Open Shop Association and the Knights of Pythias. He married Miss Minnie Gray, of Dallas, and they have one son, Ira D. Brown, Jr.

JOHN BERNARD OWENS, whose experience as a practical man in the mid-continent oil and gas field covers many years, has been general manager of the gas company supplying natural gas to the city of Ranger for the past two years. Considering the tremendous and unprecedented growth of the city, his post was one of great responsibility and involved the working out of many complicated and technical details in trying to keep the facilities of distribution apace with the demands.

Mr. Owens was born in Wilson County, Kansas, in 1888. His parents, Hugh and Sarah (Crane) Owens, were both born in Ireland and are now living in Kansas City. His father came to America at the age of twenty-one, and for many years was engaged in farming in Wilson County, Kansas. Sarah Crane came to this country when a child, her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael J. Crane, settling near Aurora, Illinois. Michael J. Crane lived to the age of a 104, and up to about a year before his death possessed all his mental and physical faculties. Both the Crane and Owens families were early settlers in Wilson County, Kansas, not far from Chantute, which is across the line in Neosho County.

John Bernard Owens grew up on the Kansas farm and attended country schools and the Kansas State Normal at Emporia. For several years he was actively identified with school work, teaching in Wilson County, and for six years was a teacher at Fort Steele, Wyoming.

On leaving school work to enter the oil and gas industry he chose the method of apprenticeship which would give him a knowledge of every practical detail. He started as an employe of one of the pipe line companies in Southeastern Kansas. Later in Oklahoma he had charge of the field work of the Boynton Oil & Gas Company, whose headquarters were at Muskogee. His own home was at Boynton. He also had charge of the distributing plant for the natural gas supply of the Boynton Gas and Electric Company, a subsidiary of the first named corporation. The parent company also carried on drilling enterprises and had considerable production.

Mr. Owens came to Ranger in the fall of 1918 to take charge of the natural gas wells and distributing plant of the Sammies Oil Corporation, which then supplied natural gas to the city of Ranger. He is vice president and general manager of the company, which has recently been reorganized as the Ranger Gas Company, Inc., with headquarters at Ranger, Texas. Ex-Senator A. P. Barrett, of Fort Worth, is president of this company.

In this business is found again an illustration of the rapid growth of Ranger. The company first installed a distributing plant which within a month or so proved completely inadequate, owing to the excessive demands upon its facilities. Then was built a second plant, this anticipating the needs of a community of twice as large a population as Ranger is at present. Besides the large amount of money invested and the necessity of perfecting a business organization there were also great problems involved in the physical improvements alone, requiring the putting down of a great system of mains, the work being carried on to a large extent in mud, and in the fall of 1920 the company had forty miles of distributing mains and with service connections to practically every street in the city. The Ranger Gas Company, Inc., now has some fifteen miles of line in its field distributing system at South Bend, and is at this time, in the fall, 1921, building a six-inch high-pressure gas line to the city of Graham, Texas, and installing a distributing plant in that city.



The company is also distributing gas in the towns of Ivan and Eliasville in the oil fields.

Besides handling the affairs of his company Mr. Owens has taken a public-spirited part in all civic matters affecting Ranger. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and on the finance committee of that body, and is a Catholic and a member of the Knights of Columbus. While at Rawlins, Wyoming, he married Miss Hazel Rider, of that state. Since moving to Ranger Mr. Owens had the misfortune to lose his wife by death. Their three children are Mary Evelyn, Marguerite and Sarah Jane.

JOHN Z. KEEL. The business and civic community of Gainesville recognize in John Z. Keel one of its oldest and most honored factors. He came to Cooke County, Texas, over forty years ago, was for a time one of the capable educators in this vicinity, but for a third of a century has devoted his business energies to the grain and elevator business, and is one of the most widely experienced men in the grain trade in the state. He is also a former mayor of Gainesville, and the city has long regarded him as one of its most influential men.

Mr. Keel represents an old Kentucky family, and was born in a rural district near Bowling Green, Warren County, Kentucky, January 23, 1853. His grandfather, John Keel, was of a pioneer family in that section of Kentucky, and spent his active life as a farmer in Warren County. He is buried near Bowling Green. John Keel's wife was a daughter of William Gossom, who came out of Virginia and was one of the first settlers in Warren County, and subsequently became one of the largest planters and slave holders in that section of the state.

William E. Keel, father of the Gainesville business man, was also born near Bowling Green, Kentucky. He married Miss Sallie Taylor. Her father, Rev. Zachary Taylor, was of an Alabama family and spent his life as an itinerant Methodist minister. William E. Keel and wife had eleven children, John Z. being the oldest. Three of them died in infancy and only three are now living, the other two being Thomas B., of Gainesville, and M. W., of Valley View, Texas. William E. Keel died at the age of seventy-two, and his widow survived to the age of eighty.

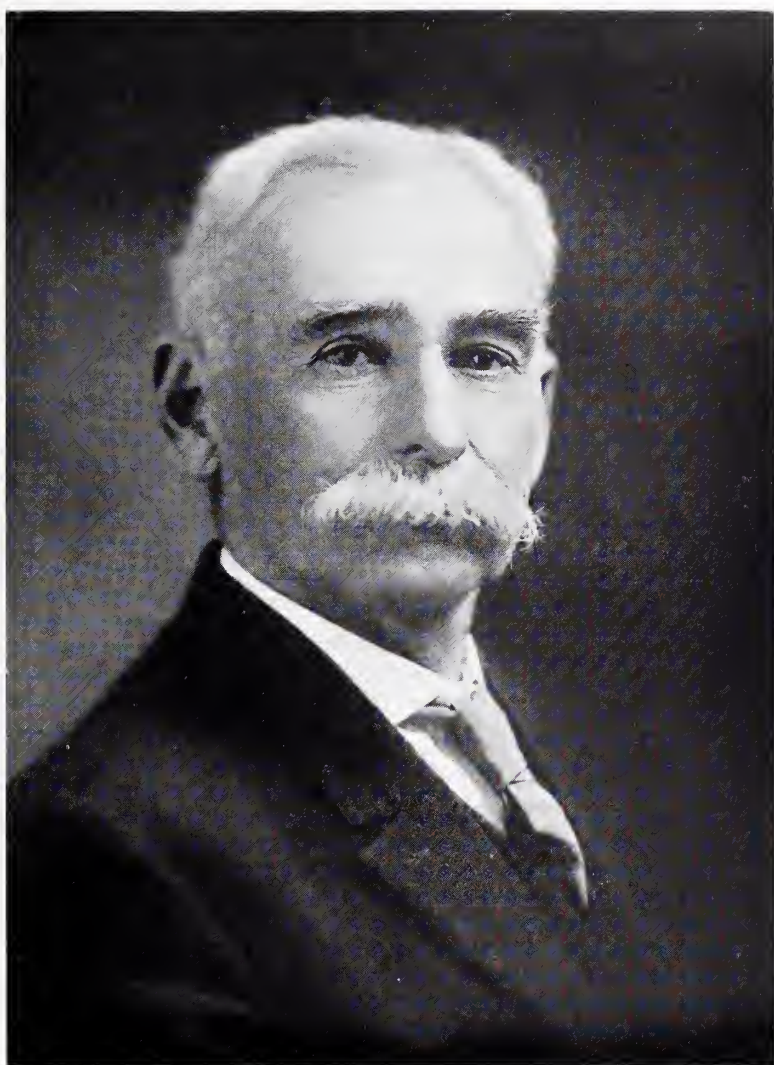
John Z. Keel acquired his early education in Kentucky. When he was fifteen his parents

moved to Pike County, Missouri, and he came to manhood near Bowling Green in that county. He finished his education in one of the most superior schools of its class in the west, the Pritchett Institute at Glasgow, Missouri. He taught in Missouri and soon after his marriage came to Texas, in 1877 and for ten years was actively identified with the educational interests of the town and city of Gainesville.

On leaving his school work he entered the wholesale and retail grain business, in which line he has continued now for thirty-three years. He was first a member of the firm of Patrick & Keel, and after the death of Mr. Patrick the firm became Keel & Son, and that is the title of the business today. Mr. Keel is considered an authority on the grain business in his section of the state, and his wide acquaintance with other grain dealers was responsible for his election to the presidency of the Texas Grain Dealers Association. He held that post of honor for four years. Besides the large Keel grain elevator on the Santa Fe tracks at Gainesville the firm has several elevators in Oklahoma.

While a business man, Mr. Keel has not failed to respond when his business experience and judgment were required in community affairs. He was several times elected an alderman, serving several terms in that office, and in April, 1916, was chosen mayor of Gainesville, serving four years and holding that office during the important period of the World war. His administration was marked by much progressive improvement in the city, including the construction at a cost of \$40,000 of the Fifth Ward School and the beginning of an adequate system of street paving. At the close of his term four miles of tarvia pavement had been completed and several additional miles were under contract. While he was mayor a splendid fire station was built, at a cost of about \$20,000. Mr. Keel was the successor of Mayor John Puckett.

His first presidential vote was cast for Samuel J. Tilden, the "Sage of Grammercy Park," and he has never failed to participate in a presidential campaign as a voter since that year. He has attended several state conventions, the most notable having been that held in Galveston when the question of imperialism arising from the acquisition of the Philippine Islands was an important issue. Mr. Keel is a warm personal admirer of Senator Bailey, and was a speaker in several campaigns of this notable statesman when he was a candidate for the House or United States



Geo. J. Keel





Senate. Mr. Keel was reared in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has served the congregation at Gainesville as steward and superintendent of the Sunday School.

At Paris, Missouri, October 2, 1877, Mr. Keel married Miss Mollie E. Patrick, daughter of Eli and Rachel (Combs) Patrick. After nearly forty years as wife, mother and home maker Mrs. Keel passed away January 31, 1916. Her children were Leslie, Virgil, Bonner and Walter, all now deceased except Virgil, a partner in the grain firm of Keel & Son. Bonner was a lieutenant in the army when he was stricken with the influenza in 1918, and Leslie also died during the same epidemic, as did his wife, both being buried in the same grave. The daughter of Leslie, Mary Ellen, now lives in the home of her Uncle Virgil. For his second marriage Mr. Keel again went back to Paris, Missouri, where on December 30, 1917, he married Miss Mamie Combs. She is a first cousin of his first wife. Both were granddaughters of Fielding Combs, a brother of General Leslie Combs, for many years a distinguished Kentucky lawyer at Lexington, where the Combs family lived for many years.

While Mr. Keel is rapidly attaining the psalmist span of three score and ten, he is still very active in the grain business, and takes an active part in promoting the welfare of the city, county and state.

**STANLEY MCGREGOR.** A conspicuous instance among the successful oil operators in Wichita County is that of Stanley McGregor, one of the youngest men in the business, only twenty-four, and yet has to his credit a series of operations that have brought ample fortune both to himself and his associates.

Mr. McGregor was born at Antonito, Colorado, in 1897, and is of Scotch ancestry. He was reared and educated in his native state, and in March, 1917, before he was twenty, came to Wichita Falls and took up drilling and oil prospecting in the Sunshine field of Wichita County. The bringing in of the Fowler well at Burkburnett in July, 1918, was the signal for the beginning of the great oil boom in Wichita County. Mr. McGregor immediately transferred his operations to the Burkburnett field. He organized the Big Chief Oil Company, financed it, and after paying an enormous price for a lease on two and a half acres east of Burkburnett, on the Van Cleave tract, drilled and brought in a well with an initial production of 500 barrels per day. This company, capitalized at \$65,000,

paid 300 per cent dividends to Mr. McGregor and his associates. The original McGregor well is still producing, at the rate of about seventy-five barrels per day.

That was his first important success, but many others have followed in the past two years. He continued operations in that immediate vicinity, and while he has experienced the vicissitudes of the oil game, resulting in the bringing in of a number of dry holes, his career in the aggregate has been remarkably successful and profitable both to himself and those associated with him. He has never had any trouble in financing his oil enterprises. During the fall of 1920 his operations were chiefly in the George tract in the Burkburnett field and the Lillis Morgan tract.

Mr. McGregor has promoted and organized several successful stock companies in Wichita County. He is in the general drilling business, and is an independent driller and independent producer.

**MAJ. EDWARD L. FULTON** began the practice of law at Wichita Falls in 1912, and the only important interruption to his work as a successful attorney came during nearly the two years when in the army as an artillery officer.

Major Fulton was born at Ladonia, Fannin County, Texas, in 1889, a son of Dr. S. H. and Lona (Payne) Fulton of Ladonia. He represents one of the oldest families of Northeast Texas. His grandfather, Samuel M. Fulton, who was born in Virginia in 1800, was a son of a shipbuilder. He came west to Arkansas about 1818, and the town of Fulton was named in his honor in Arkansas, and he was identified with some of the pioneer trappers and explorers down to the Red River country. In 1823 he came to Texas, then a Mexican province, and later joined the army under Houston fighting for Texas independence. At one time he owned an estate of over 30,000 acres, and was one of the largest taxpayers in Lamar County. Dr. S. H. Fulton was born at Paris, Texas, in 1852, and as a young man following the close of the Civil war spent several years as a cowboy driving stock over the trails leading out of West Texas to the north. Subsequently he returned to East Texas, lived on a farm, studied medicine, and in 1892 located at Ladonia, where he built up a large private clientage and also became extensively interested in farming in

that locality. Lona Payne, mother of Major Fulton, was also of a pioneer Texas family.

Edward L. Fulton graduated from the public schools of Ladonia, completed his work in 1908 in Austin College at Sherman, and studied law in the University of Texas. He received his LL.B. degree in 1911, and in February of the following year began practice at Wichita Falls. He served as assistant county attorney, and made rapid advancement to the substantial rewards of his profession.

In the spring of 1917 he shut up his office and entered the Officers Training Camp at Leon Springs, Texas. He was commissioned captain and assigned to the Three Hundred and Forty-fifth Artillery in the Ninetieth Division. He remained on duty at Camp Travis, San Antonio, until February, 1918, and then entered the School of Fire at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, where he finished his intensive training in May, 1918. From that date until July, 1918, he was at Camp Jackson, Columbia, South Carolina, and was then transferred to Camp Taylor at Louisville as an instructor of artillery. He was promoted in October, 1918, to the rank of major, and remained with the army until his honorable discharge January 21, 1919. •

Major Fulton resumed professional work at Wichita Falls in February, 1919. He has a large general practice, requiring his presence in all the various State and Federal courts, and is one of the very talented members of the Wichita Falls bar. He is active in the Chamber of Commerce and is affiliated with the Elks and the Odd Fellows. Major Fulton married Miss Una Colquitt, of Little Rock, Arkansas.

CAPT. AUSTIN F. ANDERSON had just qualified for his profession as a lawyer when the war with Germany began, and he was in training, on duty in home camps and abroad for more than two years. After leaving the army he began practice at Eastland and shared in the work of one of the most prominent law firms of that city.

Captain Anderson was born at Granger in Williamson County, Texas, in 1889, a son of Dr. J. C. and Ara (Jennings) Anderson. His mother's family was established in Caldwell County, Texas, early in 1851. His maternal grandfather was William Jennings, of that county. Dr. J. C. Anderson was born in Arkansas and for a number of years practiced his profession at Granger and from there re-

moved to Plainview, where he is one of the highly regarded physicians and surgeons.

Austin F. Anderson was graduated from the Granger High School in 1904 and continued the work of the Peacock Military Academy at San Antonio in 1905, acquiring while there some knowledge of military tactics that proved of value to him more than ten years later when he entered the army for actual war service. Captain Anderson was graduated from Trinity University at Waxahachie in 1911 and studied law at the University of Texas. He began practice at Plainview in 1914, and in 1917 removed to Ralls in Crosby County. He had barely made a beginning of his professional endeavors in that section when the war with Germany began.

Captain Anderson entered the First Officers Training School at Camp Stanley at Leon Springs, was commissioned a captain and his first assignment of duty was at Camp Travis, San Antonio, with the 343rd Regiment of the 90th Division. He was given intensive training in the school of fire at Fort Sill for three months, completed his course in artillery, and in June, 1918, went overseas with a contingent of the 90th Division. Mr. Anderson was in France from the closing weeks of the war until late in the spring of 1919. He received his honorable discharge from the service at Camp Bowie July 7, 1919, more than two years from the time he entered the Officers Training School.

Captain Anderson located at Eastland in August, 1919, and is now a member of the firm Burkett, Anderson & Orr, one of the leading law firms of central west Texas. The firm handles a general practice and many large and important interests.

Captain Anderson is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Episcopal church. He married Miss Kathryn Powell, of Terry County. Mrs. Anderson is related to the Powell, Scott and other prominent families of Harrison County in east Texas. They have one son, Austin F. Anderson, Jr.

ROBERT W. ALFORD. Among the active business men of Fort Worth, Robert W. Alford is one of the few who were born in Fort Worth when it was a frontier country town without a railroad within a hundred miles. His father was one of the old and prominent settlers of Fort Worth and northern Texas, and Mr. Alford himself grew up in the city





*R. W. Alford.*





and for many years has been identified with the industry of ice manufacture.

Mr. Alford, who is president of the Alford Ice Company, Incorporated, was born September 14, 1871, a son of James P. and Minerva (Maulding) Alford. His father was born either in Tennessee or Georgia and his mother was a native of Tennessee. James P. Alford settled in Fort Worth a few years after the military post was established there. He was a surveyor by profession and ran some of the pioneer land lines in northern Texas, and was also a dealer in lands. While at Fort Worth he was elected a member of the Legislature, and he journeyed to Austin on horseback in the absence of any other means of communicating with the capital. He lived to the age of eighty-four. He was a very devoted Christian, active in the Methodist Episcopal Church and one of its early members at Fort Worth. The mother lived to the age of seventy-nine. Their family consisted of six daughters and four sons, nine of whom reached mature years and six of whom are living.

Next to the youngest, Robert W. Alford was reared and educated in Fort Worth. As a boy he worked as a messenger in the Western Union office, also as an employe of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway, and concluded his education with a course in the Pruitt Business College, the first institution of the kind in Fort Worth, established by F. P. Pruitt. Mr. Alford has been in the artificial ice business since 1900. He organized a company for the manufacture of ice, and in 1912 this company built the Alford Ice Plant, the first of its kind in Fort Worth to employ electrical equipment. The business is one that employs about twenty-five people, and it supplies a large part of the ice consumed in Fort Worth and neighboring towns.

Mr. Alford is a member of the Kiwanis Club, the Knights of Pythias and the Elks. He married in 1892 Mary Castle, of Smith County, Texas. They have three daughters, Cecilia, Catherine and Roberta.

HENRY VAN GEEM. The town of Eastland was laid out and established in 1875. The following year, centennial year, a newcomer in the community was Henry Van Geem. Mr. Van Geem has lived there ever since and is one of Eastland's oldest and most honored citizens. He has enacted a sustaining role in citizenship through all these years, and for fourteen years has been connected with Eastland's postoffice and is now in his second term

as postmaster. The patrons of the city postal system have bestowed unstinted praise on the efficiency and splendid service Mr. Van Geem has developed in his capacity as postmaster.

He was born at Buffalo, New York, in 1853, and represents one of the old Holland Dutch families of that state. He acquired a common school education and as a boy showed a faculty for self-reliance, evidenced when he left home early in 1870, a youth of seventeen, and started out to see the world on his own account. He traveled by stages through Michigan, Indiana, central Illinois, and Missouri, and finally reached Harrison County in east Texas. He lived at Marshall for several years and while there worked at a mechanical trade. He continued his work as a general mechanic at Eastland for a number of years.

He became an employe of the local postoffice in 1906, and for several years was assistant postmaster. Soon after the beginning of President Wilson's administration in 1913 he was appointed postmaster. The growth and expansion of Eastland beginning with the oil discoveries of 1917 increased the postal business to the extent that Eastland was made a second class office and on July 1, 1921, provision was made for it being raised to a first class office. In October, 1920, the postoffice was removed to a building specially constructed for that purpose on West Main Street, a substantial brick structure 40 by 90 feet and containing 3,600 square feet of space. Modern equipment and facilities were installed at the same time, and the office now has a force of ten clerks, two city carriers and two rural carriers, and about 1,000 postoffice boxes. The postal inspector has given Eastland the highest rating in his district in point of equipment, efficiency of clerks, carriers and assistants, and in everything pertaining to first-class postal service. Mr. Van Geem has worked hard to bring about these results, and has derived the highest degree of satisfaction from his unremitting efforts to improve the management and detailed efficiency of his office.

Mr. Van Geem for many years has taken an active interest in Masonry, has been a member of Eastland Lodge No. 467 since 1888, is a past master of the lodge, is a Royal Arch and Council Mason, and is a past district deputy grand master for his district. He is a member of the Baptist church, in which he was ordained a deacon. Mr. Van Geem married Miss Josephine Holland, a native of

Kentucky and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Holland. Their three children are Charles M., John S. and William Van Geem.

W. T. SCOTT KRETZ has employed the best resources of his mature life in the profession of banking. He is well known in the banking circles of Fort Worth and the Texas Panhandle and more recently in Eastland, where he is cashier of the First State Bank.

His own creditable career serves to recall two distinguished railroad builders and citizens of Texas, his grandfathers, one of whom was Maj. Herman Kretz and the other Col. W. T. Scott, the originator and builder of the Texas & Pacific Railway.

Major Herman Kretz was a gallant officer in the Union army throughout the Civil war, while Col. W. T. Scott fought on the opposite side as a colonel of a Texas regiment. Major Kretz about 1870 came to Marshall, Texas, and as a friend and representative of Thomas A. Scott, a Philadelphia capitalist who purchased the Texas & Pacific Railway from Col. W. T. Scott and later sold it to the Gould interests, he took an active part in the building of the Texas & Pacific Railway from Shreveport, Louisiana, to Texas. With headquarters at Marshall, Major Kretz served as treasurer of this railway company during its early construction. Some years later, in May, 1895. President Cleveland appointed him to the position of superintendent of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, and he held that office during the remainder of the Cleveland administration. Following that he became president of the Fox-Chase National Bank of Philadelphia, where he lived out his life. Major Kretz now rests in Arlington Cemetery among the nation's honored soldier dead.

The ancestral home of Colonel W. T. Scott is Scottville in Harrison County, Texas. Originally this was a great plantation employing hundreds of slaves, and it is one of the most historic homes in this part of the state. The town of Scottville itself was built on the old plantation. Colonel Scott, besides his great distinction as a railway builder and his service as a colonel in the Confederate army, was also a member of the Texas Legislature.

W. T. Scott Kretz was born at the family home in Scottville, Texas, son of Charles D. and Susie S. (Scott) Kretz. His father was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, and is now engaged in the grain and brokerage business at Lake Charles, Louisiana. For several years

he was connected with the Texas & Pacific Railway and subsequently was treasurer of the International and Great Northern Railway.

W. T. Scott Kretz was educated in the public schools of Shreveport and in Thatcher Institute of that city. His youthful experience in banking was acquired in his uncle's bank at Shreveport. From that city he removed to Fort Worth, for a time was with the Carter-Battle Grocery Company, following which he was in the service of the Fort Worth & Denver Railway, and then joined Armour & Company in North Fort Worth. This connection led to his taking a place in the Stockyards National Bank of North Fort Worth, an institution with which he was identified from 1907 to 1914. In the latter year he removed to Dalhart, Texas, joined the First National Bank of that city and became its active vice president.

Mr. Kretz came from Dalhart to Eastland on August 1, 1920, to become cashier of the First State Bank. This is one of the best and strongest banks in central west Texas, the president being Judge H. P. Brelsford. Mr. Kretz is a York and Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner. He is married and his two children are W. T. Scott Kretz, Jr., and William Stone Kretz.

STEPHEN M. GRISWOLD. The Griswold Oil Company, of which Stephen M. Griswold is president, is one of the notably large and substantial organizations of its kind in the Southwest. It is a company of the highest financial rating, has large property, equipment and financial assets, and has been steadily developing production in Texas and Oklahoma for several years. While engaged in an industry that by its very nature is uncertain and speculative, the company under the leadership of Mr. Griswold has steadily declined to engage in any wildcatting enterprises, and it is high praise that the company has never had a dissatisfied stockholder.

Mr. Griswold has been a Texas business man for a number of years. He was born at McMinnville, Tennessee, son of Norman W. and Eliza (Smallman) Griswold. On coming to Texas in 1904 Mr. Griswold was for some years prominently connected with the life insurance business. He was located at Waco and San Antonio, and for a number of years represented the Bankers Life Insurance Company of Des Moines and later was state agent for Texas of the Merchants Life Insurance Company at Burlington, Iowa.







*W. W. Haggard.*

He gave up his insurance connections in 1915 and in that year came to Wichita Falls to apply his resources and enterprise to the oil industry.

His success in this field led to the organization of the Griswold Oil Company in 1919, with an initial capital of \$45,000. In December, 1919, the capital was increased to \$150,000 and since June, 1920, it has been a \$5,000,000 corporation. The company has acquired by purchase the holdings of several other leasing and producing companies in Wichita County. This company owns a lease on the Zink tract a mile and a half south of Iowa Park, regarded by oil men as one of the finest leases in the northwest Texas field. On this and adjoining leases a number of highly profitable producing wells have been brought in. In this particular field the Griswold Company has installed the most modern drilling and pumping equipment operated by electric power. In the various tracts the company has sixty acres of leases and also owns fifty-five acres in the Denny tract, Block 127, and thirty acres in what is known as East K M A field. The Griswold Company has operated some of the most profitable wells in the shallow field in north Texas. Their operations have spread up into the Panhandle, and they also have valuable acreage in Potter County, forty acres near the great Masterson gas well, and other leases in that territory. Other valuable acreage owned by the company is in Tillman County, Oklahoma. In September, 1920, the Griswold Company had a total of 373 acres, all in proven oil territory. They have recently secured eighteen acres in the New Texhoma field in Archer County and have just brought in their first well which is now producing 300 barrels of high gravity oil. They have their second derrick up for another well. The vice president of the Griswold Oil Company is Dr. Eugene Christian of New York. Doctor Christian was born at McMinnville, Tennessee, in 1860, and married Miss Mollie Griswold, a sister of Stephen M. Doctor Christian was for many years a successful business man and manufacturer, but has long made a close study of dietetics and the preparation of foods, and some years ago, after a decision by the Supreme Court, established a right as a food scientist to prescribe diet as remedy for disease in New York. He is widely known as the author of many works on foods and food preparation and scientific living, and is president of the Christian Company of New York.

Stephen M. Griswold married Miss Aline Faulkner, of McMinnville, Tennessee. Their son, E. F. Griswold, acquired a thorough business training and experience in New York City and is now secretary and treasurer of the Griswold Oil Company and its field manager. Mr. Griswold makes his permanent home at Wichita Falls, has the offices of the company in the City National Bank Building, and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

WALTER WATT HAGGARD, senior partner of the firm Haggard & Tucker, real estate and insurance, in the Dan Waggoner Building at Fort Worth, has been a resident and active business man of that city for the past twenty years. He has been dealing in local real estate and also in Texas farm lands throughout the period which has witnessed the most remarkable growth and transformation of Fort Worth as a center of population and of extended commercial influence.

Mr. Haggard was born in Perry County, Alabama, May 16, 1865. His grandfather was a native of Ireland. On coming to America he located in Virginia. He and a brother fell into the hands of some of the Cherokee Indians in the mountains of western Virginia. The brother lost his life, being decapitated by a tomahawk. The grandfather seemed likely to share the same fate when a chieftain's daughter intervened, moved by romantic attachment, and begged for his life, saying that the chief should kill her unless the captive was spared. A reluctant consent was obtained and the two were married and lived among the Indians for some years and later moved to eastern Tennessee and Kentucky. The grandfather was a farmer and a Baptist minister, and of his five sons four became ministers of the same church.

The son, Henry Oliver Haggard, father of Walter W. Haggard, was born in Kentucky, grew up on a farm near McMinnville, Tennessee, and after his marriage moved to South Alabama and was superintendent of a plantation some four or five years. At Selma, Alabama, he was ordained a Baptist minister, and followed this vocation in Selma for several years and then moved to Perry County, where he owned a large plantation and resided until he died in April, 1868. He married Margaret Ann Mitchell in Tennessee, who survived her husband nearly half a century, passing away in October, 1914. Of her six children



four are still living, Walter W. being the fifth in age.

Mr. Haggard had a country school education in Alabama, being privileged to attend school only two months each summer, while the rest of the year was spent in labor on the farm. He was only three years of age when his father died. After leaving the farm at the age of twenty-six he became a railroad man, being first employed in a railroad roundhouse at Clarendon, Texas, and in February, 1902, moved to Fort Worth and entered the real estate business. He then formed a partnership with A. N. Evans and Brown Harwood, but after three months bought the interests of his partners. He was for about three years located at 706½ Main Street, where for a time he had as a partner E. T. Duff. His next office was at 515 Main Street. After two years with Mr. Duff he bought his interests, and his third business headquarters were in the Fort Worth National Bank Building. In 1919 he formed his present partnership with H. B. Tucker. In 1909 he had moved to the Dan Waggoner Building. Mr. Haggard has been through the ups and downs of the real estate business, but has persisted through good times and bad, and the aggregate of his numerous transactions has been very favorable in results to himself and all others concerned. Besides city property he has dealt in lands all over Texas.

Mr. Haggard as a Fort Worth citizen has been a man of notable public spirit. Among institutions with which he has been especially concerned are the Labor Temple and the Girls Home of the Volunteers of America. He is a trustee of the latter. He is a member of the Broadway Baptist Church and a Democrat in politics.

On July 12, 1896, at Omaha, Texas, he married Miss Sallie Lee Hall, a native Texan, daughter of D. L. Hall, of Omaha. Mrs. Haggard finished her education in the schools of Morris County. To their marriage were born four children: Annie Lee, wife of J. M. Simpson, living at Oak Cliff, Dallas; Walter Earl, a student in the University of Texas; Lillian Carry, a pupil in the Fort Worth High School; and Gladys May, attending the Fort Worth grammar schools.

FRANK P. TIMBERLAKE. Modern merchandising is a tremendously complicated science involving elements and factors that the old-time merchant never considered and imposing such strain of responsibilities that there

seems an obvious explanation for the fact that a large proportion of mercantile executives are very young men. One of the largest and most successful mercantile organizations in the Southwest, operating chains of department stores in many Texas and Oklahoma cities, is that in which the names Timberlake or Perkins have a conspicuous part.

The active heads of this organization are comparatively young men, thorough merchants, have grown up in the business almost from childhood, and are recognized masters of the mercantile technique. Recently Wichita Falls hailed the opening of a remarkably beautiful, spacious and high-class modern department store, known as the Perkins-Timberlake Company's store. The secretary and treasurer of the Perkins-Timberlake Company and general manager of the stores of which that at Wichita Falls is a conspicuous example is Frank P. Timberlake, a young Texan who left this school books not more than a dozen years ago.

He was born in Montague County, Texas, in 1889, son of J. H. and Annie (Perkins) Timberlake. His father, a native of Tennessee, came to Texas as a youth with his uncle, who settled in Montague County. J. H. Timberlake has for a long period of years been a merchant and for several years past has been manager of the Perkins store at Jacksboro. His wife, Annie Perkins, is a sister of J. J. Perkins, founder of the numerous Perkins stores.

J. J. Perkins was born in Lamar County, Texas, in 1876, and is himself in point of age one of the younger business men of the state. He founded his first store at Decatur, Texas, on May 19, 1897, at the age of twenty-one. About two years later he and his older brother, Sam B. Perkins, formed a partnership and established a second store at Kaufman. That was the beginning of a business that has grown and expanded until the interests associated with the Perkins name now operate a chain of twenty-three stores, mostly in Texas cities, with two or three in Oklahoma. Thirteen of these stores are conducted under the name of Perkins Brothers, seven under the firm name of the Perkins-Timberlake Company, and four as the Perkins-Watkins Company.

In 1892, when Frank P. Timberlake was about three years of age, the family moved to Dallas, making their home in that city until 1901. While there he acquired his first school advantages. In 1901 the Timberlakes went

to Jacksboro, where Frank also attended school. In 1907 the family home was moved to Decatur, and Frank Timberlake began his apprenticeship as a merchant in the Perkins store of that town. Subsequently he was in the Perkins store at Jacksboro, and in 1914 took charge of the Perkins-Timberlake stores at Vernon, Texas, and Frederick, Oklahoma. In 1915, with the opening of the Perkins-Timberlake Company stores at Electra and Bowie, he was given their active management. Wichita Falls has had the benefit of the Perkins-Timberlake Company's mercantile organization since 1916. When their store was opened Frank P. Timberlake was in personal charge, and since then the business and managing headquarters of the Perkins-Timberlake Company have been in Wichita Falls.

Frank P. Timberlake is secretary, treasurer and general manager of the seven stores of the Perkins-Timberlake Company. These stores are in the cities of Wichita Falls, Vernon, Electra, Bowie, Jacksboro, and one in Frederick, Oklahoma. In September, 1920, was opened the magnificent new home of the Perkins-Timberlake Company at Wichita Falls. Situated at Ninth and Indiana streets, on ground 100x150 feet, the fireproof building, steel and concrete, is one of the most attractive examples of commercial architecture in the oil metropolis. While the building has height well proportioned to length and breadth, it essentially consists of two floors, with a mezzanine floor, and thus affords that indispensable feature of a modern store, spaciousness, light, and every opportunity for effective arrangement and the comfort and convenience of patrons and store employes. While conducted on the department store plan, it is primarily a high-class dry goods and clothing store, offering such exclusive lines of merchandise as can only be obtained in the larger cities. It is one of the busiest stores in Wichita Falls' shopping district, and is a splendid contribution to the city's advantages as one of the leading trade centers of the Southwest.

Mr. Timberlake has associated himself with the organizations of progressive business men and citizens at Wichita Falls, is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Wichita Club, and is a York and Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner. He married Miss. Florine Rush, of Decatur, Texas.

JOSEPH LEE MCCLURE, fire chief and fire marshal of Wichita Falls, has many interesting distinctions as a fire fighter. His record

is probably unique in the fact that his service covers the complete evolution and development of the Wichita Falls department from a one-paid-man basis to the best equipped and most efficient fire department possessed by any city of the size in the South.

Mr. McClure was born in Spartanburg County, South Carolina, in 1866, a son of John B. and Elizabeth (Ezell) McClure. His parents were members of an historic and prominent family of Spartanburg County. His father saw four years of service in the Confederate army, and in 1868 brought the family to Texas, locating in one of the older districts of east Texas but still sparsely settled. His home was a farm in Lamar County some distance west of Paris.

On this farm Joseph Lee McClure grew up and lived until he reached his majority. He then farmed for six years in Denton County and for three years was in the furniture business at Sanger in that county. While at Sanger he acquired his first experience as a fireman, joining the small volunteer department of the town.

Mr. McClure came to Wichita Falls in January, 1907. In a short time he joined the local volunteer fire department, and at the beginning of 1908 he was made the first paid fireman and was in fact practically the whole department, being superintendent of the station and equipment, the two horses, and he drove the apparatus to the scene of fire, picked up volunteer firemen as he went, and for thirteen years has been on hand at practically every fire or incipient conflagration in the city. At the beginning the equipment consisted of practically only a hose reel. In 1910 the first motor apparatus was purchased, consisting of a pump hose and chemical wagon. At that time there was still a volunteer chief, who was succeeded by the chief of police, and early in 1913 Mr. McClure was appointed chief and has held that office throughout the eight years of marvelous growth and development of Wichita Falls. Gradually other members were added to the paid force, and at the present time the fire fighters of Wichita Falls comprise thirty-six. All the equipment is of the very best, including seven motor driven fire trucks, hook and ladder truck, chemical engine, and recently the final touch was given to the efficiency and speed of the fire-fighting service as a result of the installation, at a cost of \$35,000, of a complete Gamewell fire alarm system, with 120 fire boxes at prominent corners over the city, from



which an automatic and instant alarm is given to the central station and outlying stations. The vital factor in successful fire fighting is speed, and it is estimated that the new system enables the apparatus to get on the scene two or three minutes earlier on the average than before.

Chief McClure has given the best years of his life to this fire department, and its splendid organization, both in equipment and personnel, is largely the result of his enthusiasm, his leadership and his splendid qualifications as a fire fighter. He has always maintained thorough discipline, but all the firemen refer affectionately to their chief as "Pa."

Chief McClure is a member of the Wichita Falls Rotary Club. He married Miss Sena Ann Lewis, a native of Kentucky. They have two daughters. The older, Viola, is the wife of G. W. Haburn, who eighteen months after Mr. McClure was made the first paid fireman, was assigned to duty as his assistant and is today assistant chief, with his little son, Bill Haburn, mascot of the department. The younger daughter of Chief McClure is Cecil, wife of Will Harris, a prosperous young rancher living west of Fort Worth in Tarrant County.

The community pride in the Wichita Falls department is corroborated on more technical grounds. The Board of Insurance Underwriters recently rated the fire department at twelve points, fifteen points being the highest rating given, and also lowered the insurance key rate from 26 cents to 22 cents.

CHARLES C. TRIPLETT. Deprived of home and parents when a boy, Charles C. Triplett, after the years of struggle during his youth, earned a living by the rugged toil of a cattle ranch, out of his earnings supplemented his meager education, and after coming to Texas studied law and during the past ten years has enjoyed increasing success and satisfaction by the results achieved in his profession.

Mr. Triplett was born at Wichita, Kansas, in 1888, a son of Nathaniel Adams and Mary (Jones) Triplett. When he was about nine years old his parents died, and leaving Wichita, he found a home on a ranch in western Kansas and worked to pay his way until he was well on toward his majority.

Leaving Kansas he came to Dallas, Texas, and took a course in a business college. He was fortunate in securing an opportunity and connection with one of the most prominent law firms of the city, Carden, Carden, Star-

ling & Hemphill, and while with them, doing other work, he studied law for about five years. He was admitted to the bar at Dallas in 1912, and did his first professional work in that city.

Mr. Triplett in 1914 moved to Brownfield, county seat of Terry County, in the Panhandle, and had his law practice there for three years. Since early in 1918 his home has been in Graham, and his extensive practice is derived largely from Young County and Young County interests. He is also connected with some of the business enterprises promoting the development of the oil fields in Young County.

A good lawyer, he is one of the civic leaders in Graham as well, and lends his time and assistance freely to all movements that promote the advancement of Graham and its great oil and agricultural country surrounding. Mr. Triplett married Miss Gertrude Myrick, of Beaumont, Texas. They have one daughter, Charlyn.

WILLIAM STEPHENSON COOKE has spent all his active business career in Fort Worth, where he has lived for twenty years, and is widely known over this section of the state as member of the firm Cooke-Boyd Motor Company, dealers in Dodge cars. Mr. Cooke is an enterprising and aggressive business man, and in achieving a successful career has had in mind the interest and welfare of the city in which he has lived and worked.

Mr. Cooke was born in Tate County, Mississippi, August 14, 1883, a son of William L. and Beatrice (Stephenson) Cooke, also natives of Mississippi. His father brought the family to Fort Worth in 1901, and was in the livestock business and a familiar figure in the markets of North Fort Worth until 1918. Since then he has lived retired, and is now sixty-seven years of age.

William S. Cooke, second in a family of four children, completed his early education in the Georgie Robertson Christian College in Henderson, Tennessee. After coming to Fort Worth he was associated for four years with the livestock industry and then for ten years was connected with the wholesale produce trade. He engaged in the automobile business in 1916, and has been largely responsible for the development of the facilities of the Cooke-Boyd Motor Company, a concern that occupies a prominent place in automobile circles of Texas and Fort Worth, having a three story building with 24,000 square feet of floor space,





*M. L. Cooke*



devoted exclusively to the distribution of the Dodge Brothers motor cars.

Mr. Cooke is a member of the Fort Worth Club, the Glen Garden Country Club, the Rotary club, Chamber of Commerce, and Automotive Trades Association. In Masonry he is affiliated with Julian Field Lodge, F. and A. M., Fort Worth Chapter, R. A. M., Worth Commandery, K. T., is now illustrious potentate of Moslah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and a member of Scottish Rite Consistory No. 2 at Dallas. He is a member of the First Christian Church and in politics is a Democrat.

On April 23, 1913, Mr. Cooke married Miss Ella Ozier, daughter of John W. Ozier. Mrs. Cooke also finished her education in the college at Henderson, Tennessee, where Mr. Cooke was a student.

**ARCHIBALD ALVIN DONNELL.** For a period of over forty years the enterprise of the Donnell family has been the one persistent and conspicuous feature in the affairs and history of the Eliasville community in Young County. The Donnells were cattlemen, developing a large ranch and using thousands of acres of leased land for their herds in pioneer times. They built at Eliasville the first grist and flour mill, which served the needs of cattlemen and settlers for miles around. In more recent years they have continued to be extensive land owners, bankers and business men.

The old village of Eliasville has been a name in the geography of Young County through all these years, but has never figured in the census returns, even those of 1920, since it was only about a month before the last census was taken that the first oil well was struck in the Eliasville field. That is now one of the big producing fields in northwest Texas, and the activities have logically centered around Eliasville, resulting in a phenomenal increase of population and business enterprise, so that the town now has several churches, schools, a varied list of mercantile and other business houses, and a population of over a thousand.

The story of the Donnell family begins with John Donnell, a native of South Carolina, who about the close of the eighteenth century emigrated to Wilson County, Tennessee, and finally went to Missouri, where he died. One of his numerous children was James Donnell, who was born in Wilson

County, Tennessee, in 1812. In 1841 he moved to Missouri, locating in Hickory County in the southern part of that state. He became a prosperous farmer and planter there, owning slaves, and at the time of the Civil war he and three of his sons enlisted in the Confederate army. At the close of the war, in order to escape the peculiar conditions in southern Missouri, he and his family came to Texas. James Donnell married Julia Waters, who died in Missouri in 1852. Her three sons were Leo W., William L. and Thomas F. Leo died while in the Confederate army. James Donnell died at the home of his sons in Young County February 28, 1879.

His sons, William L. and Thomas F. Donnell, were always closely associated in all their enterprises and their lives ran practically in the same channel. William Donnell was born in Wilson County, Tennessee, October 25, 1836, and died in 1915, while his brother, Thomas F., was born in the same county September 21, 1838, and died in 1906. They grew up and received their education in Missouri and were merchants in that state when the war between the states broke out. They and their father served in Company D of the Seventh Missouri Infantry, participating in many battles in Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana. Thomas Donnell became a lieutenant while William served as a private. Thomas was wounded at the battle of Pleasant Hill.

When the Donnell family came to Texas in 1865 they first located in Hopkins County, where the two brothers operated a tanning business. In 1867 they moved to Hunt County and for the next ten years carried on farming in connection with the operation of gins and other mills. In 1877 they drove their herds of cattle into Young County, where they had preempted 160 acres on Clear Fork River. On this stream they constructed their grist mill, borrowing over \$30,000 for its construction. They were well justified in the investment, since the mill supplied a territory in a radius of sixty-five miles around, and they were able to repay the borrowed money in less than two years. This mill is still in operation, still grinding flour, and also generating electricity for the electric light plant at Eliasville. It has had a varied history. Both the dam and mill were swept away by flood, and have been rebuilt and remodeled several times. The mill's first equipment was burrs, and later the roller process was introduced. The mill was the first structure and



institution of Eliasville. The brothers also conducted a store near the mill for a time.

However, the big business of the Donnell brothers for years was the cattle industry. At one time as high as 10,000 cattle ranged over the country around Eliasville bearing their brand. They lost nearly half of their stock in the historic winter of 1885-86, but in subsequent years they re-established their business on a firmer footing than ever. The home ranch which they developed comprised about 4,000 acres on the waters of Clear Fork, besides much leased land.

The Donnell brothers both married, but William Donnell left no children. His wife was Sallie Robertson. Thomas F. Donnell married, in 1861, Miss Fannie Robertson, sister of his brother's wife. She died at Terrell, Texas, leaving six children: Emma, who married I. A. Morgan; William, Leo, Charles, Archibald Alvin and Homer.

Archibald Alvin Donnell was born in Eliasville in 1877 and all his life has been spent in Texas. He and his brother, William T., were actively associated in the cattle business until recently, and they still own large tracts of land in the southern part of Young County and in the extreme northern part of Stephens County, all of it around Eliasville. Practically all this property is in the pathway of the great oil development that began in 1920. With the great impetus given to the commercial development of Eliasville by the oil discoveries the Donnell brothers have contributed of their influence and capital to assure the permanency of the community. They have been financially interested in or in direct control of most of the leading business and industrial enterprises of the town and vicinity. They have contributed capital and effort to the erecting of buildings, laying off of additions to the town for business and residential purposes, and the original Donnell estate has been greatly prospered through the oil resources. These brothers are prominent officials in the First State Bank of Eliasville, W. T. Donnell being president and Archibald A. a director.

Archibald A. Donnell married Miss Elizabeth Ellett in 1906. Her father was the late Anthony Ellett, one of the prominent pioneers of Caddo Parish, Louisiana. Mr. and Mrs. Donnell have four children: Eleanor, Elizabeth A., Anthony and Frances.

GREENE E. NEWELL is an electrical engineer by training, for several years was con-

nected with the Westinghouse Company at different points in Texas, but since 1918 has returned to his home town at Eliasville in Young County, where he is a merchant and has been prominent in civic affairs during the participation of this locality in the oil development centered there.

Mr. Newell was born in Pontotoc County, Mississippi, in 1882. He is descended from the Newells of North Carolina, a prominent pioneer family of Scotch Presbyterian stock who settled in Cabarrus and Mecklenburg counties prior to the Revolutionary war and whose descendants have lived in that section ever since. The ancestral home of the Newells was at old Rocky River Church in Cabarrus County, this being one of the most ancient Presbyterian Churches in North Carolina.

The father of the Eliasville merchant is Dr. D. J. Newell, who was born in Pontotoc County, Mississippi, of North Carolina parentage. He studied medicine in the medical department of the University of Louisville, graduating in 1884, and enjoyed a successful professional practice in his home county until he moved to Eliasville, Young County, in 1893. He continued his practice there until a year or two ago, and though in the prime of his years he is now retired from his profession and is giving his attention to other interests at Eliasville and vicinity. Dr. Newell married Henrietta Alexander, a member of the historic Alexander family of Mecklenburg County. At least three of the Alexanders were signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

Greene E. Newell was about eleven years of age when brought to Texas, was educated in the local schools of Young County, and afterward at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, where he specialized in electrical engineering. From college he went into the traffic department of the Southwestern Telephone and Telegraph Company at Dallas, living there two years, and then spent six months training in the shops and sales office of the Westinghouse Electric Company at Pittsburgh. This corporation sent him back to Dallas and soon afterward transferred him to Houston, where he was a representative of the Westinghouse interests for about two years. Mr. Newell returned to Eliasville in 1914, and in three years has developed a modern, high-class dry goods store, a business in keeping with the rapid growth and development of the town. Eliasville became a center

of petroleum production in 1920, and in solving the many problems of rapid growth and the transformation of a country village into a small city Mr. Newell has furnished counsel and civic enterprise at every point. Mr. Newell married Miss Allie Ardis.

JOHN EARLE LEWIS, vice president and general manager of the Oil Belt Power Company, was the engineer and builder of the great power plant of those companies on the Leon River near Eastland.

Mr. Lewis acquired his first experience in electric power development in his native state of South Carolina, and first came to Texas as a representative of the General Electric Company. He has been in Texas for fifteen years and his work places him in a front rank as a general electric engineering expert.

Mr. Lewis was born in Oconee County, South Carolina, in 1879. His father, J. E. Lewis, Sr., was also a native South Carolinian and at the age of seventeen left The Citadel, South Carolina's famous military school at Charleston, to go into the Confederate army, and he fought for the cause of the South until the end of the war. He is still living in South Carolina.

John Earle Lewis acquired his early education in the public schools of Charleston, where the family lived for a number of years. He attended Clemson College and the Agricultural and Mechanical College of South Carolina, from which he graduated as an engineer in the class of 1898. It was after graduation that he found employment in engineering work with the Anderson Water, Light & Power Company at Anderson, South Carolina, during the construction of that company's extensive power plant. His finished technical education in electrical engineering was acquired in the shops of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, New York, and for several years he remained in the service of that corporation, traveling through the country installing electric light plants and other equipment.

His service with the General Electric Company first brought him to Texas in 1903, and he came again in 1905 and since that year Texas has been his home and state. In 1905 he located at Dallas, and after leaving the General Electric Company was engaged as engineer with the Jones Construction Company of Dallas and Houston, a firm widely known all over the Southwest as extensive

builders of power plants, electric railways and other big contracting. He was general superintendent for this firm in the construction of the Dallas-Sherman Interurban Railway, and also in the construction of the White Rock reservoir, one of the units of Dallas' waterworks system.

On leaving the Jones Company Mr. Lewis became chief engineer under Col. M. N. Baker of Dallas, then at the head of the Public Utilities Department of that city. When Colonel Baker conceived the idea of building the power plant on the Leon River in Eastland County he selected Mr. Lewis as his chief engineer on this great enterprise. Mr. Lewis took up the work on the project in June, 1919, and after the preliminary engineering work was organized his duties became largely executive, and he was made vice president and general manager of the two corporations under which these enterprises are conducted, the Oil Belt Power Company, which built the dam, power plant, transmission lines and other equipment, and the Oil Cities Electric Company, which owns the electric service utilities in various towns and cities, including Eastland, Ranger, De Leon and Breckenridge. Mr. Lewis handled many of the negotiations resulting in the transfer of the electric service facilities of these communities to the larger corporation. Colonel Baker, of Dallas, is president of both the companies.

Aside from the general scope of oil production itself, the largest single enterprise undertaken in Eastland County was the construction of the great master plant of the Oil Belt Power Company, four miles south of the city. The project involved the construction of a great concrete dam across the Leon River, 750 feet long, 40 feet high and 60 feet wide at the base. This dam impounds a lake of water approximately 300 acres in extent. The reservoir of water is for the purpose of supplying the great battery of boilers used to make steam to produce the electric power of a 10,000-horsepower plant. The primary purpose of the production of this large amount of electric power is to supply energy for the pumps in the oil field district of Eastland and Stephens County. But the service is also extended to electric power for lighting and industrial purposes in the various towns and communities reached by the transmission lines. Approximately \$5,000,000 were required to build the dam, power plant and other equipment of the two corporations.



The power plant at Eastland was put in operation late in the year 1920.

Mr. Lewis since beginning his connection with this great project has made his home at Eastland. He married Miss Effie Hall, of Corsicana, Texas. They have two sons, John Earle, third, and James Blair Lewis.

EMMETT R. CONNER. Some of the business history of Fort Worth as well as of one of its oldest families is represented in the title of "E. R. Conner & Company, Stationers, established September 14, 1877, by H. N. Conner." As H. N. Conner began business about a year after the first railroad came to Fort Worth he sold goods to and was associated with practically all the old time founders and builders of this great city of Northern Texas. As stationers the business has performed an important service throughout the modern era of the city.

H. N. Conner, its founder, was born in Texas, and his early life was spent as a steamboat clerk between Houston and Galveston. In 1877 he removed to Fort Worth, and was a good citizen and business man of that community until his death in 1905. Aside from the time and energy devoted to the development of his business he was a devout member of and regular attendant at all services of the Methodist Church and for many years was recording steward of the First Methodist Church and was known to contribute liberally to all church enterprises. He was a Democrat in politics. H. N. Conner married Sallie A. Gordon, a native of Alabama, who is still living at Fort Worth at the age of seventy-five. In their family were eight children, seven still living.

The oldest of the children, Emmett R. Conner, was born in Galveston, January 31, 1870, and has lived in Fort Worth since he was seven years of age. He acquired a good education in the local public schools and attended Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia. From college he returned home to become associated with his father in the stationery business, and after his father's death he took over the active management and has since conducted and expanded his business, located at 1011 Houston street, under the title E. R. Conner & Company.

Mr. Conner is a Knight Templar Mason, is a member of Moslah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, belongs to the Glen Garden Country Club, is a Democrat, and an active member

of the First Methodist Church. He was married January 14, 1919, and has a daughter, Laura Ruth Conner, born October 27, 1919.

HON. GEORGE L. DAVENPORT, judge of the Ninety-first District Court of Eastland County, has been one of the prominent lawyers of West Texas over twenty years, and both as a man and lawyer has attained the highest character. His abilities long ago gave him a most creditable position at the bar, and his qualifications have received recognition again and again in public posts of honor and responsibility.

Judge Davenport was born in Coryell County, Texas, in 1873. His father, Captain O. F. Davenport, was a native of Georgia, and on coming to Texas in 1855 settled on the frontier of Coryell County. He had to defend his home and property against the aggressions of the Indians, and for years sustained an almost constant combat with the vicissitudes of the new country. A few years after coming to Texas he enlisted and served all the four years of the war between the states in the Confederate army. He was captain of his company. His principal business for many years was the cattle industry. Captain Davenport subsequently removed with his family to Eastland County, and after a brief residence at Eastland located at Ranger, where he lived until his death, in 1903. He was one of the substantial citizens of the county, highly honored in all his relationships, and he represented the county in the thirteenth session of the Legislature.

George L. Davenport was sixteen years of age when brought to Eastland County, and he grew to manhood and received most of his education in Texas schools and colleges. He studied law in the office of Scott & Brelsford at Eastland, was admitted to the bar in 1898, and did his first practice at Ranger. In November, 1899, he was elected county attorney, and on taking charge of that office moved to the county seat of Eastland. He was county attorney four years, and soon after retiring from office moved to Stamford in 1905, and was one of the able members of the bar of that city until 1918. In that year he returned to Ranger and resumed his law practice.

In the meantime, in October, 1917, the great oil boom had struck Ranger and had rapidly transformed the town into a modern oil metropolis, one of the marvels of the period of oil discovery in Texas. Judge Davenport had





E R Conner



an interesting experience as city recorder of Ranger during the boom times.

As a consequence of the great increase of population, wealth and industry following the petroleum era the Legislature in the spring of 1920 created a new judicial district for Eastland County. To fill the new post of district judge until the next regular election Governor Hobby appointed Mr. Davenport on June 20, 1920. In the following July Judge Davenport's appointment to the bench was ratified in the democratic primaries, and he was chosen for the full term as district judge in November.

Judge Davenport married Miss Martha Rawls, of Eastland County. They have one daughter, Mrs. Fay Lindquist, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

JONAS L. JOHNSON, M. D. By reason of continuous service the dean of the medical profession in Eastland, Dr. Johnson has the abilities, the record of consecrated service and the character to give real dignity and worth to his long standing in the point of time.

Dr. Johnson has spent most of his life in Eastland County. He is a son of C. R. and Sarah Ann (Bedford) Johnson, now deceased. His father was a native of Georgia, as a child went with the family to Alabama, and while there enlisted in the Forty-eighth Alabama Regiment, and served in the Confederate army all through the war. Coming to Texas in 1875, he located in Eastland County, two and a half miles northeast of Eastland, where as a pioneer citizen, a farmer and rancher he made himself one of the important factors in that community.

Dr. Johnson grew up on his father's farm, attended the schools at Eastland, and acquired his medical education in Tulane University at New Orleans. He was graduated with the class of 1897, and in the same year began practice at Eastland, a practice that has continued uninterrupted and a source of the finest service to the community. He served as president of the County Medical Society, is a member of the State and American Medical associations, and has given his time and influence to the benefit of many civic movements in his home city.

Dr. Johnson married Miss Beulah Ladd, and their four children are Verna, Joyce, Doris and Virginia Dean.

CLYDE L. GARRETT. After years devoted to the banking business Clyde L. Garrett, active

vice president of the First State Bank of Eastland, enjoys a widespread reputation as a financier of high repute and acknowledged sagacity. At the same time he has been very active in other channels, and in all his undertakings has made his name stand for fearless support of what is right, thorough-going honesty and uprightness of purpose. His advent in Eastland antedates the oil boom, and his interest in the community has deep roots which have struck downward during the years he has been identified with its best element.

Clyde L. Garrett was born in Eastland County, Texas, in 1885, a son of W. V. and Sallie (Ferguson) Garrett, the former of whom is now deceased, but the latter survives. W. V. Garrett was born in Mississippi, amid environments which naturally led him to espouse the cause of the South when friction arose between the two sections, and he served for four years in the Confederate army. With the close of the war he returned to his native state, but left it in 1879, and, coming to Texas, located in the old Jewell community, about fifteen miles south of Eastland in the extreme southern part of the county, and there established his homestead, on which Clyde L. Garrett was born. In later years he moved to Gorman, where he died in 1917, and where his widow is still residing. He was one of the most prominent and widely-known men of the southern part of Eastland County, and for twenty years served as a county commissioner and for several years as a justice of the peace. He and his wife were the parents of eleven children, all but one of whom are living.

Clyde L. Garrett was reared in and near Gorman, where he attended the local schools and Hankins Normal College, and then for one year he taught school, but his was not a nature to be contented with the narrow confines of a schoolroom, and so sought different opportunities, finding them in the banking field, which he entered as cashier of the City National Bank after a period of service as tax collector of Eastland County. From 1906 to 1910 Mr. Garrett maintained his connections with the City National Bank, and then, in the latter year, was elected county clerk, and was elected to succeed himself, so that he held this office until 1918, at the expiration of which term he refused to again become a candidate to succeed himself. He then entered the Guaranty State Bank of Eastland as cashier, and was also one of its active vice presidents. This was one of the sound and dependable



financial institutions of Central West Texas, and Mr. Garrett's connection with it gave it added prestige. On April 20, 1921, this institution was consolidated with the First State Bank of Eastland, of which he is vice president. He has other interests at Eastland and in its vicinity, and is one of the owners of the Lone Star Motor Company, which handles the Dodge Cars for this region, and he is also a member of the Eastland County Abstract Company.

In 1912 Mr. Garrett was married to Miss Sallie Day, a daughter of Sam Day, one of the pioneer settlers of Eastland County. Mr. and Mrs. Garrett have three children, namely: Carl, Clyde, Jr., and Mary Catherine. Mr. Garrett is one of the prominent Masons of West Texas, being both a York and thirty-second degree Scottish-Rite Mason. He also belongs to the Mystic Shrine, being a member of Moslah Temple of Fort Worth. He also belongs to the Eastern Star, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen of America. One of the most active of the young business men of Eastland, he co-operates with the best element, especially through the medium of his membership in the Eastland Chamber of Commerce, and has long been thoroughly identified with all civic and welfare movements. Sincere and unselfish, patriotic and courageous, he has always evinced such ability as to influence contemporaries. While diligently working to augment his own resources he has never failed to take into account the rights of others and has aided many to improve their fortunes. His personality, general ability and working knowledge of human nature are of inestimable value to him in his present pursuits, and in every relation of life he can be depended to do his full duty and live up to every obligation, no matter how onerous it may be.

T. BEN CORLEY has been one of the hard working business men of Fort Worth for a number of years. At one time he sold life insurance, was in the automobile business, but he achieved most of his fortune as one of the organizers and owners of a profitable oil company handling a lease in the Desdemona field of Western Texas. He conducts a successful real estate, loan and insurance business at Fort Worth.

Mr. Corley was born on a farm twelve miles south of Fort Worth September 17, 1896, son of J. B. and Daisy Bell (Stone) Corley. His father was also born in Texas, and he and his

wife now live at Riverside, near Fort Worth. Their three children are T. Ben; Esther, wife of Clinton Nail, of Fort Worth; and Wilbur Allen, of Fort Worth.

T. Ben Corley spent his boyhood days in Fort Worth, attended public school and a business college, and for a short time was office boy with the house of James McCord Company. His experience in the insurance business was gained with the Tennessee National Insurance Company, and for about two years he solicited insurance. Following that for another similar period he was a salesman for the Hudson Motor Car Company, and was still in the automobile business when he became interested as an oil operator.

Late in 1919 he was one of twelve Fort Worth business men who bought forty acres adjoining the A. M. Anderson lease of Skelly & Sankey in the northeast Desdemona field for \$12,000. Each member of the syndicate subscribed a thousand dollars to pay for this lease. They organized the Italian-Duke Oil Company, and when their offering of stock failed of public response the owners sold half of their lease for \$32,000 and negotiated with a drilling company to develop the remaining acreage. During 1920 the Italian-Duke Company brought in its first well, a 1,500 barrel gusher, one of the notable strikes in the Desdemona District.

On September 17, 1920, Mr. Corley engaged in business in general insurance, loans and real estate, with offices on the third floor of the W. T. Waggoner Building. In May, 1921, he purchased the Atelier Building on West Eighth Street, which will be his business home in the future. He is recognized as one of the successful business men of the younger generation in the city. He is a member of the Fort Worth Club and is affiliated with Fort Worth Lodge No. 124 of the Elks. On May 11, 1915, Mr. Corley married Sadie Agnes Graffeo, of Fort Worth, daughter of George Graffeo. They have one son, Thomas Ben, Jr.

JAMES MILTON WILLIAMSON is one of the oldest residents and business men of the city of Cisco, having resided there for more than thirty years. His main distinction, however, rests not so much upon his creditable business career as a constructive part he has played in the promotion and upbuilding of the city during the six years he has been its mayor. The office of mayor in the average city is merely an opportunity for service depending upon the willingness, zeal and energy of the incumbent. Mayor Williamson has realized and utilized



*J. B. Corley*





practically all the opportunities of his official tenure, and his service is one deserving of all commendation and worthy of study as a striking object lesson of municipal administration.

Mr. Williamson was born in Benton County, Arkansas, in 1867, while his parents, F. and Mary (Richards) Williamson, were both natives of Eastern Tennessee. He grew up in Northwestern Arkansas, and acquired a good education in the public schools and academies, particularly in the Bloomfield Academy in Benton County.

He was just twenty-one when in 1888 he located at Cisco in Eastland County. This was a small village depending for its prosperity on the surrounding agricultural and ranching territory. Mr. Williamson has grown up with and taken a leading part in the development of the town and country ever since. His first role was that of principal of the Cisco High School. He was head of the high school until 1893, and then entered energetically upon a business career. For ten years he conducted a drug store, under the firm name of J. M. Williamson & Company, on the site now occupied by the Guaranty State Bank. Following that he was in the cotton business seven or eight years, and since then has confined his attention to insurance, real estate and investments.

By successive elections Mr. Williamson has served as mayor of Cisco continuously since 1915. Throughout this has been a period of unprecedented progress and improvement of municipal resources. It is significant that the era of constructive improvement began while Mr. Williamson was still new in office, and at least two years before the great oil boom struck that section of the state in October, 1917. Consequently Cisco was one of the few towns in Texas oil regions with a reasonable degree of preparedness for the unexampled increase of population and wealth. In fact it had a system of public utilities well under way and fairly adequate to meet the demands of such growth and prosperity.

The present City Hall is a substantial two-story brick structure and was erected in 1915, in the very earliest part of Mr. Williamson's first term. During his first year as mayor he led the way to start other needed improvements, particularly a system of modern streets. Under his supervision was laid the first permanent pavement, curbing and sidewalks, and each successive year has witnessed a great extension of this work. In October, 1916, Mr. Williamson inaugurated the present

modern sewerage system. Up to that time the city had no sewerage system worthy of the name. By 1920 the system was completed and it gives Cisco as complete and modernly equipped sewerage facilities as any city of the country regardless of size.

The crowning achievement of his administration has been the building of a new water supply system. The source of supply is a large lake two miles from the city, made by the construction of two large dams. These dams impound sufficient water to permit the use of a million and a half gallons per day. Auxiliary to the reservoirs are two complete filtration plants. Two standpipes furnish storage and pressure for more than 300,000 gallons of water, and more than forty miles of water mains are connected with the plant. This improvement alone cost considerably more than a million dollars, and the entire system was completed in 1921. An adequate supply of pure water is the first essential of a growing community, and it has been due to the enterprise, public spirit and resourcefulness of Mayor Williamson and his associates of the City Commission that Cisco has so successfully solved the problem.

Mr. Williamson is a trustee and member of the board of stewards of the First Methodist Church of Cisco. In 1920 a magnificent new church building was completed, costing over \$100,000.

Mr. Williamson married Miss Lou Lovelady, a native of Louisiana. Their five children are Mrs. Lena May Sikes, M. Chapman Williamson, Helen, Ruth and Henson Williamson. The son Chapman served two and a half years in the army. He was in the First Officers Training School at Camp Stanley, Leon Springs, Texas, early in 1917, and was commissioned a first lieutenant of the Sixth Texas Cavalry. After the Sixth Texas was taken into the National Army he was detailed for special duties as an instructor of cavalry.

ERNEST H. WEBB. With an enormous increase of wealth and population following the oil discoveries of 1917 Eastland County has required a great deal of public service from some of its old and substantial families, those who have been identified with the county from pioneer times. One instance of this well justified confidence in an old time citizen is the continued service through three terms as county commissioner by Ernest H. Webb.

Mr. Webb has lived in Eastland County since early childhood. He was born near Abbeville, Monroe County, Mississippi, in 1877, son of Jasper and Caroline (Butler) Webb, the former deceased, while the latter makes her home with her son Ernest H. Six years after his birth, in 1883, the family moved to Texas and continued their journey until they reached almost the ultimate frontier in the northeast part of Eastland County, four miles southwest of Ranger and near the old county seat town of Merrimon. Jasper Webb fought in the Confederate army with a Mississippi regiment, was a farmer by training, and in Western Texas continued farming, though with principal emphasis upon cattle raising.

It was on the home ranch that Ernest H. Webb grew to mature years. He was accorded the advantages of the local schools of his time, and almost grew up in the saddle and was well qualified for the responsibilities of farmer and stockman and he assumed those duties on the old homestead on reaching his majority. Mr. Webb continued as a substantial factor in the growing of crops and raising of livestock in his home locality until 1918, since which year his home has been at Eastland.

He was first elected a county commissioner in 1916, being sent from Precinct No. 1, the Ranger District, which includes the cities of Eastland and Ranger. He was re-elected in 1918 and again in 1920, the duties and responsibilities of his office having been tremendously increased during the past two terms. He has been especially interested in the wise expenditure of the funds for the building of a good roads system in Eastland County. The county has appropriated four and a half million dollars for this construction up to the present time.

Mr. Webb married Miss Mollie Helm, a native of Tarrant County, Texas. Their four sons are named Gerald, Guy, Marvin and Buford.

JOHN T. LEONARD is one of the most widely known editors and most influential citizens of North Texas, being editor and proprietor of the Gainesville Register. He has lived in Cooke County, Texas, since September, 1886, and throughout his presence has been a source of stimulating influence for good and progress in his community.

Mr. Leonard was born at Shepardsville, Bullitt County, Kentucky September 30, 1848. His paternal ancestors came from Wales soon

after the American Revolution and established themselves in Virginia. His paternal grandfather was a native of Virginia and an early day farmer in Eastern Kentucky. His mother was a niece of General George Rogers Clark, the distinguished American explorer and maker of history in the western country during and following the American Revolution.

Franklin B. Leonard, father of the Gainesville editor, was a native Kentuckian, acquired a fair education in Bullitt County, was a man of good personality and a successful farmer. He spent his last years near Elizabethtown, Kentucky, where he died when past eighty. Late in life he became an active churchman of the Methodist denomination. He was an ardent state's rights democrat. He married Anna Allen, a native of Meade County, Kentucky. Her father, William Allen, was a farmer in Meade County, and also noted as a hunter and rifle shot who claimed many triumphs as a bear hunter and Indian fighter. Anna Leonard was a year younger than her husband and died a year before him. They reared the following children: John T., Philip Cassius, William F., George C., Tresa, Allie and Sallie. Mrs. Tresa Buchanan died in Palestine, Texas. Allie became the wife of Benjamin Harrison of Mystic, Kentucky, and Sallie is the wife of a farmer near where she grew up in Kentucky. John T. Leonard was the only one of the sons whose career has been professional, his brothers being farmers near Pine Grove, Kentucky.

John T. Leonard left Hardin County, Kentucky, for Illinois at the age of sixteen. Up to that time he had attended a subscription school only three months, and consequently he took with him hardly the faintest knowledge of the fundamentals of learning. For several years he worked on a farm in Shelby County, and was nearly twenty-one before he applied himself seriously to the task of gaining an education. At that time he did not know the difference between grammar and arithmetic or between geography or history. He felt that his opportunity had gone to re-enter school. While on the farm his association with the local country teacher proved a vital influence in his life. This teacher discovered the mine of undeveloped talent in the young man and prevailed upon him to attend school. While continuing to do chores for a wealthy farmer for his board, Mr. Leonard enrolled as a pupil. As he looks back upon it he feels that his first day in school was perhaps the bravest act of his life. He was a man



in stature, and when he entered the school-room with books under his arm he was a picture calculated to arouse the ridicule and special curiosity of the younger pupils. The teacher was sympathetic and had the tact to spare him as much humiliation as possible, and allowed him to recite in private. The old Goodrich history and the Pinneo grammar and the other books which he carried to school that first morning are still part of his library, and are regarded as indispensable to his literary pursuits. Soon overcoming his initial timidity he progressed rapidly in the accumulation of knowledge, and at the close of the term a few months later he was well advanced in all branches, having mastered Ray's Arithmetic, Third Part. The next winter he attended a better school, studying philosophy and other higher branches, and his enthusiasm for acquiring an education was unabated thereafter. Within two years after entering the school-room for his first lesson he slipped away to the county seat to take an examination for a teacher's license. He wanted no one to know in case he should fail at the examination, but much to his own surprise he passed the ordeal so creditably as to win a first grade certificate. An honor he has always appreciated is the fact that he was employed to teach in the same school which he entered as a student an object of ridicule. Among the children in that little country school in Illinois was the pupil who is now Mrs. Leonard.

With his experience as a teacher Mr. Leonard attended the Hillsboro Academy for a time, later attended a higher school at Shelbyville, teaching during the winter terms to earn funds to finish his college work. In 1875 he graduated from the Normal University at Bloomington, Illinois and by this time his reputation and success as a teacher were so well established that he could exercise selection among the offers of schools.

In the meantime Mr. Leonard studied education under the noted Professor S. S. Hamill in the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington. He achieved more than a local reputation for his efficiency in the rendition of Will Carleton's works. He also took up the study of law, expecting to enter the profession in time, and pursued the subject far enough to be admitted to the bar in Illinois in 1882. While a law student he practiced or, as he expresses it, "pettifogged," and also had a law partnership in Shelbyville, Illinois, after his admission. Although he liked the law and anticipated it would be his life work,

he was diverted from the profession by an offer to do newspaper work at Janesville, this removing a successful teacher from the educational field and cheating the bar of Cooke County of the opportunity to develop a strong and successful practitioner.

Mr. Leonard's first newspaper work was done in Oconee, Illinois, with the Oconee Enterprise, the first copy of which was issued April 25, 1885. He was connected with that journalistic enterprise for about a year.

Mr. Leonard was induced to come to Texas by the presence in Cooke County of a teacher friend, who secured him a place in the Gainesville schools. Having had charge of schools himself it was difficult for him to work under another, and he resigned his position after a month and went to the Fairplains district, four miles south of Gainesville. There he spent seven months of the happiest days of his life, in charge of the school. He built up a real educational institution, trained several of the older pupils for teachers, and of the thirteen who applied for certificates to teach many remained in the work for years, and it is believed that one of them is still so engaged. One of these former pupils is Mayor Blackburn of Gainesville, another is a successful merchant in the same city, and still another is a well known railroad man of Texas.

While teaching south of Gainesville Mr. Leonard had his first Texas experience in newspaper work. He was a correspondent for the weekly Hesperian at Gainesville. His writing attracted the favorable notice of its readers, and at the close of his school term he was asked to take the position of its editor. About a year later Mr. Leonard bought the Gainesville Register. This paper was brought to Gainesville from Sherman by Senator Martin, but Mr. Leonard bought the plant from Mr. Darwin. His first issue of the Daily Register came off the press August 30, 1890, and for thirty consecutive years it has been the leading daily and weekly in this section of North Texas.

Mr. Leonard cast his first presidential vote for Samuel J. Tilden in 1876, and has never failed to vote at each presidential campaign since. He is a state's rights democrat, and always opposed restricting personal liberties and the curtailing of the rights of others. He arrived at Gainesville the same year as did Senator Bailey, and was one of the men who urged him to become a candidate for the House of Representatives in the year that



Mr. Bailey won the nomination from Mr. Hair. He has continued the friend of Mr. Bailey because of the sincerity and greatness of this eminent Texan, and has written and spoken in the Senator's behalf on every and all occasions. In the recent contest for governor in which the senator participated, the Register was a leading factor in presenting the important issues involved in the gubernatorial battle.

Besides his achievements as an editor and publisher the Gainesville community pays a special respect to Mr. Leonard for the important work he did as mayor of the city. He had also served as an alderman, and for eight consecutive years was head of the city administration. His term as mayor was thoroughly progressive. The current expenses and debts of the city were paid and the fiscal affairs of the municipality were constantly improved. Mr. Leonard is known as the father of the city park of Gainesville. He planned it originally as a zoo, perfecting the design himself, and went directly to private citizens for the money to develop it instead of levying taxes for the purpose. He also stimulated interest in planting trees in the park, and the labor of maintenance was largely supplied by the use of "hoboes" temporarily internes in the city bastile. Thus he made the park a veritable Garden of Eden without burdening the public with the expense. The first paving in Gainesville was laid under his administration, that on California Avenue. Other improvements included the erection of the City Hall, the building of the fire station, improvement of school buildings. System was introduced into the city accounting, and when he retired from office the city balance was still on the favorable side.

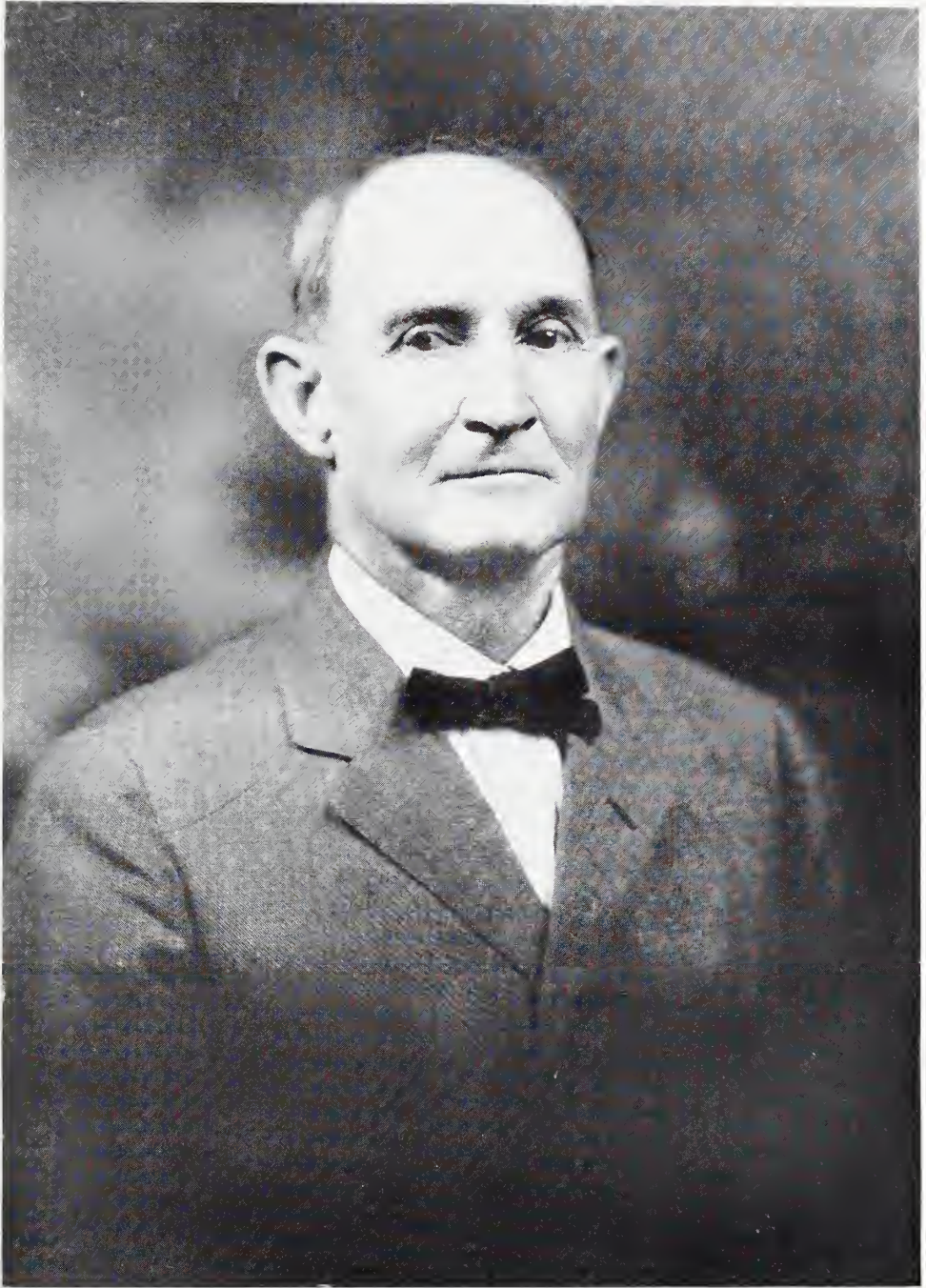
Mr. Leonard became a member of the Masonic Order at Oconee, Illinois, and is a past master of Gainesville Lodge and past district deputy grand master of the district. It was at Oconee, Illinois, March 1, 1876, that he married Miss Mary Elliott. She was born at Higginsport, Ohio, and finished her education in the high school of Quincy, Illinois, and was a teacher just before her marriage. Her father, Captain William N. Elliott, served with the rank of captain in the Union army during the Civil war, and for many years was a river steamboat man. He was a native of Kentucky, of Virginia parentage. Captain Elliott married Catherine Shinkle, a native of Ohio and of a Pennsylvania Dutch family. Mrs. Leonard's brothers and sisters were Wesley,

Mrs. Amanda Jansen, Mrs. Sue Roberts, Mrs. Cora Casey, William and Clarence.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard have a very interesting family of children. The oldest, Mrs. Sue Bush, died at Deming, New Mexico, wife of Granville Bush. Clarence H., now business manager of the Gainesville Register, married Miss Bevie Bass, daughter of J. N. Bass, of Gainesville. Eugene R., a traveling salesman with office at Sioux City, Iowa, married Miss Esther Roberts, of Illinois. Joe M. assistant manager of the Gainesville Register, married Miss Phoebe Myers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Myers of Gainesville. The youngest living child is Mrs. May Kirby, of Red Oak, Iowa, while Blanche, the other daughter, died at the age of seven years.

JOHN LETCHER MORTER. Now a retired citizen of Gainesville, the career of John Letcher Morter is a record of experiences that have a direct bearing upon the history of Northern Texas. He first came to Cooke County in 1874, nearly half a century ago, and subsequent years brought him an intimate acquaintance with many of the pioneer personalities and pioneer events of both North and West Texas.

Mr. Morter was born in Boone County, Missouri, November 5, 1858, a son of John R. and Aria Adna (Stokley) Morter. His parents were born and married in Rockbridge County, Virginia, and in 1856 settled in central Missouri. They lived as farmers there until they came to Texas in 1874, making the journey by wagon in company with other members of a Missouri colony, including the Quisenberry family. The pioneer home of the Morters in Cooke County was established six miles from Gainesville, near the Mount Pleasant Schoolhouse. John R. Morter lived there, quietly engaged in farming and stock raising, from 1874 until his death in 1894, at the age of seventy-four. His widow passed away in 1913, at the age of ninety. John R. Morter during his youth had little opportunity to acquire an education, and was a man of retiring disposition so far as politics and public affairs were concerned. He was a Democratic voter and a Presbyterian. He had only one brother, David Morter, who spent all the seventy years of his life in Rockbridge County, Virginia. These brothers had a number of sisters, some of whom went west to Indiana and settled near Terre Haute in Vigo County. The family names of some of the men these daughters married as now recalled were Strain, Temple,



*J. L. Monte*





Shoulder and Morgan. John R. Morter and wife had seven children: Bettie, who died in Cooke County in 1884, wife of James S. Bush; Fannie, who is the wife of Harvey Hulen and lives in Chickasha, Oklahoma; William B., of Norman, Oklahoma; David C., of Gainesville, Texas; D. Q., a farmer near Lawton, Oklahoma; John Letcher; and Virgie, of Gainesville, widow of Bony J. Apperson.

John Letcher Morter was sixteen years of age when he came with the family to Texas. All his education was the result of attending schools in Missouri. He came to manhood on his father's farm in Cooke County, and on leaving home he took up an interesting work as a contractor of fence building in western Texas. He fenced some of the largest ranches in that region, including the old Ninety-Nine Ranch of John H. Stone, the T. Fork Ranch of the Stone Land and Cattle Company, and the Frying Pan Ranch, including the present site of Amarillo. This Frying Pan Ranch was the property of Glidden and Sanborn, the former an Illinois manufacturer and a vender of barbed wire, while Sanborn was the chief agent introducing barbed wire into Texas. Mr. Morter had a large force of men employed in fence building. The wire for the Glidden and Sanborn Ranch was hauled from Dodge City, Kansas, the nearest railroad point. The wire for the other ranches was hauled from Gainesville. The posts for the Glidden and Sanborn Ranch were all of cedar and were taken out of Paladuro Canyon. The posts for the other ranches were native mesquite and obtained on the tracts fenced.

After this work, which has a peculiar interest in the development of western Texas, Mr. Morter in 1885 took up farming for himself in Hardeman County. He opened a new farm on Groesbeck Creek, and the following year he received the first registered package ever sent to the Quanah Post Office. He remained on his farm seven years, being eventually starved out. In 1886 he planted two hundred acres to crops, and never harvested his "pockets full of grain." That was the dryest year he ever knew in Texas, and many of the mesquite trees did not even bud. A number of the scattered families in that region actually suffered for lack of food. Aid came to them in the shape of two carloads of flour, which was stored in the jail at old Margaret and distributed in fifty-pound sacks as needed to each member of a family. Considering these conditions it is not strange that when Mr. Morter left Hardeman County he was wrecked finan-

cially. Returning to Gainesville, he gave his time either to carpenter work or to day labor for many years.

Then, in 1916, he located at Burkburnett and engaged in the fuel oil business, establishing a station there. He continued this business until 1920, when he closed out. He is now associated with his sons in the Morter Drilling Company of Ardmore, Oklahoma, the firm that has been responsible for much of the development of that field.

At Valley View, Texas, January 1, 1884, Mr. Morter married Miss Nellie Weaver. She was born near California, Missouri, daughter of David and Susan Bess Weaver, and was brought to Texas in 1875. The Weavers first lived near Whitesboro and then near Valley View, where her father was a miller. The children of the Weaver family were: Frank, of Gainesville; Lizzie, wife of John Ward and a resident of Arbuckle, California; Dink, who became the wife of John Lynch and both are now deceased; Alfred P. and Ben W., of Eldon, Missouri; Mrs. Morter, who was born April 4, 1859; Cornelia, wife of J. F. Morris, of Gainesville; Emma, who died at Henrietta, Texas, as Mrs. John F. Conn; and Rosa, wife of A. D. Chapman, of Sulphur, Oklahoma.

Mr. and Mrs. Morter have four children: Lois, the oldest, is the wife of L. J. Jones, of Ardmore, Oklahoma, and has a son, Francis; the second is Miss Ruby; Luther Clark, also of Ardmore, married Ethel Betts and has two children, Howard and Wilber Letch; Eugene H., the youngest, lives at Ardmore.

In politics Mr. Morter has always followed the fortunes of the Democratic party, cast his first presidential vote for General Hancock, and has voted for every party candidate for president since. He is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World. During the World war he gave to the extent of his ability to the various funds, and he also had the honor of having a soldier son, Eugene H. Eugene H. Morter received his training at the officers training camp at Leon Springs, Texas, and subsequently became major in command of Camp Martin at New Orleans, a training camp for enlisted men. He married Fannie Dee Davis, of Moran, Texas.

WILLIAM J. PRICE, M. D. Of the thirty years in which Dr. Price has practiced medicine and surgery he has spent twenty of them at Gainesville. His professional associates in Cooke County have always held him in especially high esteem, and his professional

work has been accompanied by a high degree of self sacrificing devotion to his home and his calling and the best interests of his community.

Dr. Price was born in Jackson County, Alabama, January 19, 1861, but has lived in Texas since early boyhood. His paternal grandparents were Martin and Mary (Moore) Price. Martin Price was a native of Virginia, was married in Jackson County, Alabama, where he was a farmer, stockman and merchant, and late in life came to Texas and died at Paris at the age of eighty-two. By his first marriage he had three sons and a daughter and by his second wife there was another son. These sons all served in the Confederate army during the war between the states. His only daughter became the wife of Henry Hobbs. Martin Price was of Irish ancestry and was a man of striking appearance erect in carriage, even when fourscore, and his persistent cheerfulness and cordiality made him a popular figure in any community where he lived.

Sidney Moore Price, father of Dr. Price, was also a native of Jackson County, Alabama, and devoted his active years to the vocation of farming. He died in Gainesville in 1908, at the advanced age of eighty-four. He had served as a soldier in the Mexican war, with an Alabama command, and in the war between the states was in the Confederate army under General Lee. He married Mary Jane James, who died at Petty, Texas, in 1907. They were the parents of a large number of children, as follows: Malinda E., who became the wife of Joseph A. Smith and died at Gainesville; Rebecca Ann, who married Henry R. Miller and died in Paris, Texas; Mary J., wife of David C. Lesnitt, of Enid, Oklahoma; the next daughter was named Paris Texas, and she is now Mrs. J. F. Hembree, of Honey Grove, Texas; Dr. William J. is next in age; Sidney Alexander died in Petty, Texas, in 1897; Catherine died at Honey Grove as Mrs. Robert Baker; Virginia Bell is Mrs. W. W. Vauter, of Paris, Texas; Samuel Martin died at Honey Grove; Minnie M. is the wife of Samuel McKee; and Rosa Lee, the youngest, is married and lives at Marianna, Arkansas.

Dr. Price was nine years of age when the family came to East Texas and settled in Lamar County on a farm. He grew up in that locality, finished his literary education in the Honey Grove High School, and for

one session was a country school teacher. He began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. J. G. Smith of Petty, Texas, and in 1886 entered the school of medicine of the University of Tennessee at Nashville. He remained during the school year 1886-87 and spent a year doing junior or undergraduate professional work, and in 1888 returned to college and graduated in the summer of 1889.

Dr. Price did the work of a regular physician and surgeon at Petty, Texas, for about twelve years. He left there and came to Gainesville in November, 1901, and in this new field has enjoyed the success merited by his experience and exceptional ability. Dr. Price has always kept abreast of the advance made in his profession, and has had five periods of post-graduate work in the New Orleans Polyclinic. He is a member of the various medical societies, is a former president of the Cooke County Medical Society, and for one term was county physician. During the World war he was a member of the Medical Reserve Corps, and volunteered his active services to the government, but on account of age they were declined. He busied himself with patriotic duties at home, and besides the contribution of his personal means he helped in the various campaigns for the raising of funds. Dr. Price as a voter has been true to his democratic rearing, is an ardent prohibitionist, and a member of the Christian Church. At Gainesville April 19, 1898, he married Miss Norine Wooldridge, daughter of J. C. Wooldridge, formerly of Lamar County, Texas, where Mrs. Price was born in 1874. Dr. and Mrs. Price have two living children Alexander and Jerry Clay.

LEA R. ELLIS. The career of Lea R. Ellis, head of the Ellis Petroleum Interests, a leasing and production company of the Texas oil fields, has been one in which Mr. Ellis, still a young man, has covered much of the country in his various wanderings and has engaged in several out-of-the-ordinary enterprises. In each of his fields of endeavor his energy, resource and determination have been factors which have contributed to his success, and his good judgment and foresight have given his company control of some valuable properties which bid fair to make the concern one of the leaders of its kind at Fort Worth.

Mr. Ellis was born January 31, 1891, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and is a son of Robert Ellis, a native of that state who still



resides there and is engaged in the contracting business. The eldest in a family of eight children, Lea R. Ellis attended the graded and high schools at Somerville, Massachusetts, and his first employment was as a clerk in a grocery store in the same community. The prosaic business of wrapping groceries did not appeal to this youth, however, who possessed an adventurous spirit and much ambition, and after about a year he broke home ties and made his way to the Canadian West, where he engaged in the real estate and contracting business and spent about four years in different parts of Alberta. While there he took advantage of his opportunities and engaged in the silver black fox business, transporting many live foxes from the wilds of Northern Alberta to the fox ranches of Prince Edward Island. This business, until the outbreak of the World war, proved very prosperous. It was in Alberta that Mr. Ellis had his introduction to the oil business, and there operated as a broker and organizer of one of the northern development companies. The entrance of the United States into the World war brought him back to this country, and later he enlisted in the Flying Corps of the United States Navy, remaining in the service until 1919.

Immediately upon his discharge Mr. Ellis came to Texas, where he spent his first year at Ranger and in the surrounding oil fields. Here he became interested in seven wells, six of which were drilled in the Sipe Springs field and proved very successful. Representing eastern capital, in addition to these operations he made heavy investments in the prospective oil fields of the Trans-Pecos district of Western Texas, acquiring many thousands of acres of land in fee, together with the royalties and other minerals. This field is already producing shallow oil, and, according to the favorable opinions of many eminent geologists, stands a very good chance of duplicating the great, deep wells of Tampico, the formations being the same. The Ellis Petroleum Interests are also interested in the great Stephens County oil fields, and, as Mr. Ellis feels that Texas offers the greatest of oil opportunities and that its future in this direction is very bright, it is the intention to keep on adding to its holdings from time to time. This concern has back of it some well-to-do and substantial men, mostly connected with the legal profession and capitalists. Mr. Ellis since locating at Fort Worth has shown a public-spirited interest in its welfare and

has shown himself ready to support worthy movement. He has a number of social, fraternal and civic connections, and is very popular among a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

GLADSTONE WARDLAW, who holds the dual position of credit man and secretary and treasurer of the wholesale grocery house of A. E. Want & Company in the city of Fort Worth, has been fortified by varied and effective experience in connection with business affairs of broad scope and importance and is one of the popular business men of Fort Worth. He was born at Shelbyville, Tennessee, on the 14th of June, 1877, and is a son of Dr. Thomas DeLacy Wardlaw and Louise Wardlaw, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of the state of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Wardlaw became not only a successful physician and surgeon but he also became a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church, in which he achieved distinction, as shown by his having received the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Of his nine children, all of whom attained to maturity, the subject of this review is the youngest.

Gladstone Wardlaw gained his early education in the public schools of his native place, and supplemented this by attending Washington College in Tennessee. He was sixteen years of age when he came to Texas and entered the employ of the Fort Worth Packing Company, and thereafter he was for two years employed by the great packing concern of Nelson Morris Company in the city of St. Louis, Missouri. He was residing in Missouri at the time of the inception of the Spanish-American war, and he promptly subordinated all other interests to tender his service as a soldier in the conflict. He enlisted in Battery A, First Missouri Artillery, and with this command was in active service in Porto Rico. Mr. Wardlaw returned to Fort Worth in the year 1898, and here he was engaged in the brokerage business until 1900, when he became associated with A. E. Want & Company in the capacity of bookkeeper. With the expansion of the business of this representative wholesale house he was called upon to assume increasing executive responsibilities, and he is giving characteristically effective service as the concern's credit man and secretary and treasurer. He is actively identified with the Fort Worth Wholesale Credit Men's Association, and holds membership in the



Fort Worth Club and the Kiwanis Club. Both he and his wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The year 1903 recorded the marriage of Mr. Wardlaw to Miss Anna Lee Ransom, of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and they have two children, Elizabeth and Margaret.

**BURT J. SHAW.** Some of the men who are numbered among the wealthiest citizens in the oil industry in the Wichita Falls district have had a long and varied experience extending back to the oil fields of Pennsylvania and covering many phases of this very important business. One of these with a name well known throughout the southwest is Burt J. Shaw, an extensive oil producer and superintendent of production for the Panhandle Refining Company of Wichita Falls.

Burt J. Shaw was born at Salamanca, New York, in the later '80s, and he has been in the great petroleum industry of the United States actively and to the exclusion of any other business since his early youth. He began his connection with the industry in Warren County, Pennsylvania, and has been engaged in it as a driller or producer in practically all of the states where oil is produced, including Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Immediately prior to coming to Texas he was located at Tulsa, Oklahoma, for two years. Upon coming to Texas he continued his operations in the oil fields, and then, in 1918, located permanently at Wichita Falls, the oil metropolis of northwestern Texas, where he has erected a beautiful residence at 1705 Huff street.

While a resident of Lawrenceville, Illinois, Mr. Shaw organized the Shaw Oil Company and also the Illinois Torpedo Company, the latter being a manufacturing corporation that does business in seven or eight states. While in Oklahoma he was a member of the firm Shaw & Morrissey. Most of his Texas operations as a producer are conducted by the firm Morrissey, Heydrick & Shaw. He is superintendent of production, as before stated, for the Panhandle Refining Company, of which he is one of the largest stockholders. His thorough knowledge of the business has made him one of the leaders of the industry in the southwest. He is also a director of the Wichita Bank and Trust Company.

Mr. Shaw has long been actively identified with the Masonic Order, is a member of the Lodge at Lawrenceville, Illinois, the Royal Arch Chapter at Sumner, Illinois, the Knight

Templar Commandery at Olney in that state, the Scottish Rite Consistory at East St. Louis, and is a member of the recently organized Maskat Temple at Wichita Falls.

At Montpelier, Indiana, Mr. Shaw married Miss Susie E. Arnold. They have three children, named Howard A., Mabel V. and Roberta. Mr. Shaw is a man of broad vision who is able to look into the future and see and plan for developments. His faith in this region is unbounded, and he is ready and willing to do everything in his power to assist in developing it and making it the wonder city of the world.

**JOHN R. O'BRIEN** came to Cooke County forty-five years ago, was one of the pioneers and one of the very oldest residents of the Wolf Ridge community, and the varied fortunes and incidents of his life here reveal some of the real and interesting history of progress and development in this section of north Texas.

The O'Brien family is one of the oldest in north Texas, having established a home in Collin County more than sixty years ago. John R. O'Brien was born in Gentry County, Missouri, June 20, 1851. His great-grandfather came from Ireland and founded this branch of the O'Brien family in Virginia. His grandfather, Henry O'Brien, was a Virginia farmer. David O'Brien, who brought the family to north Texas, was born in Buckingham County, Virginia, in December, 1806, lived for some years in Henry County, Kentucky, and about 1845 moved to Gentry County, Missouri. He was a plain farmer citizen and died at McKinney, Texas, February 14, 1884. He was past military age during the Civil war but three of his sons became Confederate soldiers. He was always a democrat and was a member of the Christian Church. By his first marriage he had the following children: James, who went to California in 1849 and died on the Pacific Coast; Patrick, who also went to California, in 1854, and died there; Jacob, who was a Confederate soldier and was killed in Tennessee; David, Jr., who lived in McKinney, Texas; Benjamin, who was also a Confederate soldier and died in Collin County; and Ann Eliza, who lives in Missouri. The second wife of David O'Brien was Permelia Edmundson, who was born in North Carolina June 15, 1827, and died May 5, 1877. A brief record of her children is as follows: George, who died in Texas; John R.; Kittie, wife of A. C. Varner, of Gainesville; Frank, who died in



*B. J. Shaw*





Collin County; and Minnie, who became the wife of W. W. Lewis and was accidentally killed by a car in Dallas in 1920.

John R. O'Brien was about six years of age when the family came to Texas in 1857 and located in Collin County. He grew up in a pioneer locality, acquired a common school education, and outside of school his training was entirely that of a farming community.

Mr. O'Brien left Collin County and moved to Cooke County in 1875, being then twenty-four years of age. He made the journey by wagon, and he enumerates his resources as consisting of a wagon, team and two dogs. He stopped on Wolf Ridge, eight miles northwest of Gainesville, rented a house for a time, and subsequently constructed a box-like structure of two rooms. He paid two dollars an acre for raw land, and for several years on account of drought he was hardly able to make interest from the lean crops. In these difficult circumstances he maintained himself by going East and trading in livestock, bringing cattle to pasture on the range and marketing so as to bring him some profit. In the early days he had to haul water for domestic use. At that time no one thought of deep wells. He recalls that the first deep well drilled in his neighborhood was by Jo Rogers about 1887. Everyone in that section is familiar with the fine quality and quantity of water obtained from deep wells, but it was a number of years before the farmers became educated to the value of such investment. When the seasons became right Mr. O'Brien was prepared to reap some substantial returns from actual farming, and grew wheat, oats and corn. His community did not take up cotton as soon as the river country north of him, partly because there was no gin for the Wolf Ridge farmers. Mr. O'Brien first settled and lived for fifteen years two miles south of his present farm. He started with 160 acres, and on leaving that came to his present location on top of the ridge, eight miles north of Gainesville. His industry and management for many years have been responsible for bringing under the plow some 400 acres, and as an active farmer for forty-five years he has contributed a large and important share to the permanent development of that section.

Mr. O'Brien recalls many interested and startling variations in the price of farm products during his experience. He sold wheat as low as four bits a bushel, corn at two bits and cotton as low as four cents a pound.

Of the starvation years for the farmers of north Texas Mr. O'Brien has as large a share as almost any others, but taking a great many years in the aggregate he has prospered, and his material holdings classify him as one of the well-to-do farmers and land owners in Cooke County. His country home of eight rooms was built seven years ago, and in size and comfort contrasts markedly with the pioneer box shanty, while the other building improvements on the farm are of corresponding substantial quality.

In the early days Mr. O'Brien hauled his cotton to Sherman to market, and while living in Collin County it was customary to haul cotton to Jefferson in east Texas. Mr. O'Brien had only a few neighbors when he came to Cooke County and of those who settled in the Wolf Ridge locality with him he and George Ball are the last survivors. The locality was without schools and Mr. O'Brien helped establish District No. 77, has served as trustee at different times and is now a member of the board. The Presbyterian church of Wolf Ridge was organized by Rev. Mr. Russell about 1900, and the O'Briens have been active in its support, Mr. O'Brien being an elder of the congregation. He has always been a democrat, cast his first presidential vote for Horace Greeley in 1872, and has attended several conventions as a delegate, though he has never accepted a formal candidacy for office.

During the World war, with one of his sons fighting in France, the O'Brien home was an active center for Red Cross and other patriotic efforts, and Mr. O'Brien lent his personal resources and also the influence of his leadership to the success of the several campaigns in his district for funds.

In Collin County in March, 1875, the same year that he came to Cooke County, Mr. O'Brien married Miss Mary Robertson. She died at Gainesville in August, 1890. She was born in the state of Iowa, daughter of Jeff Robertson. Mr. O'Brien's children by his first marriage were: Leroy, a farmer of Sivells Bend, Cooke County, married Ila Bell and has two children, Weldon and Mildred; Carrie died as the wife of Mr. Childress, leaving a son, Cecil; Carl, a resident of Hillsboro, Texas, married Ella Mason, and their children are Roy, Carl and Eloise; Earl wife of Walter Newton, of Fort Worth, has three children, Louis, Louise and Mary; Marvin, also a farmer of Sivells Bend, married Mabel Burns, and has two children, Randolph and

Kenneth; and Mamie, the youngest, who died unmarried. On September 28, 1892, Mr. O'Brien married Miss Vesta Colville, daughter of Elmore and Vesta (Waterhouse) Colville, who were natives of Tennessee and died in Ray County, that state. Mrs. O'Brien was one of ten children, and the others who grew up were named Richard, Young, Elizabeth, Warner, Ella, Frank and Callie. Mrs. O'Brien came to Texas in 1887. Five children were born to their marriage, John C., Franklin, who died at the age of five years, David Elmore, Dorothy and Marjorie. The son David Elmore also registered under the draft law but was not called to the army. John C. O'Brien went to France with the Thirty-sixth Division. He was overseas from July, 1918, took part in the fourteen days' battle of the Argonne, was never wounded, and was subsequently detailed from the ranks to attend an officers training school in France and was in that training when the armistice was signed. He returned home in March, 1919, and is one of the popular ex-servicemen of Gainesville, and a member of the Dennis Anderson Post of the American Legion in that city.

LEWIS P. CARD. The number thirteen figures prominently in the significant dates marking the career of Lewis P. Card, and he has always regarded that as a lucky number. Mr. Card is one of Fort Worth's most successful bankers and has been identified with the Exchange State Bank of the city from the time it opened for business.

Mr. Card was born in the rural district north of Fort Worth in Denton County on Friday, April 13, 1883, son of A. T. and

Elizabeth (Pattillo) Card, the former a native of northern Georgia and the latter of Alabama. His father died at the age of sixty and his mother at fifty-five. Of their eight children Lewis P. is the sixth and the third son.

His boyhood days were spent on his father's farm and his education came from the common schools in Denton County. At the age of fourteen he was doing practically a man's work on the farm and his interests and associations were those of a farmer until 1905.

Coming to Fort Worth in that year, Mr. Card was employed in the Swift packing plant until July 9, 1906, the date of the opening of the Exchange State Bank. He went on the working force as errand boy, but successively was promoted to bookkeeper, teller, assistant cashier in 1911, and on the 13th of January, 1920, came to his present responsibilities as cashier of this, one of Fort Worth's most substantial financial institutions. The number thirteen again recurs in the date of Mr. Card's election as a trustee of the Fort Worth public schools, which occurred December 13, 1915.

Mr. Card since coming to Fort Worth has accepted various opportunities to promote the welfare of the city. For five years he was a member of the school board. He is a steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church, is a Knight Templar Mason, a member of Moslah Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and treasurer of several of the Masonic bodies. In 1907 he married Miss Henrië Davis, a daughter of E. O. Davis, of Fort Worth.



















